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FOR



A

PHRASEOLOGICAL LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

BEING

P A R T I I.

OF AN

ENGLISH-LATIN LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY,

FOR THE USE OF

ETON, WINCHESTER, HARROW, AND RUGBY SCHOOLS;
AND KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

By C. D. YONGE,

AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISH-GREEK LEXICON," ETC.; A "GRADUS AD PARNASSUM FOR
ETON, WESTMINSTER, WINCHESTER, HARROW, CHARTERHOUSE,
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P R E F A C E.

IN sending forth to the world this Second Part of my Latin Dictionary, I desire in the first place to acknowledge that it is little more than an abridgment of the large one by Dr. Andrews, by far the most copious and complete work of the kind that has as yet been published in the language, with the exception of that vast Thesaurus usually known by the name of Faccioliati's. The errors, mistakes, and misprints occasionally occurring in Dr. Andrews's work (being mostly obvious and easy of correction) I have endeavoured to correct; and I hope that the present work will be found free from any considerable inaccuracy.

In the second place I wish to point out that this Part, like the First, makes no pretensions to be considered as anything more than a School Dictionary for the use of schoolboys. But with reference to their requirements I have endeavoured to make it as perfect as I could. Words only found in authors not commonly read in schools I have not considered myself bound to insert; and although some such will be found, I have been guided in my selection of them rather by circumstances connected with the words themselves, than by the name of the author who may have used them.

With respect to the selection of authors, words used by whom I have desired invariably to include, I have been guided, not by the reputation of each respective author, or the magnitude of his works, but solely by the consideration of whether those works were read in the public schools. For instance, Terence is read, Plautus I believe is not; I have therefore given all Terence's words, but only a scanty selection from Plautus. Pliny, Lucan, Valerius Flaccus, Velleius Paterculus, Suetonius, are not read in schools; Eutropius, Phædrus, Juvenal, Perseus, and Tacitus are.
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aware of having omitted any word used by the last-mentioned authors; while of those resting on no better authority than the writers in the former list I give but a discretionary and scanty selection. The authors of the golden age, from Lucretius to Ovid, are the standard authors of the language, and every word used by any of them is of course given.

I have been exceedingly careful in explaining the peculiar phrases and peculiar uses of words found in all these authors, giving many that are found in no dictionary since Faccioliati's, and some that are not found even there. And, as I have not contented myself with referring to the passages, but have in every instance given a full translation of them, I hope that, in respect of its illustration of the more ordinary school-books, especially Cæsar, Livy, Virgil, Horace, and Ovid, the following work will be found more useful to those for whom it is intended than many much larger volumes.

As in Part I., I have rarely distinguished between verbs in *eo* and *esco*, because, though strictly speaking the latter are inceptives, there are very few of those ending in *esco* which were actually used in a different sense from the corresponding word in *eo* — where they were, the difference is carefully noted.

As in Part I., in citing Cicero I have not distinguished between his genuine works and those suspected of being spurious; nor with reference to passages quoted from the *Epistole Familiares* have I distinguished those written by himself from those of his correspondents.

It only remains for me to express my thanks for the great favour with which the First Part of this book has been received, and to add that, as I am well aware that my work is not perfect, and that it can only be made so by the kind assistance of friends, I shall be at all times greatly obliged by information as to any errors that may be discovered in it, and by any suggestions that may enable me from time to time to improve it, and to render it what I wish it to turn out, a thoroughly useful aid to the rising generation in their study of the Latin Language.

C. D. Y.

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

N. B. Words only used by, or meanings only found in, authors older than the time of Cicero are marked (+); by or in authors later than the Augustan age (‡); by or in the poets only (§).

Ab, before a consonant more usu. *a* in early authors, sometimes *abs* (but only before *te* or the ablative of *qui*). [$\grave{a}w\acute{o}$] prep. governing abl., denoting separation or departure.—I. In space. II. In time. III. In reference to a person, not only as one who is quitted, but also as one from whom any action proceeds.—I. 1. From, away from, down from, *nunc quidem paullulum, inquit, a sole*, (Diogenes) said, at present I wish that you would stand a little out of the sunshine; but generally *ab* does not mean out of. It is sometimes joined with *usque*: *as, usque a capitolio*, all the way from the capitol, Cic. 2. From, at a distance from (whether long or short), off (after verbs of motion or of position): *ab millibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt*, they pitched their camp less than two miles off, Cæs. When joined with words signifying proximity (lit. or metaph.), it may often be translated to: *as, tum bellum prope a Siciliâ fuit*, at that time war was near to Sicily, Cic.; *secundus a rege*, second to the king, Cæs.; *so, alieno a te animo fuit*, he was of a disposition unfriendly to you, Cic. 3. On, on the side of: *as, a dextrâ, on the right hand*, Cæs.; *renuntiaverunt non eadēm esse diligentia ab Decumanâ portâ castra munita*, they brought word that the camp was not fortified with equal care on the side of the Decuman gate, Cæs. (Akin to this meaning is that) On the side of, by, for, in favour of: *as, stare a mendacio, to stand by a lie*, Cic.; *nihil magis ab adversariis quam a nobis facit*, it makes no more for our adversaries than for us; or, it is not more favourable to our adversaries than to us, Cic. 4. From, against, (after words of defending) safety, etc. 5. From, (after verbs of preventing) desisting, etc. 6. To (after verbs of fastening): *as, religatus a puppi, fastened to the stern*, Cic.—II. From, after, at, since: *as, ab sole orto, from or after sunrise*, Liv.; *a principio, at the beginning*, Cic.; *centesima lux est haec ab interitu Clodii*, this is the hundredth day since the death of Clodius, Cic.; *ab his præceptis dimisit concionem*, after or with these injunctions he dismissed the assembly, Liv.—III. From, by (of the agent, not of the instrument); sometimes, but more rarely, of the cause.

ab is also used in some peculiar meanings, hardly coming under any of these heads. In, out of: *as, Gallus linguam ab irrisu exserens*, the Gaul putting out his tongue in, or out of derision, liv. Of, out of (where *ex* would be more usual): *as, a quibus missus Regulus*, of whom Regulus being sent, Liv. In regard to, in respect of, *nihil est ab omni part beatum*, nothing is happy in every respect; *hos sumus imparati cum a militibus tum a pecuniâ*, we are unprovided in respect both of men and money, Cic. Foreign to: *as, haud ab re duxi*, I have not thought it foreign to the subject, Liv.

ab also denotes a charge, a duty: *as, servus ab epistolia*, a servant who has the charge of writing letters, an amanuensis; and *servus* is often

omitted : as, libertorum præcipue suscepit Polybium a studiis, of his freedmen he especially regarded Polybius his secretary, Suet.

ābactus, ūs. m. A driving away.

ābactus, a, um. part. pass., from abigo, q. v. Driven off, driven from one's purpose.

ābācūs, i. dim. ūbācūlus, i. m. A bench, a counter, a table, a sideboard, a slate for doing sums on, a chessboard.

ābāzātio, nis. f. Alienation, cession.

ābāliēno, as. v. a. To separate, to alienate, part with, estrange.

ābātōs, a, um. adj. Formerly reigned over by Abas.

ābāvus, i. m. A great grandfather, an ancestor.

ābdārīta, ūs. m. f. An inhabitant of Abdera, a town in Thrace.

ābdicātio, onis. f. 1. Abdication. †2 A disowning, a disinheriting.

ādlico, as. v. a. 1. To abdicate (constr.: se præsturā abdicavit, he abdicated the prætorship, Cic. It is also used with acc. of the office, expressed or understood). †2. To cast off, to disinherit, to renounce. †3. To abrogate.

ādlico, is. v. a. 1. To disapprove, to be unfavourable to, as a bad omen.

2. To take away by judicial sentence (c. ab and acc.). §3. To disown.

ābdite. adv. Secretly.

ābditivus, a, um. adj. Removed, concealed.

ābditus, a, um. part. pass. from abdo, q. v. Removed, concealed, hidden, secret.

ābdo, is, dīdi. s. a. 1. To put away, to remove. 2. To hide, to conceal. 3. abdo me, to withdraw myself into, to conceal myself in (usu. c. in and acc. of the place whither or where); also (c. ad and acc. or c. abl.) to devote oneself to (a retired or solitary pursuit, such as study).

ābdōmen, ūnis. n. 1. The belly. 2. Gluttony.

ābdūco, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To lead away, to take away, to remove (sometimes with a sense of stealing). 2. To lead, to bring. 3. To separate. 4. To alienate, to draw away from, to lead to revolt from. 5. To divert from one's intention (rarely used except of living things, or what is inseparable from a living thing, as the mind, etc.).

ābee, ia, ivi, itum. v. n. 1. To go away, to depart: so, abeo magistratu, to resign office, Liv.; abeo e vitâ, to die, Cic. 2. To digress. 3. To pass away, to disappear (of time, etc.). 4. To be changed into, to be metamorphosed (c. in and acc. of that into which). 5. To end, to turn out: (he said) non posse istuc sic abire, that things could not end thus, Cic.; fructus prædiorum abeunt in sumptus, the revenues of the lands are consumed by the expenses, Cic.; ne res abiret ab eo, that he might not lose it (of an intended purchaser at an auction), Cic. Abi in malam rem, is an imprecation, you be hanged; so, quin tu abis in malam pestem, Cic.

ābēquito, as. v. n. To ride away.

āberrātio, onis. f. A departing, a withdrawing (c. ab and abl. of that from which).

āberro, as. v. n. 1. To wander from, to depart from, to deviate from. 2. To be mistaken: a miserâ aberro, my grief is diverted, Cic. (used in this sense also without the substantive, as); sed tamen aberro, but my grief is diverted, Cic.

ābfōra. fut. infia.; abfōrem. imperf. subj.; abfūtūrus. fut. part. from absum.

ābhinc. adv. 1. Ago, since (c. acc. more rarely c. abl.): as, quæstor fuisti abhinc annos xiv., you were quæstor 14 years ago. †§ 2. Hence.

ābhorrens, entia. part. from abhorreo, but used also as adj. 1. Different from (c. ab and abl., or very rarely c. dat.). 2. Unsuitable to, disagreeable to (c. ab and abl.).

āborreο, es. v. n. and a. 1. To shudder at, to abhor, to detest, to dread (c. acc., or more usu. c. ab and abl. or c. abl.). 2. To be inconsistent with, to be disagreeable to (c. ab and abl.): abhorrent inter se orationes, the

speeches are inconsistent with one another, Cic.; abhorrebat a fide, it was incredible, Liv.

Abiegnus or **abjegnus**, **a.**, **um.** **adj.** Made of fir, of pine, of deal.

Abiens, **euntis**. **part.** from abeo, q. v.

Abies, **gen.** **abließia**. **f.** A pine-tree, a fir-tree. § 2. A ship, a spear, **‡a** letter (as being written on a thin board).

Abília, **ss.** **f.** St. John's wort (a herb).

Abigo, **ia.** **v. a.** 1. To drive, to drive away (often with the purpose of stealing). 2. To repudiate: quod partum sibi ipsa abegisset, because she had produced abortion, Cic.

Abítio, **ónia**. **f.** A going away, a departure.

Abíto, **is.** To depart.

Abítus, **ús.** **m.** 1. A going away, a departure. 2. A passage by which to depart.

abjecte. **adv.** Abjectly, despondingly, meanly.

abjectio, **ónia**. **f.** 1. A throwing away. 2. Abjectness, despondency.

abjectus, **a.**, **um.** **part.** **pass.** of abjicio, used also as **adj.** 1. Thrown away, thrown down, lying down. 2. Abject, desponding, debased, mean.

abjicio, **is**, **jecd.**, **poet.** **infm.** **pass.** **Abici**. **v. a.** 1. To throw, to throw away, to cast away. 2. To cast off, to lay aside. 3. To cast down, to humble, to debase. 4. To depreciate.

abjúlico, **as.** **v. a.** 1. To take away by legal sentence, to take away. 2. To renounce.

abjungo, **is.** **v. a.** 1. To unyoke, to unharness. 2. To separate.

abjúro, **as.** **v. a.** To deny with an oath; esp. to deny falsely, to abjure.

abläqueátio, **ónis**. **f.** The act of opening the earth about the roots of trees.

abläqueo, **as.** **v. a.** To dig about the roots of.

ablätivus, **a.**, **um.** **adj.** Ablative; only used gramm.

ablätus, **a.**, **um.** **part.** **pass.**, from aufero, q. v.

ablägátió, **ónis**. **f.** A sending away.

ablägo, **as.** **v. a.** To send, to send away (only of persons).

abligurrio, **is.** **v. a.** To consume in gluttony.

abläoo, **as.** **v. a.** To let out for hire.

abläudo, **is.** **v. n.** To be unlike (c. ab and abl.).

abluo, **is.** **v. a.** To wash off, to efface, to extinguish.

abläutio, **ónis**. **f.** Ablution, washing off.

abläuto, **as.** **v. n.** To swim away.

abnëgo, **as.** **v. a.** To deny, to refuse.

tabnëpos, **ótis**. **f.** **tabneptis**, **is.** A great-greatgrandson or granddaughter.

tabnocte, **aa.** **v. n.** To pass the night out of doors.

tabnödo, **as.** **v. n.** To cut the knots off (from trees).

abnormis, **e.** **adj.** Irregular, not influenced by rules.

abnuo, **is.** **v. a.** 1. To refuse, to deny (sometimes c. dat. of a petition or a petitioner). 2. To dissent. 3. To reject, to disown: impetum locus abnuit, the nature of the ground did not admit of an assault, Tac.

tabnuto, **as.** **v. n.** To refuse, to dissent.

abóleo, **ea**, **évi**, **Itum**. **v. a.** To abolish, efface, annul, destroy, abrogate, put an end to: nec viscera quisquam aut undis abolere potest, nor can any one cleanse the entrails with water, Virg.

abólesco, **is**, **évi**. **v. n.** To be abolished, to pass away, to be forgotten.

abölítio, **ónia**. **f.** 1. Abolition, abrogation. 2. An amnesty.

tabolla, **ss.** A cloak without sleeves worn by soldiers and philosophers: facinus majoris abolla, an exploit of a more sublime philosophy, Juv.

abominatus, **a.**, **um.** **part.** from abominor, q. v. 1. Abhorring, rejecting as of bad omen. 2. Also used in **pass.** sense: rejected; parentibusque abominatus Hannibal, and Hannibal devoted by his parents, Hor.

abominor, **áris**. and **tabomino**, **as.** **v. a.** To deprecate or reject as a bad omen, to hate.

- āborigines, um. m. pl. Original inhabitants.
- ābōrīor, ēris, Iri, ortus. v. n. To disappear, to perish, § to fail.
- ābortio, ūnis. f. Abortion, miscarriage.
- ābortivus, a, um. adj. 1. Causing abortion. 2. Born out of due time, jaddled.
- āaborto, aa. v. n. To miscarry.
- āabortus, ūs. m. Miscarriage, abortion.
- ābrādo, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To scrape away, to shave off. 2. (Metaph.) To get in a mean way.
- ābreptus, a, um. part. pass. from abripio.
- āripio, Is, ui, reptum. v. a. To take away, to drag away by force, to carry off, to remove.
- ābrōdo, is. v. a. To gnaw off.
- ābrōgātio, ūnis. f. Abrogation, repeal.
- ābrōgo, as. v. a. 1. To abrogate, to repeal. 2. To take away (esp. an office from any one).
- ābrōtōnum, i. Southernwood.
- ābrumpo, is, rupi, ruptum. v. a. 1. To break, to break off, to burst asunder, to interrupt (an act, not a person), to separate. 2. To violate, to destroy. abrumpo me. To separate myself from (c. ab and abl.).
- ābrupte. Abruptly, suddenly.
- ābruptio, ūnis. f. A breaking off, a breaking asunder.
- ābruptus, a, um. part. pass. of abrumpo, used also as adj. 1. Steep, precipitous, abrupt. 2. Stubborn, desultory (of studies, etc., not of persons). §3. Concealed from sight.
- abs. See a, ab.
- abscēdo, is, cessi, cessum. v. a. To depart, to retire, to go away, to disappear, to desist from.
- abcessum est. pass. impers. from abcedo: nec ante abcessum est, nor did they depart, before Liv. See Eton Lat. Gram. p. 57.
- abcessio, ūnis. f. 1. A departure. 2. A diminution.
- abcessus, ūs. m. A departure, a withdrawal.
- abscido, is, cldi. v. a., comp. of cædo. To cut off.
- abscindo, is, scldi, scissum. v. a. 1. To cut off, to tear off. 2. To cut so as to open. 3. To separate. 4. To lay aside.
- abscisse. adv. Briefly.
- abscissio, ūnis. f. A cutting off.
- abscissus, a, um. part. pass. from abscindo, also as adj. 1. Abrupt, steep (some read abscisus in this sense). 2. Severe, rigorous.
- abscondite, adv. Abstrusely, unintelligibly.
- abconde, is, di, dltum. v. a. To hide, to conceal, to keep secret. abcondor, pass. To be hidden from (c. dat. of the person from whom), to set (as stars).
- absens, entis. part. of absum, used as adj. Absent, wanting.
- absentia, ss. f. Absence.
- āabsillio, Is, ui, sultum. v. n. To leap away from, to spring away.
- āabsimilis, e. Unlike.
- absinthium, i. n. Wormwood.
- abaisto, is, stiti., no sup. v. n. To stand off from, to stand aloof from, to desist from, to cease: poss. impera: si non abaisteretur bello, if they did not give up the war, Liv.
- absolute. adv. 1. Completely. 2. Precisely.
- absolutio, ūnis. f. 1. Absolution, acquittal. 2. Completion.
- āabsolutoriū, a, um. adj. Absolutorily, acquitting.
- absolutus, a, um. part. pass. from abservo, used also as adj. Complete, entire, absolute (*not*, as we say, an absolute king).
- abservo, is, vi, vtum. v. a. 1. To loose, to release, to disengage, to free. 2. To absolve, to acquit. 3. To complete, to finish. 4. To pay.
- absensus, a, um. adj. Discordant, harsh-sounding, inconsistent with.

- absorbo, es, ui, ptum. v. a. To suck up, to swallow, to devour (lit. and metaph.), to engross.
- †absortio, ūnis. f. A draught, a potion.
- †absque. prep. governing abl. 1. Without. 2. Except: absque hāc unā re, if it were not for this one thing, Ter.
- abstēnius, a, um. adj. Drinking no wine, abstemious, sober.
- abstergeo, es, si, sum. v. a. 1. To wipe, to cleanse. 2. To wipe away, efface, to dispel.
- absterreo, es, ui, Itum. v. a. To drive away by frightening, to frighten from, to deter from, only in poet. aine prep.
- abstinenſ, entis. part. from abstineo, used also as adj. Temperate, abstinent.
- abstinenter. adv. With moderation, temperately.
- abstinentia, ūs. f. Abstinence, moderation, temperance.
- abstineo, es, ui. v. n. and a. 1. To abstain from, to refrain from (c. abl. oftener without prep. than with one; poet. also c. gen.). 2. v. a. To keep from.
- absto, as, Iti, no sup. v. n. To stand at a distance from.
- abstraho, is, xi, etum. v. a. To draw away, to carry off, to separate, to drag away, to lead away.
- abstrūdo, is, ai, sum. v. a. To thrust out of the way, to hide, to conceal.
- abstrusus, a, um. part. pass. of abstrudo, used also as adj. 1. Abtruse. 2. Reserved (of a person).
- absum, ābēs, abfui, ābessē, abſiturns, imperf. subj. abforem, fut. infin. abſōrē. v. n. 1. To be absent. 2. To be removed from. 3. To be different from, to be unfit for. 4. To be wanting: longe aberit ut credat , he will be far from believing, Cic.; qui Autronio abfui, I who did not aid Autronius, Cic.; haud multum abfuit quin interficeretur, he was very near being killed, Liv.
- †absūmēdo, Inis. f. Consumption, waste.
- abſūmo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. 1. To consume, to waste. 2. To kill, to destroy, to annihilate.
- absurde. adv. Absurdly, foolishly.
- absurdus, a, um. adj. 1. Harsh sounding. 2. Absurd, foolish. 3. Unskillful in a business, unsuited to an employment (of a person or his qualities).
- Ābundans, antis. part. of abundo, but used as adj. 1. Abundant, copious, plentiful. 2. Rich, wealthy. 3. Superfluous.
- Ābundanter. adv. Abundantly, copiously.
- Ābundantia, ūs. f. Abundance, plenty.
- †ābundātio, ūnis. f. An overflowing.
- Ābunde. adv. Abundantly, amply; often c. gen.: fraudis abunde est, there is great treachery, Virg.; mihi abunde est, I am satisfied, Plin.
- Ābundo, as. v. n. 1. To abound, to be abundant. 2. To overflow. 3. To abound in, to be rich in (c. abl.). 4. To be rich.
- Ābūsio, ūnis. f. Misuse. The use of the figure catachresis.
- †ābūſive. adv. In an incorrect or borrowed meaning.
- Ābūsus, ūs. m. Misuse, abuse.
- Ābūtor, ūris, ūsus. dep. To abuse, to misuse, to use, to turn to ones own purpose (simply, and also especially, what was not originally meant to be so applied).
- Ābȳdēnus, a, um. adj. of Abydos. A city of Hellespont.
- ac, atque (ac never used before a vowel). 1. And. 2. (After the adjectives idem, similis, and the adverbs, sequi, pariter, perinde, similiter, juxta, meaning equally) As, with: qui illis sequi ac tu ipse quaderet, who rejoiced at them equally with yourself, or as much as you yourself, Cic. 3. (After the adjectives alius, contrarius, dissimilis, and the adverbs aliter, secus, contra) Than, from: cuius ego salutem non secus ac meam tueri debo, whose safety I ought to guard not otherwise than, or not differently from, my own, Cic. It is also used sometimes after adjectives of the same

- sense as the adverbs, similia, contrarius, etc. 4. Ac si, as if. 5. Simul ac, as soon as: pro eo ac mereor, in proportion to my deserta, Cic.
 ἄκακια, *sc. f.* The acacia.
- ἄκαδημία, *sc. f.* 1. The academy at Athens. 2. The sect or school of the academic philosophers.
- ἄκαδημον, *a. um. adj.* Belonging to the academy.
- Ἄκαδημας, *i. m.* A hero, according to some, identical with Cadmus, from whom the Academy received its name.
- ἄκαλανθια, or ἄκανθια, *Idia, acc. ida.* A goldfinch.
- ἄκανθικε, *sc. f.* The gum of the herb helxine.
- ἄκανθινος, *a. um. adj.* Of or like the plant bearsfoot.
- ἄκανθιον, *i. n.* A shrub something like whitethorn.
- ἄκανθος, *i. m.* The herb bearsfoot.
- ἄκαπνος, *a. um. adj.* Free from smoke, taken without fumigation (of honey).
- ἄκατιον, *i. n.* A pinnace.
- ἄκαυστος, *a. um. adj.* [*a καίσ.*] Incombustible.
- ἄκαнtanto, *as. v. a.* To sing to, by the side of, in tune with, etc.
- accēde, *is, cessi, cessum. v. a.* (constr. c. acc. or c. ad, or more rarely in and acc.). 1. To approach, to come on. 2. To arrive at, come to. 3. To join, to consent to (an alliance, a conspiracy, a plan, etc.). 4. To be added (c. ad and acc., or more usually c. dat.; sometimes sine c.): rumore adventus nostri Cassio animus accessit, Cassius derived courage from the report of my arrival, Cic.; homines ad Deos nullā re propius accedunt, in nothing do men come nearer the Gods; i. e. in nothing are they more like the Gods, Cic.
- accēlērātiō, *ōmis. f.* A hastening.
- accēlērō, *as. v. a.* and *v. n.* To hasten.
- accēndo, *is, di, sum. v. a.* 1. (Lit. and metaph. in good or bad sense) To kindle, to fire, to set fire to, to inflame, to stimulate, to give additional stimulus to, to exasperate. 2. To increase.
- accēnso, *es, ui, sum. v. a.* (rarely found except in pass. part. *accēnsus*). To reckon among,
- accēnsus, *i. (usu. in pl.)*. A public officer in attendance on the magistrates, a beadle, a poursuivant, an usher.
- accēnsus, *a. um. part. pass.* from accēndo. 1. Kindled, set on fire. 2. Exasperated.
- ṭacēntus, *ūs. m.* Accent.
- acceptiō, *ōnis. f.* Acceptance, the act of receiving.
- ṭacēpto, *as. v. a.* To receive, to accept.
- ṭacēptōr, *ōria. m., acceptrix, icis. f.* One who accepts, one who approves.
- acceptus, *a. um. part. pass.* from accēp̄io, *q. v.*; also as adj. Acceptable, agreeable; in neut. *acceptum*, money received: referre acceptum, to set down in one's account books, on the debtor's side, as money received; ut esset nemo qui non mihi vitam suam, liberos, rempublicam referret acceptum, so that there was no one who did not own himself my debtor for his own life, and that of his children, and for the preservation of the republic, Cic.
- accessiō, *ōmis. f.* 1. The act of approaching. 2. Increase, accession.
3. An addition, a gift added to a stipulated price, an appendage.
- accessus, *ūs. m.* 1. Approach, the act of approaching, the way by which an approach is made. 2. Access, liberty to approach.
- ṭocēdēns, *entis. n.* An accident, a fortuitous occurrence.
- accēdo, *is, cēdi, cēsum. v. a.* [from cēdo.] 1. To cut, to lop. 2. To ruin, to defeat.
- accēdo, *is, cēdi, no sup. v. a.* [from cēdo.] 1. To fall, to fall down. 2. To fall down before, to throw oneself down at (c. ad and acc. or c. dat.). 3. To arrive (as a report, etc., c. ad and acc.). 4. To occur to (as an idea to the mind, c. ad and acc.). 5. To occur, to happen (c. dat. of the person to whom, or sine c.; usu. of evil fortune).

accinetus, *a.* *um. part. pass.* from *accingo*, *q. v.*; *fused also as adj.* 1.

Prompt, alert, active, quick. 2. Moderate, scanty.

accingo, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* 1. To gird, (*‡metaph.*) to stimulate. 2. To surround. 3. Accingo me, and accingor, to gird oneself up to; i.e. to prepare for, to attempt, to undertake (*usu. c. ad and acc. of the undertaking*). Virg. has the active verb *accingo* used *intensa.* in this sense, *c. dat.*, and the *pass. c. acc.*, without a preposition.

accio, *is, ivi, itum. v. a.* To summon, to send for.

accipio, *is, oēpi, captum. v. a.* 1. To accept, to receive. 2. To receive; i.e. to feel (pleasure, pain, etc.). 3. To receive as a host, to entertain. 4. To receive, to admit (an excuse, etc.). 5. To take, to bear (reprof misfortune, etc.). 6. To receive (as a tradition or an account), to hear, to be told. 7. To understand (in such and such a sense), to interpret. 8. To obtain, to gain. 9. To undertake.

accipiter, *tris. m.* A hawk.

accisus, *a. um. part. pass.* from *accido* (*a caedo*). Cut down, cut off, consumed, destroyed, ruined.

accitus, *is. m.* A summons.

acclamatio, *omis. f.* A shout, an exclamation, in Cic. of disapprobation; in Liv. of approbation.

‡acclamito, *as. v. n.* To exclaim.

acclamo, *as. v. n.* To shout, to cry out against. In Liv. and Tac. to hail with acclamation, to shout approvingly; *usu. c. dat.* of the person against or in favour of whom, *c. acc.* of the expression uttered.

acclaro, *as. v. a. perf. subj. 2nd sing. scalarossit.* To show.

acclinis, *e. adj.* 1. Leaning against (*c. dat.*). §2. (*Metaph.*) Inclined to.

acclino, *as. v. a.* To lean, to cause to lean (*c. dat. or c. in and acc.*); often *acc. me:* *acclinatus se ad causam Senatus*, being inclined to favour the cause of the Senate. Liv.

acclivis, *e. adj. [ad clivum.]* Steep, uphill.

acclivitas, *ātis. f.* An acclivity, an ascent up hill.

acclivus, *a. um. adj.* Another form of *acclivis*.

accōia, *is. m.* One who lives near, on the borders.

accōlo, *is, ui, cultum. v. a.* One who lives near, on the borders (*c. acc.*).

accommōdāte. Aptly, suitably, fitly.

accommōdātio, *omis. f.* 1. A fitting, the act of fitting or adapting. 2. An accommodating disposition, courtesy.

accommōdo, *as. v. a.* To adapt, to adjust (*c. ad and acc., sometimes c. dat.*).

§*accommōdūs*, *a. um. adj.* Adapted to, convenient for.

accrēdo, *is, dīdi. v. a.* To believe, to trust.

accresco, *is, ēvi. v. n.* To increase, to rise (as a river).

accrētio, *omis. f.* Increase.

‡accrētus, *a. um. part. pass.* from *accresca*. Growing to, so as to adhere.

accūbātio, *ōnis. f.* The act of lying or sitting at table.

‡accūbitus, *us.* Another form of *prec.*

accūbo, *as, ui, Itum. v. n.* 1. To lie or sit. 2. To lie or sit by the side of at table.

accumbo, *is. v. n.* Another form of *prec.*

accūmūlāte, *adv.* Abundantly.

‡accūmūlātio, *omis. f.* A heaping together.

accūmūlator, *oris. m.* One who heaps together, who accumulates.

accūmūlo, *as. v. a.* To heap together, to accumulate, to amass, to heap (one thing) on (another).

accūrāte, *adv.* Carefully, accurately.

accūrātus, *a. um. part. pass.* from *accuro*, used also as *adj.* Carefully worked up, elaborate, accurate (not used of persons).

accūro, *as. v. a. [cura.]* To do with care, attend to or finish carefully and accurately.

accuro, *is. v. n.* To run on, to run or hasten towards.

‡accursus, *is. m.* A running towards, a flocking to a place.

- accusabilis, e. adj. Deserving of accusation.
- accusatio, onis. f. Accusation, impeachment, indictment.
- †accusativus, a, um. adj. Accusative, only used gramm.
- accusator, oris. m. An accuser, a plaintiff.
- accusatōrie. adv. With the design of accusing.
- accusatōrius, a, um. adj. Accusatory, with the design or effect of accusing.
- †accusatōrix, Icīs. f. A female accuser, or plaintiff.
- †accūlāto, as. To blame frequently, to be constantly blaming.
- acciso, as. 1. To accuse, to impeach. 2. To reproach, to blame.
- äcer, éria. n. The maple tree.
- äcer, äcris, äcre. adj. 1. Sharp (in every meaning of the Eng. word, but only used of weapons in very old authors), acute, keen (of the senses, talents, etc.). 2. Sharp tasting, acid, sour. 3. Severe, fierce, bitter (of winter, criticism, reproof, etc.). 4. Energetic, vehement, earnest, zealous, spirited.
- äcerbe. adv. Bitterly, severely, harshly, cruelly.
- äcerbitas, atis. f. 1. Bitterness (lit. or metaph.), sharpness of taste. 2. Austerity, virulence. 3. The bitterness of sorrow, grief.
- äcerbo, as. 1. To embitter, to make bitter. 2. To aggravate.
- äcerbus, a, um. adj. 1. Unripe, crude. 2. Bitter (lit. and metaph., of taste, of sorrow, of reproach, etc.), sour. 3. Bitter as an enemy, hostile, severe (of punishment, pain, etc.). 4. Morose, austere; used neut. pl. as adv. by Virg.: acerba fremens, raging bitterly.
- äcernus, a, um. adj. Made of maplewood.
- äcerra, æ. f. A censer.
- †äcersečōmes, æ. m. [a κείρω κόμη.] A person with long hair, a debauchee.
- äcervālis, e. adj. the word by which Cic. translates ὀσπέίτης. Heaped up.
- äcervātim. In heaps, altogether, in a lump.
- †äcervātio, onis. f. An accumulation.
- äcervo, as. v. a. To keep up, to accumulate.
- äcervus, i. m. A heap, a pile, a mass, the argument sorites.
- äcesco, is, no perf. t. n. To turn sour.
- †äcēsis, is. f. A sort of borax.
- †äcētabūlum. 1. A vinegar-cruet, a small bottle. 2. A small liquid measure, a gill. 3. A juggler's cup. 4. The socket of the hipbone. 5. The calix of a flower.
- †äcētāria, örum. pl. n. Salad, herbs eaten with vinegar.
- äcētum, i. 1. Vinegar. 2. Sharpness of wit, satire.
- †Ächæmēnis, Idis. An Indian plant used in incantations.
- Ächæmēnius, a, um. adj. Of Achæmenes, a king of Persia, Persian.
- Ächæus, a, um. Ächælcus, a, um. adj. Achæan, Greek.
- Ächælas, ädos, and Ächæis, Idos. fem. form of prec.; also as subst., a Grecian woman, etc.
- †ächarne, es. f. A whiting.
- †ächätes, æ. m. An agate.
- †ächöta, æ. m. [ἡχέτης]. The singing grasshopper.
- Ächelöis, Idos. f. A daughter of Achelous, a Siren.
- Ächelöius, a, um. adj. 1. Of the river Achelous. 2. Of water.
- Ächērantius, a, um. adj. Of the river Acheron, of Hell, infernal.
- Ächillides, æ. m. Son of Achilles.—Ächileus, a, um. of Achilles.
- Ächivus, a, um. adj. Grecian.
- †ächlis, is. f. An elk.
- †ächras, ädos. f. A wild pear-tree.
- †äcia, æ. f. [acus.] A needleful of thread.
- äcidus, a, um. dim. äcidülus, a, um. adj. Acid, sour; (metaph.) harsh, unpleasant.
- Äcidülius, a, um. adj. Of Venus.

- ācīes, ēi. f.** Anything sharp. 1. The edge or point of a weapon. 2. The pupil of the eye, the eye, the eyesight. 3. Acuteness of intellect, of judgment, of penetration. 4. Brightness (applied to the stars, Virg.). 5. A line of battle, an army, a fleet, a squadron: *prima acies*, the front line of an army, *Liv.*; *instruxit aciem*, he drew up his army in battle array, *Cæs.* 6. A battle. 7. A philosophical contest, a discussion—*acies Vulcania*, fire, *Virg.*
- ācīnāces, in. m.** [ἀκινάτης.] A Persian scimetar.
- ācīnārius, a, um. adj.** Belonging to grapes, or to making wine.
- ācīnos, i. f.** Wild basil.
- ācīnum, also us. m., and ūcīna, ss.** 1. A berry, esp. a grape. 2. A kernel.
- āclēpenser, ēris. m.** A sturgeon.
- ācōlis, Idis. f.** A short dart.
- ācōnitum, also ūcōniton, i.** Aconite, wolfsbane.
- ācontīze, arum. pl. f.** [ἄκων.] Shooting stars, meteors.
- ācōpus, i and um, i.** 1. Spar. 2. A plant. 3. In neut. a tonic.
- ācor, ūria. m.** Sharpness, acidity.
- ācōrna, ss.** A kind of thistle.
- ācōrus, i, and um, i.** A garden flag (a flower).
- acquiesco, is, evi, no sup. v. n.** 1. To rest, to repose. 2. To acquiesce in, be pleased at, approve of (c. in and abl. or c. abl. or sine c.).
- acquiro, is, quisiui, itum. v. a.** [quero, ad]. To acquire, to obtain in addition.
- ācērīgas, antis, acc. anta. m.** Agrigentum, Girgenti.
- ācērīdūla, ss.** A small singing bird, perhaps a goldfinch, or woodlark.
- ācērītūlus, a, um. [dim. for acer.]** Sharptempered, cross.
- ācērīmōnia, ss. f.** 1. Sharpness, acidity. 2. (Metaph.) Acrimony, virulence. 3. Also in good sense, acuteness, penetration.
- ācīter, comp. ācrius. sup. ācērīme. adv.** from acer, q. v. 1. Sharply, vigorously, vehemently. 2. Attentively, keenly. 3. Boldly, fiercely. 4. Severely, cruelly.
- ācītūdo, Inis. f.** Sharpness of taste.
- ācōrāma, ātim. n.** [ἀκρόδομαι.] Anything pleasant to hear (used also of persons).
- ācōrās, is. f.** 1. A lecture room, or an assembly met to hear a lecture. 2. A literary discourse, a lecture.
- ācōrēaunia, orum. pl. n.** Rocks on the coast of Epirus, any dangerous rocks.
- acta, ss. [ακτή.]** The seashore.
- acta, ūrum. n. pl.** 1. Acts, deeds, esp. glorious deeds. 2. Acts (of parliament), resolutions passed by the senate, or by a magistrate (once found in sing. *actum*, in this sense, *Cic. Phil. i. 7.*) 3. Records of such acts.
- actaea, ss.** A strong smelling herb, Christopher.
- āctēsus, a, um, f.** Actias, ūdia. adj. Athenian.
- Actiēsus, a, um. adj.** Of Actium. **āctias, ūdis. f.** of prec.
- actio, ūnis. f. [ago.]** 1. An action, a deed. 2. A discussion. 3. A measure carried or brought forward by a magistrate or senator. 4. The act of pleading or form of pleading. 5. Action, gesticulation in the delivery of a speech. 6. An action or lawsuit. 7. The plot of a play : *gratiarum actio*, the giving of thanks, *Cic.*
- actiōsus, a, um. adj.** Quarrelsome.
- actito, ss.** To be in the habit of pleading.
- actitius, a, um. adj.** Active.
- actor, ūris. m.** 1. One who puts in motion, as a slinger moves a sling. 2. A driver (of cattle). 3. An actor, a doer, one who executes. 4. An actor, a player. 5. A pleader. 6. A plaintiff. 7. An agent.
- actuāriōlūm, i.** A piunace.

actūrius, a, um. adj. (Only epith. of a ship.) Light; used also in fam. or neut. as subst., a galley, a pinnace.

‡actuārius, i. m. A registrar, a short-hand writer.

actum est. See ago.

actuose, adv. Actively, zealously.

actuōsus, a, um. adj. Active, practical, effective.

actus, fīs. m. 1. §A motion. 2. A passage by which to drive cattle, right of way, a thoroughfare. 3. ‡A measure of ground. 4. An act, an action. 5. ‡Business, employment. 6. An act of a play. 7. ‡Action, gesticulation.

actus, a, um. part. pass. from ago, q. v. Acta agimus, we are wasting our time, Cic.; ego sum is qui dicam me non laborare actum habiturum quod egenter, I am one who say that I am indifferent about it, that I will approve whatever they have done, Cic.

actūtum. adv. Immediately, instantly.

‡aculeātus, a, um. 1. Having a sting, prickly, and (metaph.) stinging, sharp (of sayings, etc.). 2. ‡Made by a sting (as a wound).

‡aculeus, i. and dim. ‡aculeolus, i. 1. A sting (lit. and metaph.), a prickle. 2. Bitterness of grief, severity. 3. A sharp, sarcastic, or subtle saying.

‡acutus, inis. n. 1. A sharp point. 2. Sharpness (lit. and metaph.). 3. Acuteness, cleverness, shrewdness. 4. Cunning.

‡acutino, as. To sharpen, to point.

‡acuo, is. 1. To sharpen (lit. and metaph.). 2. To exercise, to improve by exercise. 3. To stimulate, to excite. 4. ‡To put an acute accent to.

‡acus, i. m. A kind of fish, a hornback.

‡acus, ēris. n. Chaff, husks.

‡acus, fīs. f. 1. A needle. 2. A bodkin for the hair, a hairpin. 3. The tongue of a clasp or buckle.—Tetigisti acu, you have hit the right nail on the head, Plaut.

‡acte. adv. Sharply, keenly, cleverly.

‡actūtus, a, um, and dim. ‡actūtūlus, a, um. adj. 1. Sharp, pointed, with a keen edge, acute (lit. and metaph.). 2. Sharp, high, shrill (of sound), severe (of pain), cold, etc. 3. Clever, shrewd, sagacious.

‡acylos, i. f. [ἀκύλος.] The acorn of the holmoak.

ad. prep. governing accus.; denoting motion towards or position near. I. In space. II. In time. III. In number. IV. The relation of one object to another.—I. 1. To, towards. 2. Against (as approaching to attack): akin to this meaning is, ad necem cædi, to be beaten to death, Cic. 3. At: akin to this is, ad judices, before the judges, Cic.—II. 1. To, till. 2. About. 3. At, by: neccio quid interrait utrum illuc nunc veniam an ad decem annos, I do not know what difference it makes whether I go thither now or ten years hence, Cic.—III. 1. To, up to. 2. About. 3. In addition to.—IV. 1. To, with reference to, in regard of. 2. For (of an object): dixit a P. Lentulo se habere ad Catilinam mandata et literas, he said that he had messages and letters for Catiline from P. Lentulus, Cic. 3. Compared with. 4. Suitably to, consistently with: so, ad speciem vetustatis, to give an appearance of antiquity, Cic.; ad verbum, word for word, Cic.; ad summam, on the whole, in short, Hor.

‡adactio, onis. f. Compulsion, constraint.

‡§adactus, fīs. m. A bringing towards, or together.

‡adactus, a, um. part. pass. from adego, q. v.

‡adēque. adv. Equally.

‡adēquo, as. e. a. 1. To equalise, to make equal. 2. To equal. 3. To level.

‡§adēstuo, as. v. n. To boil over.

‡adaggēro, as. v. a. To heap up.

‡adāgium, i. A proverb.

†dalligo, *as. v. a.* To bind to.

†dāmantēa, *a. um.* and **†dāmantinus**, *a. um. adj.* Adamantine, iron, very hard.

†dāmas, *antis. acc. anta. m.* Adamant, iron, steel.

†dāmbūlo, *as.* To walk to, towards, or by the side of.

†dāmo, *as. v. a.* To love excessively, to desire excessively.

†dāpērio, *la. ui. ūptum. v. a.* To open, to uncover.

†dāpēris, *e. adj.* That may be opened.

†dāpato, *as. v. a.* To adapt, to fit, to adjust.

†dāquo, *as. v. a.* To water, to sprinkle with water; in pass. (of cattle) to be watered, to be led to the water. **†dāquor. dep.** To water, to fetch water (of troops).

†dārca, *se. f.* Foam deposited on sedge.

†dārco, *v. n.* To become very dry.

†dāro, *as. v. a.* To plough.

†dāucto, *as. v. a.* To increase.

†dāuctus, *fa. m.* Increase, growth.

†dāugeo, *es. xi. etum. v. a.* To increase, to augment.

†dāugesco, *is. no perf. v. n.* To increase, to grow.

†dālbito, *is. v. a.* To drink, to imbibe.

acclāro, *as. v. a. perf. subj. acclarassis.* To show, to make clear.

†dādēcet. *impers.* It becomes, it is natural to (c. acc.).

addēnseō, *es. no perf., also †dādēnseō, as. v. a.* To thicken, to condense, to crowd.

addico, *is. xi. etum. v. a.* 1. To be propitious (as an omen). 2. To adjudicate (a thing claimed to a claimant, or an article at a sale to a buyer), to knock down (at a sale), (c. dat.). Sometimes c. in and acc. of a condition to which one is doomed: addico in publicum, to confiscate, Cæs. 3. To assign, to doom (to such and such a fate). 4. To devote to, consecrate to: cuius sanguinem addixeras, whose life you had thrown away, had sacrificed, Cic. 5. To prove (very rare): dic gaudentem nummo te addicere, tell him that you will cheerfully sell him (what he wants) for a trifle, Hor.

addictio, *ōnis. f.* An award, an adjudication.

addictus, *a. um. part. pass.* of addico, used also in one or two peculiar meanings. 1. Made over, assigned, esp. adjudged to slavery. 2. Bound to (do so and so). 3. Knocked down (at an auction). 4. Devoted to, to the service of. 5. **†Addicted to.**

addisco, *is. didici. no sup.* To learn.

additāmentum, *i. n.* An addition to.

†additie, *ōnis. f.* Addition.

additus, *a. um. part. pass.* from addo, q. v. also. Ever present with.

†addivino, *as. v. n.* To conjecture, to divine.

addō, *is. didi. ditum. v. u. (c. dat., sometimes but rarely c. ad or in).* 1. To add, to put or give in addition: addunt se in spatiis, they throw themselves one after another with speed on the course, Virg.

addōceo, *es. ui. etum. v. a.* To teach, to teach besides.

†addormisco, *is. ivi. no sup. v. n.* To fall asleep.

addūbito, *as. v. n.* To doubt, to doubt a little, to hesitate.

addūco, *is. xi. etum. v. a.* 1. To bring, to bring to, towards, near, to conduct, to drag. 2. To induce. 3. To draw to oneself (a string), so as to tighten it, to contract, to cause to shrink, to wrinkle.

†adducte, *adv.* Rigorously, severely.

adductus, *a. um. part. pass.* of prec.; also as adj. 1. Bent, as a bow. 2. **†Rigid, grave.**

†dēdo, *is. dēdi. dēsum. v. a.* To eat, to consume (sometimes in extravagance).

†dēmpto, *onis. f.* A taking away.

†dēmptus, *a. um. part. pass.* from adimo, q. v.; also esp. Dead.

†deo, *adv.* 1. So, to such a degree. 2. With usque, followed by dum, donec, or quod, so long. 3. Moreover, also.

ādeo, *Is.* *Ivi*, more usu. *ii.* *Itum.* *v. a.* 1. To go to, to approach; sometimes in a friendly manner, so as to visit, to address; sometimes hostilely, so as to attack. 2. To undertake, to attempt, to encounter. 3. To enter upon (an inheritance): adire in jus, to go to law, Cic.

ādeps, *Ipis.* *m.* Fat.

ādeptio, *onis.* *f.* A getting, an obtaining.

ādeptus, *a.* *um.* *perf. part.* from adipiscor, *q. v.*; used also in pass. sense, got, obtained.

ādēquito, *as.* *v. n.* To ride to, towards, etc.

ādāderro, *as.* To wander to, towards, near.

ādēstrio, *Is.* To be very hungry.

ādēsus, *a.* *um.* *part. pass.* from adedo, *q. v.*; also esp. eaten up by time, by old age.

adforet, adfuturus, etc. See adsum.

ādhæreo, *es*, *hæsi*, also in pres. and imperf. *adhæresco*, *is*; no sup. *v. n.*

1. To stick to, adhere to, cling to, be fastened to, stick in (*c. ad* or *c. in* and *acc.*, also *c. dat.* or *c. abl.*). 2. To stick fast, so as not to proceed on one's way: tenesne memoriam à extremum adhæsse, do you not recollect that you stuck so that you were the last (on the poll), Cic.; egressibus adhærescere, to be in attendance on a man when he goes out, Tac.

ādhæsio, *onis*; some read *ādhæsitatio*. *f.* An adhering together.

ādhæsus, *is.* *m.* An adhering together, connection.

ādhālo, *as.* *v. n.* To breathe upon (*c. acc.*).

ādhībeo, *es*, *ui*, *Itum.* *v. a.* (*usu. c. ad.* and *acc.* of the more remote object, sometimes *c. dat.*). 1. To apply (one thing) to (another), to bring to: cum adhibeant manus vectigalibus vestris, when they lay hands on your revenues, Cic.; adhibeto vincula capitis, put chains on the prisoners, Ov.; ut possit vim mihi majorem adhibere metus quam fides, so that fear shall exercise a greater influence over me than good faith, Cic.; adhibere honores, cultus, preceas Diis immortalibus, to address honour, worship, and prayer to the immortal Gods, Cic.; motus quos orator adhibere volet judici, feelings which the speaker will wish to communicate to the judge, Cic. 2. To add. 3. To summon, esp. to an employment, or to give counsel or aid: a reliquis tuis non adhibemur, by the rest of your friends we are not consulted, Cic.; quicunque Deus adhibebitur, whatever God shall be brought on the stage, Hor. 4. To invite as a guest. 5. To receive as a guest, to entertain. 6. To employ, to use, to exhibit (a quality): nullam adhibuit memoriam contumelie, he dismissed the insult from his recollection, Nep.; permagni est hominis sic se adhibere in tantâ potestate, it is the conduct of a great man to behave himself in such a manner when invested with such power, Cic.

ādhinnio, *Is.* *v. n.* To neigh to, to neigh after, in token of desire.

ādhortatio, *onis.* *f.* Exhortation, encouragement.

ādhortator, *ōris.* *m.* One who exhorts, who encourages.

ādhortor, *ōris.* *dep.* To exhort, to encourage.

ādhuc, *adv.* of time (of place only in Plaut.). As yet, hitherto, thus far, even yet, still.

ādiantum, *i.* A sort of fern.

ādigo, *is*, *ēgi*, *actum.* *v. a.* 1. To drive to, (lit. and metaph.) bring to: adigo jusjurandum, and jusjurando, to bring one to an oath, make him take an oath: both in Liv.; cur non arbitrum adegeris Q. Roscius quero, I ask why you did not bring Q. Roscius to (or before) an arbitrator. 2. To bring to, so as to compel, to compel. 3. To bring into (a state of mind). 4. To drive in (as a nail, etc.), usu. *c. ad* or *in* and *acc.*; in some phrases sine prep., as above in Suet. *c. dat.*

ādimo, *is*, *ēmi*, *emtum.* *v. a.* 1. To take away, sometimes in good sense, to deliver from (*c. dat.* of the more remote object). 2. Adimam cantare severis, I will forbid rigid people to write verses, Hor.

- Adipātus, a, um.** [adeps.] 1. Fat, (metaph.) coarse. 2. (†Neut. pl.) Adipata, dishes made with fat, greasy, Juv.
- Adipiscor, ēris, eptus sum v. dep.** 1. To get, to obtain, to acquire. 2. To catch, to overtake.
- Aditialis, e.** [epith. of cōēna.] An inaugural feast.
- Aditio, onis. f.** An approach, an entrance.
- Aditus, ūs. m.** 1. A going to, an approach. 2. A way by which to approach, an approach. 3. Liberty of approach, accessa.
- adjaceo, es, ui, no sup.** To lie near to, be adjacent, be contiguous to.
- adjectio, onis. f.** Addition, annexation. 2. †Repetition.
- adjectus, ūs. m.** Application, addition.
- adjicio, Is, jēci, jectum. v. a.** 1. To throw to, to throw as far as, to direct towards (lit. and metaph., an arrow, or the attention, etc.). 2. To place near. 3. To add (c. ad and acc.; or in senses 1, 2, less usu. c. dat.; in sense 3 more usu. c. dat.)
- adjūdico, as. v. a.** 1. To award, to adjudge; sometimes c. in and acc. of the condition to which a person is assigned by the judgment. 2. To ascribe.
- adjūgo, as. v. a.** To join, to couple.
- adjūmentum, i. n.** Assistance, aid.
- adjunctio, ēnis. f.** 1. A joining, union. 2. Addition, annexation.
- adjunctor, ēris. m.** One who joins, adds, or annexes.
- adjunctus, a, um. past. pass. a seq.**; used also as adj. 1. Suitable to. 2. Found also in compar. adjunctior, more nearly connected with.
- adjungo, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** 1. To join, annex, unite. 2. To add, to subjoin. 3. Adjungo me (c. dat.), to associate oneself with: mihi tantum decus adjunxisti, you have conferred so much dignity on me, Cic.; benevolentiam adjungit lenitate audiendi, he conciliates goodwill by his gentleness in listening, Cic.
- adjuro, as. v. n.** To swear solemnly, to swear by, to add to an oath.
- adjūtabilis, e. adj.** Assisting, serviceable.
- adjūto, as. v. a., and †adjutor, aris. v. dep.** To assist.
- adjutor, ēris, m., fem. adjūtrix, Iois. [juvo.]** An assistant, a helper, a coadjutor.
- adjūtōrium.** Assistance, support.
- adjūtus, a, um. part. pass. a seq.**
- adjūvo, aa, jūvi, jūtum. v. a.** 1. To help, assist, aid. 2. To heighten. 3. Adjuvat, v. impers., it is pleasant, it is desirable.
- admātūro, as. v. a.** To hasten, to accelerate.
- admētor, Iris, mensus sum v. dep.** 1. To measure out to, to distribute to.
- admīgro, as. v. n.** To come to, to be added to (c. ad and acc.).
- adminic̄ulor, ēris. v. dep.** To prop (perf. part. in pass. sense, Plin.).
- adminic̄ulum, i. n.** A prop, a support.
- administer, tri. f. administrā.** A servant, an assistant.
- administrātio, onis. f.** 1. Assistance, service. 2. Management, direction, administration.
- administratīvus, a, um.** Employed in management, administration.
- administrator, ēris. m.** A manager, an administrator.
- administro, as. v. a.** 1. †To administer to. 2. To manage, direct, regulate.
- admirabiliſ, e. adj.** Admirable, wonderful, excellent.
- admirabiliſtas, atis. f.** Admirableness, excellence.
- admirabiliſter.** Admirably, wonderfully, excellently.
- admirandus, a, um. fut. part. from admiror, q. v., used as adj.** Admirable, wonderful, excellent, astonishing.
- admiratio, onis. f.** Admiration, astonishment, wonder.
- admirator, ēris. m.** One who admires, who wonders at.
- admiror, ēris. v. dep.** To admire, wonder at, be astonished.
- admisceo, es, ui, xtum. v. a.** To mingle, mix, blend with (c. dat.): ego ad id consilium admiscear? shall I mix myself up with this plan?

admissarius. *adj.* as epith. of *equus*, and often as *subet*. A stallion, (metaph.) a debauched man.

†admissio, omia. f. Admission, introduction.

admissum, i. A crime.

†admissura, se. f. The putting together of male and female beasts.

admissus, a, um. part. pass. of seq., esp. (of horses). Let go at full speed.

admitto, is, misi, missum. v. a. 1. To admit, to allow to enter or approach. 2. To do (only of a wrong action), in this sense often with *on me*, Cic.: ea in te admisi, you have done those things, Cic. 3. To undertake. 4. To permit: simul aves rite admisissent, as soon as the omens allowed it, Liv. 5. To hasten onwards (a horse): in Postumium Tarquinius equum admisit, Tarquin urged his horse at full speed against Postumius, Liv.

admixtio, ōnis. f. An admixture, a mingling.

admixtus, a, um. part. pass. of admisceo.

†admōdērō, āris. v. dep. To restrain.

admōdūm [modus.] adv. 1. In a great degree, excessively, very: nihil admodum, nothing at all, Cic.; nulla pecunia admodum, no money to speak of, Liv.; [sex millia hostium cæsa] quinque admodum Romanorum, about or at most 5000 Romans. †2. (In replies) Certainly, exactly.

admoſnio, Ia. v. a. To besiege.

†admólior, Iria. v. dep. To move towards with great labour.

admóneo, es, ui, Itum. v. a. 1. To remind. 2. To admonish, to warn (with gen. of the more remote object, or with *de* and *abl.*, or with double acc.; or c. *ut* or *ne* of the conduct to be, or not to be pursued (in which construction also *ut* is sometimes omitted—see Eton Lat. Gr. 93.); or § c. infin., more rarely c. *ad* and gerundive). 3. To dun. 4. §To urge on. 5. †To chastise.

admóntio, ōnis. f. A reminding, warning, admonishing in the way of advice, encouragement, or reproof.

admóntor, ōris. m., f. admonitrix, Icis. One who reminds or admonishes.

admóntum, i, and admónitus, ūs. m. Admonition, a reminding, a warning.

admordeo, es, di, sum. v. a. To bite, to gnaw.

admóts, ōnis. f. A moving towards, a bringing in contact with.

admóts, a, um. part. pass. of seq., as adj. †Near.

admóeo, es, móvi, mótum. v. a. 1. To bring near to, to move towards.

2. To apply to (sometimes of applying the attention to), to lay (hands &c.) on. 3. To cause (such and such a feeling), (c. dat. or c. *ad* and acc.).

‡4. (As intrans.) To approach.

admógio, Is. To low after, to low in reply to (c. dat.).

admr̄mūr̄atio, ōnis. f. A murmur at, in approval or disapproval.

admr̄mūro, as. v. n. To murmur at, in approval or disapproval.

†admūtilo, as. To fleece, to cheat.

ādōleo, es. v. a., perf. (used only in Ennius), no sup. v. a. To burn, esp. as a sacrifice; to light up (an altar) with sacrifice, §to honour (Gods) with sacrifice.

ādōlescens, entis. m. f., part. from adolesco, but used as *subet*. A young man or woman; sometimes as *adj.*: as, Africani filia adolescens, Cic.

ādōlescentia, se. f. Youth.

ādōlescentilis, m., f. †adolescentīla. A young man or woman.

ādōlesco, is, ēvi, ultum, with pass. part. adultus. v. n. To grow up, arrive at the age of manhood; used metaph. of *respublica*, *virtua*, etc. etc.: vix credibile est quantum superbias Vitellio adoleverit, it is scarcely credible how much arrogance grew upon Vitellius, Tac.; §(like adolesc.), *Pantheus adolescent ignibus aræ*, the altars flame with the burning of Arabian incense. Virg.

ādōpertus, a, um. part. pass. from adoperio, only used in this part, covered, veiled.

†ādōpinor, āris. v. dep. To conjecture in addition.

Adoptator, ōris. m. An adopter.

Adoptio, ūnis. Adoption.

Adoptivus, a, um. adj. Adoptive, belonging to, arising from adoption (lit. and metaph.).

Adpto, as. v. a. 1. To choose. 2. To wish for. 3. To adopt (lit. and metaph.): qui se potentias causā Cæsaris libertis adoptasset, who for the sake of power had enrolled himself among Caesar's freedmen, Plin.

Ädor. n. (scarcely found except in nom. and acc.). A kind of grain, spelt.

Ädöratio, ūnis. f. Adoration, worship.

Ädorea, ūs. f. 1. An allowance of grain to an army after victory. 2. victory.

Ädōreus, a, um. adj. Of grain, of corn.

Ädōream, i. n. The same as Ädor.

Ädōrior, Iris, ortus sum. v. dep. 1. To begin. 2. To undertake. 3. To address. 4. To attack.

Ädornäte. adv. In an adorned, in an elegant manner.

Ädorno, as. v. a. 1. To equip, to furnish. 2. To adorn, to decorate. 3. To prepare.

Ädōro, as. v. a. 1. To pray to, to adore, to worship. 2. To supplicate.

Ädortus, a, um. perf. past. from adorior, q. v.

adp. adr. etc. In general, see app. APP. etc.

Ädrädo, is, si, sum. v. a. To scrape, to shave.

Adscisco, Is, Ivi, Itum, also in pres. infin. adscire. 1. To approve of, to adopt (a law, etc.). 2. To adopt (a person in any relation to oneself, as a son-in-law, an ally, a citizen, also foreign customs, etc.). 3. To associate with oneself (in an object, c. AD and acc. of the object). 4. To appropriate, to arrogate to oneself (very rare).

Adseitus, a, um. part. pass. of prec. (Also) Imported from abroad, foreign.

Adseitūs, ūs. m. Reception, acceptance. For most words beginning with ADS, see AS.

Ädēa, ēa, fui, etc. imperf. subj. sometimes adfōrem or afferem. 1. To be present, often esp. as a friend, an assistant, etc.: rogavit me ut adessem contra Satrium, he begged me to stand by him (to help him or defend him) against Satrius, Cic. 2. To be near at hand, to be impending. 3. To appear (before a tribunal), (c. ad and acc.).

Ädfläatio, ūnis. f. 1. Fawning (prop. of a dog). 2. Flattering, flattery.

Ädflätor, oris. m. A flatterer.

Ädflätorius, a, um. adj. Flattering.

Ädilo, as. v. a. To flatter; once in Cic. in pass. voice; more usu.

Ädiller, Äris. v. dep. To fawn (as a dog), to flatter.

Ädulter, ēri. m., f. Ädultēra, ūs. An adulterer, adulteress.

Ädulter, ēra, ērum. adj. Adulterous. 2. Spurious.

Ädulteratio, ūnis. f. Adulteration.

Ädulterinus, a, um. adj. Adulterated, base, false (of money), adulterous.

Ädulterium, i. n. 1. Adultery. 2. Ädulteration.

Ädultēra, as. v. a. 1. To commit adultery. 2. To defile with adultery.

3. To corrupt, to falsify. 4. § To transform.

Ädultēres, Äria. v. dep. To commit adultery.

Ädultus, a, um. part. of adolesco, q. v. Grown up, come to maturity or the flower of strength; used of states, etc. as well as of people.

Ädumbratim. adv. Indistinctly, faintly.

Ädumbratio, ūnis. f. A sketching, a sketch.

Ädumbro, as. v. a. To sketch, trace lightly, faintly, imperfectly, to shadow forth.

Ädunelitas, Ätia. f. A hooked form, hookedness.

Äduneus, a, um. adj. Hooked, greatly curved.

Ädargeo, es, si, no sup. v. a. To press, to pursue.

Ädare, Is, ussi, ustum. 1. To burn, to scorch; (lit. and metaph.) to bite (as frost bites).

Äduque. adv. As far as (c. acc.).

- +adustio, ūnis. f. Burning, scorching.
 adustus, a, um. *part.* from aduro, q. v.
 +advectio, onis. f. Conveyance.
 advectitius, a, um. Imported, brought from a distance.
 +advecto, as. v. a. To bring, to import.
 +advectus, ūs. m. Conveyance from a distance.
 advectus, a, um. *part. pass.* from seq.
 adveho, is, xi. ctum. v. a. To carry to, bring to, convey to; never c. dat.
 +advēlo, as. v. a. To veil, to cover, to crown.
 advēna, ūs. m. f. One who comes from a distance, a stranger.
 advēnīo, ūs. vēni, ventum. v. n. 1. To come, come to, arrive at (not with a dat. till after the Augustan age). 2. To happen.
 adventitius, a, um. adj. Adventitious, foreign: adventitia pecunia, money arising from countries newly subdued, Cic.
 advento, as. v. n. To come to, to arrive at.
 +adventor, ūris. m. A stranger.
 adventus, ūs. m. An approach, an arrival.
 +adverbēro, as. v. a. To strike, to beat.
 +adverbium. a. n. An adverb.
 adversāria, ūrum. pl. n. A notebook.
 adversarius, i. m. and f. adversaria, ūs. An adversary.
 adversarius, a, um. adj. Adverse, unfavourable.
 +adversātrix, ūcis. f. A female opponent.
 adversio, ūnis. f. An application of a thing (animi).
 adversitas, ātis. Difference, contrariety.
 +adverso, as. v. a. To apply (the mind to some object of attention).
 adverso, ūris. v. dep. To oppose, to resist.
 adversus, a, um. adj. Turned towards, opposite to, facing. 2. Opposite to, contrary to. 3. Adverse, unfavourable, hostile: vulnera aduersa accipere, to receive wounds in front, Cic.; qui adverso flumine lembrum subigit, a man who impels a boat up stream, Virg.; dentea aduersi, the front teeth, Cic.; adveras valetudo, ill health, Liv.; adversum prælum, an unsuccessful battle, Liv.; Seneca rumore aduerso erat, Seneca had a bad character, Tac.; adversæ res, misfortune, ill-fortune, Cic. Adversum, neut.; used as subst. in pl. Ill-fortune in sing. only in gen.: as, nihil aduersi, no misfortune, Cic.; in adversum (after a verb of motion), in a contrary direction, on the opposite side, Liv.
 adversum, aduersus. prep. governing acc. 1. Opposite to, in front of. 2. Towards. 3. Against.
 adverto, is, ti, sum. v. a. 1. To turn to, to turn towards. 2. To apply to (esp. the mind to an object). 3. To attract, to bring on oneself: adverteratque ea res Sabinos, and that circumstance had attracted the attention of the Sabines, Liv. 4. +Aderto in, to punish. 5. When joined with animum the phrase is used as a single verb: to observe, to take care: postquam id animum advertit, after he noticed that, Cic. Animum is sometimes omitted: paucis adverte, docebo, I will teach you in a few words, do you attend to me, Virg.; advertebatur Pompeii familiares assentire Volcatio, it was noticed that Pompey's friends agreed with Volcatius, Cic.
 adverspōrascit. *impers.* Evening comes on.
 advigilo, as. v. a. To watch over (c. ad. and acc. or c. dat.). 2. To be vigilant.
 +advivo, is, xi. v. n. To continue living.
 advōcātiō, onis. f. 1. Legal assistance. 2. A body of lawyers, the bar. 3. The time allowed for obtaining legal assistance. 4. An adjournment or delay for the purpose of obtaining legal assistance.
 advōcātus, i. m. 1. A friend, one who attends to countenance another in any proceeding. 2. An advocate, a legal adviser (not the one who pleaded the cause, he was patronus). 3. +An attorney.

advōeo, as. To call, to summon, to invite ; esp. to give aid or counsel.

advōlātus, ūs. m. A flying towards.

‡advōlito, as. v. n. To fly towards.

advōlo, as. v. n. To fly to, or towards ; (metaph.) to hasten to (c. ad and acc., sometimes c. acc. sine prep.; poet. also c. dat.).

advolvo, is, vi, vōlūtum. v. a. To roll towards (c. dat. of the more remote object) : genibus se advolvens, throwing himself at his feet, Liv.; tuis advolvimir uris, we fall down before your altars, Prop. (c. acc. in this sense, Tac.).

Advōtum, i. A shrine, the innermost part of the temple (applied to the heart by Lucr.; to the furthest recesses of a tomb, Virg.).

Æclides, ūs. m. A descendant of Æacus ; esp. Achilles, Pyrrhus.

Æsus, a, um. adj. 1. Belonging to or from Æa, a city of Colchis. 2. Belonging to Circe, as coming from Colchis. 3. Belonging to Calypso, as dwelling in the island Æaea.

ædes, or ædis, is. f. 1. In sing. a temple (used in this sense also in pl., but then with an adj., e. g. sacræ ædes, Cic.). 2. In pl. a building, a house, dwelling, even ſa hive (in speaking of more temples or houses than one, when temples are spoken of, the best writers use duæ, tres, etc.; when houses are meant, the distributive adjectives, binæ, ternæ, etc.). 3. †Any structure, even a bier.

ædīctūla, ūs. f., dim. of prec. 1. (In sing.) A temple. 2. (In pl.) A dwelling house. 3. †(In sing.) A room.

ædificatio, onis. f. 1. Building (the act). 2. A building.

ædificatiuncula, ūs, dim. of prec. A small building.

ædificator, oris. m. A builder; applied even to God as the Creator of the world.

ædificium, i. n. An edifice, a building.

ædifico, as. v. a. To build, to construct ; applied to ships, and even to a state.

ædilius, is. m. [ædes.] An ædile, a Roman magistrate, so called from having the superintendence of all public buildings ; he had also the regulation of the markets. They were of the class of the lesser magistrates, were four in number, two plebeian and two curule. The age at which a citizen was eligible for the ædileship was 36.

ædilitas, atis. f. The ædileship.

ædilitius, a, um. a'-j. Of an ædile.

ædituans, and ædituus, c. m. 1. A keeper of a temple. 2. (Metaph.) A panegyrist, Hor.; because the æditui showed the temples, and related the legends belonging to them.

Æetes, a, um. adj. Of Æetes, king of Colchis, Colchian.

Ætias, ãdos. f., Ætine, es. Medea, daughter of Æetes.

æger, gra, grum. adj. Sick, diseased, weak (lit. and metaph.); often applied to the mind, and to the state, by Liv.: mortalibus ægris, to helpless or miserable mortals, Virg.; æger animi, sick at heart, Liv.; solans ægrum amorem, seeking to tranquillise the love which made his heart sick, Virg.

‡ægillōpium, i, †ægillōps, òpis. f. A sty in the eye.

‡ægillōps, òpis. f. 1. A kind of tare. 2. A kind of oak.

ægis, ïdis. acc. ïda. f. The shield of Minerva, or of Jupiter.

‡ægōcēros, òtis. m. Capricorn.

ægre. adv. With difficulty, hardly : ægre fero, patior, to be vexed at.

ægredio, es. no perf. To be sick.

ægresco, is. no perf. 1. To be sick, to be vexed. 2. To become worse.

ægrimonia, ūs. f., and ægritudo, inis. Sorrow, anxiety, sickness of mind.

ægror, òris. m. Sickness.

ægrötatio, onis. f. Sickness (seldom applied to the mind).

ægrôto, as. v. n. To be sick (sometimes applied to the mind and to other things).

ægrótus, a, um. adj. Sick, diseased (applied also to the state).

Ægyptiacus, a, um, and Ægyptius, a, um. adj. Egyptian.

- ælinōn. *indec.* [Αἴ Λίνον.] A dirge.
- semūlātio, ònis. *f.* Emulation, rivalry (in a good or bad sense).
- semūlātor, òris. *m.* An emulator, a rival, a competitor.
- semūlatus, òs. *m.* Emulation, rivalry.
- semūlor, òris. *v. dep.* 1. To emulate, to seek to rival. 2. To equal (c. acc., once c. cum). 3. To envy (c. dat.).
- semūlus, a, um. *adj.* in masc. and fem.; used also as subst. 1. Envious, seeking to equal. 2. §Envious. 3. A rival (c. gen., &c. dat., once in Sall. c. acc.).
- Ænēâde, arum. *m.* Descendants of Æneas, Trojans, Romans.
- Æneâtor, òris. *m.* A trumpeter.
- Æneus, a, um. *adj.* Made of copper, or brass.
- enigma, òtis. *n.* [ἀγρίφωνα]. A riddle.
- sequâbilis, e. *adj.* Equal, equitable, uniform.
- sequâbilitas, òtis. *f.* Equality, equability, uniformity.
- sequâbiller. In an equal, equitable, even, or uniform manner.
- sequâevns, a, um. *adj.* Of the same age.
- sequâlis, e. *adj.* 1. Equal, even, equitable, uniform. 2. Level. 3. Corresponding to, like. 4. Of the same age (in this sense often used as subst.). 5. Contemporary with, coeval with (c. dat. or c. gen.).
- sequâllitas, òtis. *f.* Equality, uniformity, sometimes esp. equality of age.
- sequâller. *adv.* Equally, in equal shares.
- sequânlitas, atis. *f.* Euanimity.
- sequâtio, enis. *f.* An equalising, an equal distribution.
- seque. *adv.* Equally: sequâ ac, seque atque, sequânam, equally with, as much as.
- sequâlbritas, òtis. *f.* Equal distribution, uniformity.
- sequâlnocitâlis, a. Equinoctial.
- sequânoctium, i. The equinox.
- sequipârâbilis, e. *adj.* Comparable.
- sequipâro, as. v. a. 1. To compare, to liken. 2. To equal.
- sequitas, òtis. *f.* 1. Equality, uniformity. 2. Equity, justice: animi sequitas, equanimity, Cic.
- sequo, as. v. a. 1. To level, to make level (c. dat. of the more remote object). 2. To make equal, to equalise (c. dat. or c. cum and abl.). 3. To compare (c. cum, or c. dat.). 4. To equal, to be equal to.
- sequor, òris. *n.* 1. A smooth surface. 2. A plain; §Sep. the sea.
- sequoreus, a, um. *adj.* Of the sea.
- sequus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Level, sometimes neut. as subst., level ground. 2. Equal: so, sequo marte pugnatum est, it was a drawn battle, Liv. 3. Equitable, fair, impartial, just; neut. sometimes as subst., justice. 4. Favorable, friendly (of persons or things): sequus animus, equanimity: animus meus totum istuc sequi boni facit, my disposition is to put up with that, Cic.; so, nos sequi bonique facimus, we are contented, Liv.; sequum, bonum; also sequius melius, (a legal formula for) what is just and reasonable, Cic.; ex sequo, equally, Liv.
- âer, âeria, acc. âera, no pl. [ἀήρ.] 1. The air, the lower air, the atmosphere. 2. §Mist: aer summus arboria, the airy top of a tree, Virg.
- terra, se. *f.* Darnel.
- terâmentum, i. *n.* A brazen vessel.
- terârea, se. A smelting-house.
- terârium, i. The treasury, the exchequer.
- terârius, a, um. *adj.* [sea, q. v.] 1. Belonging to brass. 2. To money: faber terârius, also terârius by itself as subst., a brazier.
- terârius, i. *usu. in pl.* A citizen of Rome who did not enjoy the perfect franchise: refero aliquem in terârios, to degrade a citizen to the rank of an terârian, Cic.; they were so called because they were not bound to military service themselves, but were compelled to pay the sea militare. See Smith's *Dict. of Antiq.*

æratus, a, um. adj. [see, q. v.] Covered with or made of copper or brass, brazen.

æreus, a, um. adj. Copper, brazen.

ærifer, éra, érum. adj. Bearing brazen instruments.

ærinus, a, um. adj. Of darnel.

æripes, édis. adj. m. f. With brazen feet.

æsærisónus, a, um. adj. Resounding with brazen instruments.

æsérius, a, um. adj. 1. Of the air, in the air, airy. 2. High.

æserösus, a, um. adj. Mixed with brass or copper (of the soil). See *æs.*

æstifica, se. f. Of verdigris.

ætigo, iain. f. 1. Rust from brass. 2. §Money. 3. §Covetousness.

4. §Envy.

ærumna, se. f. 1. Hardship, painful labour. 2. Grief, sorrow.

ærumnabilis, e. adj. Grievous, hard (of events).

ærumnösus, a, um. adj. Unhappy, unfortunate (of personal events).

æs, æris. n. 1. Copper. 2. Bronze, brass (though not the same as our brass); in these senses not used in pl. 3. Money: *millia æris quinqueaginta, 50,000 asses*, Liv. 4. Pay wages, esp. soldiers' pay. 5. A brazen statue. 6. Any brazen instrument—*æs alienum*, debt.—In *animo habui te in ære meo esse*, I considered that you were my friend (lit. bound to me as if in my pay), Cic.

æsciléatum, i. a. A grove of oaks.

æscileus, a, um. adj. Of oak.

æscilus, i. f. A kind of oak bearing eatable acorns.

æstas, atis. f. 1. Summer. 2. §A freckle—*nare per æstas liquidam*, to float through the pure summer sky, Virg.

æstififer, éra, érum. adj. [æstas.] Bringing heat.

æstimabilis e. adj. That which can be valued.

æstimatio, önis. f. A valuing, a valuation, an estimate: *æstimatio litium*, an assessment of damages, Cic.; *acepit prædia in æstimationem*, he took the farm at a valuation, Cic. (And as this was a losing plan, he says elsewhere) *Ne æstimationem te aliquam putes accipere*, that you may not think you are at a loss.

æstimátor, öris. m. A valuer, a judge (not legal).

æstimo, as. v. a. 1. To value, to appraise. 2. To assess. 3. To make an estimate of, to form an opinion of, to judge of.

æstivo, as. v. n. To spend the summer.

æstivus, a, um. adj. Of, or like the summer: *æstivæ aves*, birds which only visit us in the summer, migratory birds, Liv.

æstiva. neut. pl. 1. A summer camp. 2. A summer campaign. 3. §The cattle turned out in the fields in the summer. 4. §Summer pastures.

æstuárium, i. a. A creek, an estuary.

æstu, as. v. s. [æstas, q. v.] 1. To be very hot, to boil, etc. 2. To boil, (metaph.) to be excited with any violent passion, love, anxiety, etc. 3. To rise in large waves. 4. To be tossed about (of the mind), as by waves, to doubt, to vacillate.

æstidæ. adv. Hetily, impetuously.

ætuosus, a, um. adj. Hot, burning.

ætus, f. m. 1. Heat of any kind, of fire, of the sun, of fever, etc. 2. The tide (in prose usu. in pl.), the ebb and flow of the sea: *æstu secundo*, when the tide serves, Sall.; *æstu adverso*, when the tide is coming in, Sall.; *cum exalto se ætus incitavisset*, when the tide had risen, Cæs.; *minuente æstu*, when the tide was going out, Cæs. 3. The surf. 4. (§Metaph.) any violent commotion. 5. Agitation, vacillation of mind: *ne ætus nos consuetudinis absorbeat*, that the tide or force of custom may not carry us away, Cic.

ætas, ètis. f. [contr. fr. ætidas.] 1. The age, or the life of man; age, life (used also of other things). 2. An age, a generation. 3. Time.

- omnis ætas, every age; i. e. the people of every age, Liv.; id. ætatis jam sumus, we are now of that age; i. e. so old, Cic.
- ætätila, *sc.* dim. of prec. Age.
- æternitas, *atīs. f.* 1. Eternity. 2. \ddagger Durability.
- æterno, *as. v. a.* To make eternal, to immortalise.
- æternus, *a, um. adj.* Eternal, everlasting: in æternum, for ever. §Without in: *aa*, æternum, for ever, incessantly, Virg.
- æthér, *éris, acc. éra*. no *pl.* [*alθηρ*]. 1. The air, prop. the upper air, as opp. to aer, the sky. 2. §Heaven.
- ætherius, *a, um. adj.* 1. Ethereal, of the air of the sky, heavenly. 2. Lofty, reaching to the sky: *vescitur aura ætheriā*, does feed on the air of the upper world (as opp. to the shades below), Virg.
- Ethiops**, *ópis. m.* An Ethiopian, a blackamoor.
- æsthra, *æ. f.* The clear sky, the sky.
- Etnæus**, *a, um*, and **Etnensis**, *a. adj.* Of Mount Etna.
- Etōlicus**, and **Etōlius** and **Etōlus**, *a, um. adj.* Ætolian.
- ævitæ, *atīs. f.* The old form of ætas, q. v.
- ævum, *i.* rare in prose. Lifetime, life, time: *ter ævo functus*, he who lived three times the ordinary lifetime of man; i. e. Nestor, Hor.; *evo confectus Acetes*, Acetes worn out by age, i. e. by old age, Virg.
- +ævus, *i.* An old form of ævum.
- Aer**, *fra, frum.* African, sometimes esp. Carthaginian.
- affabilis, *a. adv.* Easy, or safe to be spoken to, affable.
- affabilitas, *atīs. f.* Affability, courtesy.
- affâbre, *adj.* Skilfully, in a workmanlike manner.
- affâri. For what parts of this word are found, see *fari*, to address, to speak to.
- affâtim, *adv.* Enough, abundantly.
- affâtus, *ús. n.* An address.
- affatus, *a, um. part.* from *affari*.
- affectatio, *onis. f.* 1. Strong desire. 2. Affectation, i. e. a desire to pass for what one is not, or to seem to have what one has not.
- affector, *óris. m.* 1. One who desires. 2. One who affects or pretends to have what he has not.
- affectio, *onis. f.* 1. An affection of mind or body. 2. A disposition with respect to some particular thing. 3. A frame of mind. 4. \ddagger Good will: *forma corporis affectio*, a good constitution, Cic.; *affectio astrorum*, the position of the stars, Cic.
- affecto, *as. v. a.* 1. To aim at, to desire, to aspire to. 2. To seek to conciliate. 3. \ddagger To affect, to imitate infelicitously: *potiundæ Italiae spem affectans*, cherishing the hope of making himself master of Italy, Liv.; *viam affectat olympos*, he aims to make his way to heaven, Virg.
- affectus, *a, um. part. pass.* from *afficio*, q. v., also as *adj.* 1. Affected, moved by any passion or feeling. 2. Harassed (not without mention of the cause by which). 3. Sick, indisposed: *Cæsarem affectum graviter videram*, I had seen Cæsar very much indisposed, Cic.; *para reipublicæ male affecta*, a part of the state in a bad condition, Cic.; so, *opem rebus affectis orare*, to implore aid in their distress, Liv.; *affectus beneficio*, treated kindly, Cic.; *affectus præmio*, rewarded, Cic.; *suppicio affectus*, put to death, Tac.
- affectus *ús. m.* 1. An affection or emotion of the mind. 2. \ddagger Love, desire. 3. \ddagger §The object loved.
- affero, *fers, attili, allâtum, v. a. irr.* To bring to, to convey to (c. ad and acc., sometimes c. dat.). 2. To bring forward, to produce. 3. To cause. 4. To allege: *affero crimen* (c. dat.), to bring forward an accusation against (c. dat.), Cic.; *affero manus*, to lay violent hands on (c. dat.), Cic.; *affert fidem orationi*, it gives weight to the speech, Cic.; *illa non afferunt oratori aliiquid*, those things are no use to the orator, Cic.; *sese a moenibus heros affert*, the hero comes from the walls, Virg.
- afficio, *Is, fēci, fectum, v. a.* 1. To affect, to move. 2. To treat. 3. To affect injuriously.

- affigo, is, fixi, fixum.** *v. a.* 1. To fix to, to fasten to (c. dat.). 2. †To impress.
- affingo, is, xi, ctum.** *v. a.* 1. To devise, to fashion. 2. To devise in addition. 3. To fasten to, adapt to, add to. 4. To impute, to attribute to.
- affinis, e.** *adj.* 1. Bordering on (c. dat.). 2. Connected with, privy to (esp. a bad action), (c. dat. or c. gen.). 3. (As subst.) A connection by marriage.
- affinitas, atis.** *f.* 1. Connection by marriage. 2. †Contiguity. 3. †Connection, union.
- affirmāte.** *adv.* Positively.
- affirmatio, ónis.** *f.* An affirmation, assertion, confirmation.
- affirmo, as.** *v. a.* 1. To confirm, to strengthen. 2. To assert, to affirm.
- afflatus, fūs.** *m.* 1. A blowing on, a blast, a breath. 2. Inspiration. 3. †A flash of light.
- †affleo, es, évi, étum.** *v. n.* To weep at.
- afflictatio, ónis.** *f.* Violent pain.
- †afflictio, ónis.** *f.* Pain.
- afflico, as.** *v. a.* 1. To dash against, to toss about. 2. To afflict, to harass, to vex, to agitate.
- afflictor, oris.** *m.* A subverter.
- afflictus, a, um.** *part. pass.* from affligo, q. v.
- affligo, is, xi, ctum.** *v. a.* 1. To dash one thing against another (usu. c. ad and acc.). 2. To dash down, overthrow. 3. To weaken, to injure.
- afflo, as.** *v. a.* 1. To blow on, to breathe on (c. acc.): afflate incendio, scorched by the conflagration, Liv. 2. To exhale (as flowers exhale scents). 3. To blow towards (c. dat.): rumoris nescio quid afflaverat frequentiam non fuisse, some rumour had brought us word that there was a thin attendance, Cic. 4. To breathe favourably on, to favour (c. dat.). 5. To inspire.
- affluens, entis.** *part. pres.* from affluo, also as adj. Abounding in, rich in.
- affluenter.** *adv. comp. tuis.* Abundantly.
- affuentia, ex.** Abundance.
- affluo, is, xi, xum.** *v. a.* 1. To flow towards, to flow on. 2. (Metaph.) To flock together, to assemble, to crowd to a place, to approach, to arrive (c. ad and acc.). 3. To abound in, to be rich in (c. abl.). 4. (As neut.) To be abundant.
- †affödö, is, fodi, fossum.** *v. a.* To dig besides.
- affore, etc.** *su. infin.* from adsum, q. v.
- †afformido, as.** *v. a.* To fear.
- †affrango, is, egi, actum.** To break against (c. dat.).
- †affrēmo, is, ui, itum.** To murmur at.
- †affrico, as, ui, ictum.** To rub against, to rub in.
- †affrictus, fūs.** *m.* A rubbing against or in.
- affulgeo, es, si.** no sup. *v. n.* To shine, to shine upon, to beam upon (c. dat.).
- †affundo, is, fudi, fusum.** 1. To pour upon, to pour into, to shed upon; in pass., to flow near (c. dat.). 2. To add.
- Āfricus, a, um.** *adj.* African.
- Āfricus, i.** The south-west wind.
- †āgärleum, i.** *n.* A sort of mushroom.
- āgāso, ónis.** *m.* 1. A groom, an ostler. 2. An awkward servant.
- āgellus, i.** dim. from ager, also ūgallūlus, i. A small field.
- Āgōma, ātis.** *n.* [ŋyéoua.] A Macedonian name for a legion.
- Āgōnōreus, a, um.** *adj.* Of Agenor, king of Tyre; Syrian; Carthaginian.
- āgens, entis.** *part. pres.* from ago, also as adj. 1. Effective. 2. (As subst.) A pleader.
- āger, gri.** *m.* 1. A field. 2. A farm. 3. Territory, a district. 4. (In pl.) The country, as opp. to urbe, the town.

aggēme, *is, ui, Itum. v. a.* To groan in concert.

agger, *ēria. m.* [ad gero.] 1. Anything heaped up. 2. A mound for defence, attack, or as a tribunal to speak from. 3. A rampart. 4. A causeway (often with vias). 5. A dike, a mole: *aggeres Alpini*, the mountains of the Alps, Virg.; *aggeres nivei*, drifts of snow, Virg.

aggēro, *as. v. a.* 1. To heap up. 2. To fill up. 3. § To increase, to aggravate.

aggēro, *is, gessi, gestum. v. a.* 1. To carry towards, to carry to one place so as to heap up. 2. § To bring forward (accusations), to heap them on a person.

taggestus, *ūs. m.* A carrying so as to heap up.

tagglömēro, *as. v. a.* To join together.

aggiūtino, *as. v. a.* To glue to, to join to, to annex.

taggrāvesco, *is, no perf. v. a.* To become severe (of illness).

aggrāvo, *as. v. a.* To aggravate, to make bad or unfavourable.

taggredio; in the pure ages always *aggrēdior*, *ēris*, *gressus sum* (used by Plaut. as 4th conj.). *v. dep.* 1. To go to, to approach. 2. To address, to apply to. 3. To attack, to assault. 4. To undertake, to attempt, to begin (c. ad and acc. or c. acc. or c. infin.). In a fragment of Cicero the word is found in a pass. sense. The fut. part. *aggrediebūs*, like that of nearly all deponents, is used in pass. sense by the best authors.

aggrēgo, *as. v. a. [ad grex].* To bring to, to join to, to attach to, to connect with, to involve in (c. ad and acc.): *meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem aggregāsem*, I should have contributed my good will to promote the credit of that excellent man, Cic.

aggressio, *onis. f.* An approach, an attack.

aggressus, *a. um. part.* from *aggredior*.

āgilis, *e. adj. [ago.]* Agile, active, easily moved.

āgilitas, *atis. f.* Agility, activity, rapid easy motion.

āgitabillis, *e. adj.* Easily moved, easily agitated.

āgitātie, *onis. f.* Motion, agitation; (lit. or metaph.) of the mind: *agitatio mentis*, occupation of the mind, Cic.; *ag. studiorum*, the prosecution of studies, Cic.

āgitātor, *ēria. m.* A driver, a charioteer.

agitatus, *a. um. part.* of *seq.*, *q. v.*; also *as adj.* In disorder.

āgitō, *as. v. a.* 1. To put in motion, to drive. 2. To pursue, to hunt. 3. To agitate, (lit. and metaph.) to shake, to toss about. 4. To excite, to stir up. 5. To torment, to disquiet. 6. To pursue with reproaches, to attack. 7. To keep, to celebrate (a feast, etc.). 8. To pass (time, life, etc.). 9. (Intrans.) To live. 10. To practise. 11. To consider, to devise, to discuss. 12. To bring forward (a measure).

agmen, *Inis. n.* 1. Anything set in motion, so that one part follows another; a train of people; an army on the march; a flock of birds; a mass of clouds, etc.: *leni fluit agmine Tybris*, the Tiber flows gently, wave succeeding wave, Virg.; (snakes move on) *agmine lento*, coil succeeding coil, Virg. 2. An army; the different divisions of an army: *primum ag.*, the van; *novissimum*, or *extremum ag.*, the rear; Hannibal *quadrato agmine fluvium ingressus*, Hannibal entering the river with his army in order of battle, Liv.; *confertissimum ag.*, an army in close column, Cœs.; *agmina magis quam acies pugnabant*, they fought rather in marching order than in line of battle, Liv.; *justum agmen*, a completely equipped army, Tac. 3. A fleet. 4. The march of an army, or course of a fleet. 5. Any crowd: (*educenda deinde dictio est*)... *medium in agmen*, before the public, Cic.

agna, *m. f.* An ewe lamb.

agnoscor, *ēria, mātua. sum. v. dep.* 1. To be born afterwards, or in addition (to a previous family). 2. To grow on, or to

agnatio, *onis. f.* Consanguinity on the father's side.

agnatus, *a. um. usu. as substant.* A relation on the father's side. 2. § One born after.

agnitus, a, um, adj. Of lamb; fem. as subst. caro, sc., lamb, the meat.

agratio, ónis f. Acknowledgment, recognition.

agnitus, a, um, part. pass., from agnosco, q. v.

agnosco, is, nōvi, nūtum. To recognise, to acknowledge, to own.

agnus, i. m. A lamb.

ago, ia, égi, actum [éyəv.] To set in motion in any way. 1. To drive, to impel, to propel, to lead, to conduct, to guide: per glebas radicibus actis the roots being driven through the earth, Ov.; spumas aget ore cruentas, he will scatter bloody foam from his mouth, Virg.; (relique tabernac) rimas agunt, are showing cracks, Cic. 2. (To drive, as) To hunt, to pursue. 3. To drive off (esp. living plunder: fero is used of inanimate booty). 4. To impel, to excite (to a course of action). 5. To do: hoc age, mind what you are doing, attend to the business you have in hand, Hor. 6. To aim at: id semper egit ut, I have always had that object, Cic. 7. To treat with, deal with, negotiate with, to urge in speaking (c. cum and abl.): egit cum Claudiā ut eum deterret, I urged Claudia to deter him, Cic.; de conditionibus (pacis) agebatur, the conditions were being discussed, Liv.; agitur praeclare si . . . , we are well off, if . . . , Cic. 8. To exercise (a feeling, judgment, etc.), to celebrate (a festival, etc.), to carry on, to wage (war, etc.), to hold (a court, etc.), to discharge (an office, etc.). 9. To pass (life, time, etc.), to live, ago annum octogesimum, I am in my eightieth year, Cic. 10. Ago lege, ex lege, ex jure, to bring an action; egit lege in hæreditatem paternam filius, the son brought an action to recover his inheritance, Cic.; summo jure agit, he insists on his strict right, Cic. 11. To accuse (c. gen. of the crime). 12. To plead (as an orator, or advocate). 13. To act, to perform (as a player): agunt sese, they behave, Sall.; in imper., age, come, come now. Ago is also used in some peculiar phrases coming under none of these heads: ago gratias, or grates, to give thanks to, to thank (c. dat. pers.); ago animam, to expire; aliud ago, to be inattentive; actum or acta ago, to be wasting my time (lit. doing over again what is already done); aguntur injuriae sociorum, agitur vis legum, the liability of your allies to injury is the question, the power of the laws is at stake, Cic.; actum est, it is all over; et jam actum de Servio rati, and thinking it already all over with Servius, Liv.

ágēgēs, arum f. [éyəv.] Drains.

ágōn, ónis m. [éyəv.] A contest.

ágōnia, orum. A Roman festival in honour of Janus, at which a ram was offered, the victim having been called agonia in early Latin.

agrārius, a, um, adj. Agrarian, of or concerning land: triumvir.

agraria. A superintendent of the division of the public lands.

agrarii. Agrarians, partisans of an agrarian law.

agrestis, a, adj. 1. Of or belonging to land. 2. Of the country. 3. Wild. 4. Rustic, unpolished. 5. (As subst.) A countryman.

agricölä, se. m. [ager colo.] A farmer, a husbandman.

agricultio, onis f., and agricultura, se. Agriculture.

agricultor, oria m. A farmer, a husbandman.

agrimensor, oris m. A land surveyor.

ágrípēta, se. m. A coveter of land.

ah. Alae! sometimes c. acc.

ahénous, a, um, and ahénus, a, um, adj. Of copper, of brass.

ahenipes, ódis. adj. m. f. With brazen feet.

aio. v. def. To say, to assert; ain' for ainsie; used even as pl.

ála, se. f. 1. A wing. 2. The armpit, the shoulder-blade. 3. The wing of an army; and as the cavalry were on the wings, esp.; a squadron of cavalry.

álibarches, se. m. [álabaš, ink.] A tax-gatherer.

álibaster, tri. pl. s. astra. Alabaster, an alabaster-box.

álabastrites, se. m. Alabaster-stone.

áller, eris, e, also gálleris, e. adj. Feeling alacrity, cheerful; active, lardent, prompt.

Alacritas, àtis. *f.* Alacrity, cheerfulness, promptness, ardour.

Aläkpa, se. A slap in the face, esp. that given to a slave by his master as a sign of emancipation.

Alärin, e, and Alärinus, a, um. *adj.* Belonging to the wing or cavalry of an army.

Alälatus, a, um. Furnished with wings.

Alalauda, se. *f.* A lark.

Alazon, önis. *m.* [àlazōn] A braggart.

Albâmentum, i. The white of an egg.

Albanus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Alban. 2. Made of Lapis Albanus, a peculiar kind of stone.

albatus, a, um. Clothed in white.

albes, es, no perf. *v. n.* To be white: albente cœlo, at daybreak, Cæs.

albesco, is, no perf. *v. n.* 1. To grow, to become white. 2. To dawn.

Albicerus and Albicératus, a, um. *adj.* Of a yellowish white colour.

albico, as. *v. n.* To be white.

albidus, a, um. albulus, a, um, and albus, a, um. *adj.* White, bright.

Albitudo, Inis. *f.* Whiteness.

Albügo, Inis. A film, esp. as a disease of the eye.

Album, i. *n.* 1. Whiteness. 2. The white of an egg. 3. A tablet, esp. that on which the Pontifex registered the events of the year; or that which contained the Prætor's edicts. 4. A roll, a list.

Albumen, Inis. *n.* The white of an egg.

Alces, is. *f.* An elk.

Alcedo, Inis. *f.*, and Alcyon, önis. *f.* A kingfisher.

Alcœdonia, orum and Alcyonides, um. *f.* Halcyon days, days of tranquillity.

Alcyone, es. *f.* A daughter of Æolus, who drowned herself for love of Ceyz, and was changed into a kingfisher.

Alæa, se. *f.* 1. A die. 2. Gambling. 3. A risk, an uncertainty: dare summan rerum in aleam, to risk everything, Liv.

Alæator, oris. *m.*, and Aléo, önis. *m.* A gambler.

Alæatoriüs, a, um. *adj.* Belonging to dice, to gambling.

Alex. ècis. *n.*, and Alèx, ècis. *m. f.* Fish-pickle.

Alës, Itis. *m. f.* 1. (Adj.) Winged. 2. (Subst.) A bird; in augury, ales is a bird giving omen by flight. 3. An omen.

Alga, se. Seaweed.

Algeo, es, si. no sup. *v. n.* To be cold.

Aligidus, a, um. *adj.* Cold.

Algor, öris. *m.* Cold.

Algósus, a, um. *adj.* Abounding in seaweed.

Alia. *adv.* 1. In another place, elsewhere. 2. At another time. 3. In other respects: alias et alias, at one time (or in one place), and at another.

Alibi. Elsewhere: alibi . . . alibi, in one place, . . . and in another.

Allicica, se. 1. Spelt. 2. Drink made of spelt.

Allicubi. *adv.* Anywhere, somewhere.

Allicula, se. A thin cloak.

Allicunde. *adv.* From some or any quarter, or person, or other.

Alienatio, önis. *f.* 1. Alienation, transfer of property or rights. 2. Alienation of mind, in the way of dislike, or loss of reason: tua a me alienatio ad cives impios, your desertion of me for wicked citizens, Cic.

Aliénigëna, se. *m. f.* A foreigner. *†(As adj.) Foreign.*

Aliénigénus, a, um. *adj.* Foreign.

Aliéno, as. *v. a.* [alius.] 1. *†To make different, to change.* 2. To alienate, to transfer to another; sometimes al. a me. 3. To alienate, to estrange the good will of, to set at variance. 4. (In pass. c. abl.). To be disinclined to, to avoid: pene alienatâ mente, almost out of his senses, Cæs.

Alienus, a, um. *adj.* Belonging to another: verecundis erat equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, they were ashamed to see the cavalry fight both in their proper style and in one that did not belong to them (*i. e.* on foot),

Liv. ; alienum vulnus, a wound aimed at another, Virg. 2. Not related to or connected with one, strange (sometimes as subst.), one who is no relation. 3. Foreign to, unfriendly to, inconsistent with, unfavourable (c. dat. esp. when meaning unfriendly ; also c. gen. or c. abl., or, more rarely, ab and abl., esp. as inconsistent) ; when meaning unfriendly, hostile, sometimes c. in and acc. of the object : *as* alienum, debt ; aliena nomina, the debts of others for whom one has given security, Sall. See nomen.

alīger, ēra, ērum. adj. Winged.

alimentum, i. [alo.] 1. Food, nourishment (lit. and metaph.) : addidit alimenta rumoribus adventus Attali, the arrival of Attalus gave support to the rumours, Liv. 2. A reward for nourishing and bringing up.

±alīmōnia, ±. f. Nourishment, food.

±alīmōnium, i. n. 1. Nourishment, support. 2. Education.

alīo. adv. To another place, to another subject, in another direction : *alīo . . . alīo*, to one place . . . to another, etc.

alīoqui and quin. adv. Otherwise, in other respects, *±at* other times.

±alīorūsum, contr. from alioversum, also found in pl., adv. To another place, in another manner.

±alīipes, ēdīs. adj. m. f. 1. With winged feet. 2. Swift (sometimes as epith. of a horse, and even as subst.), equua.

alīptes and alīpta, ±. [ðlēt̄p̄t̄ns.] 1. An anointer in the gymnastic schools or at the bath. 2. A teacher of gymnastics.

alīqua, as adv., via understood. By some way or other.

alīquamdiu. adv. For some time, for awhile.

alīquammulti. Many.

alīquando. adv. 1. At some time or other, sometimes (sometimes of past time, i. e. formerly ; or of future time, i. e. hereafter). 2. (In interrogative sentences, or after *si*) Ever : aliquando . . . aliquando, at one time . . . at another ; tandem aliquando, at length, at last.

±alīquantisper. adv. For a while.

alīquanto and quantum. adv. In some degree, somewhat, a little.

alīquantus, a, um. and dim. ±alīquantilus. adj. (both very rare, except in neut.). A little, somewhat, often c. gen. : *as*, aliquantum agri, a little land, Cic. ; aliq. equorum, a few horses, Sall.

±alīquātēnus. For some distance, to some degree.

alīquis*, quæ, quod, and quid ; both adj. and subst., but aliquid is the neut. subst. form, and aliquod the adj. form. Some, any ; sometimes with a special idea of importance or eminence.

alīquispiam and alīquisquam (see above for decl.). Some, any.

alīquo. adv. To some place or other.

alīquot. indecl. Some, several, a few.

alīquoties. adv. More times than one, several, or a few times.

tal̄is, no f.; neut. alīd, an old form of alīus, q. v.

alīter. adv. In a different way, differently, otherwise : often with *as*, or, before a vowel, *atque* ; or, less often, by *quam* : *as*, aliter scribo ac sentio, I write differently from what I feel, Cic. ; aliter . . . aliter, in one way . . . in another way. 2. § In another direction.

±alīubi. Elsewhere.

alīunde. adv. From another place, quarter, or person : alīi aliunde coibant, different people were flocking in from different quarters, Liv.

alīus, a, ud. gen. ±alīus, but also m. alīi, fr. of Cato ; and f. alīse. Cic., dat. alīi, and alīi, Lucr. adj. 1. Another, other : alīus . . . alīua, one . . . and another ; alīi . . . alīi, some . . . others ; aliud . . . alio tempore, sometimes

* Andrews (and Smith following him) give aliqui and aliquis as two separate words. I have preferred to follow Zumpt, who says (§ 135.) :— “The indefinite pronoun *aliquis* has originally two different forms ; *aliquis*, neut. *aliquid*, which is used as a substantive, and *aliquis*, *aliqua*, *aliquid*. But *aliquis* is obsolete, though it occurs in some passages of Cicero. In ordinary language *aliquis* alone is used both as substantive and adjective.”

one thing and sometimes another, Cie.; cum alii alio mitterentur, when different persons were being sent different ways, Liv.; alia atque alia appetendo loca, seeking one place after another, Cie.; [habes Sardos venales], aliud alio, nequorem, each worse than the other. Cie.; aliud ex alio, and aliud super aliud, one thing after another, Liv. and Cic. So, too, aliis is used with others of its derivatives: as, aliter ab aliis degenerantur, they are digested in different ways by different people, Cic. 2. Different from (c. ac or atque): as, longe alia nobis ac ta scripseras nuntiantur, we hear very different news from that which you wrote, Cic. Sometimes with nisi: erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confeccio, history was nothing but (or nothing else than) a compilation of annals, Cic. 3. The rest: ne quis alius Ariovistus regno potiretur, that no second Ariovistus might obtain the kingdom, Tac.; praedae alia militum cessere, the rest of the things became the booty of the soldiers (where alia is used for cetera), Liv.

Aliusmodi. *adv.* Of a different sort (c. ac or atque).

Aliusvis, ēvis, umvis. *adj.* Any other you please.

allābor, eris, lapsus sum. v. dep. 1. To glide towards, to flow towards. 2. To approach, to reach (c. dat. or c. acc.).

allābōro, as. v. a. 1. To labour at. 2. To add with labour.

allācrýmo, as. v. a. To weep.

allapsus, fū. m. A gliding towards, an approach.

allātro, as. v. a. To bark at; (metaph.) to revile, to rail at.

allātus, a, um. part. pass. from afferō, q. v.

allāndo, as. v. a. To praise.

allēctātio, ūnis. Enticement, alluring ways.

allēcto, as. v. a. To allure, to entice.

allēctōr, oris. m. One who entices or allure.

allegatiō, ūnis. f. and **allēgatus, ūs. m.** A sending a mission.

allectus, a, um. part. pass. from allegō, is, q. v.

allēgo, as. v. a. To send (esp. as an agent). 2. \ddagger To allege.

allēgo, is, ēgi, ectum. v. a. To choose, to elect, to choose in addition.

allēgōria, ūs. f. [dλληγόρια] An allegory.

allēvāmentum. i. Alleviation, relief.

allēvātio, ūnis. f. 1. A lifting, a raising up. 2. Alleviation.

allēvo, as. v. a. 1. To lift, to lift up, to raise up. 2. To lighten, to alleviate, (of an assertion or proof) to weaken.

allēciofācio, is, ūsi. v. a. To allure.

allēcio, ls, lexi, lectum, v. a. To allure, to entice, to attract; often c. ad and acc. of the object to which: allēcio ad me, to conciliate.

allido, is, si, sum. v. a. To dash (one thing) against (another). 2. (In pass.) To be wrecked, (metaph.) to be injured.

allifāna, ūs. f. A kind of large cup made at Allifæ in Samnium.

allīgātio, ūnis. f. [ligo.] The act of binding or fastening to.

allīgo, as. v. a. 1. To bind, to bind to (c. ad and acc.), to fasten. 2. To bind with obligation, as a benefactor or a law: alligare se scelere, to involve himself in guilt, Cic. (c. gen. of the crime, Jer.).

allīno, is, lēvi, lītum. v. a. To draw across or over so as to smear.

allīum, i. n. Garlic.

allōcātio, ūnis. f. A speaking to, addressing, address.

allōquium. i. n. A speaking to, address, conversation.

allōquor, ēris, Mēfūtus sum. v. dep. To speak to, to address, to accost.

allōbesco, is. no perf. v. a. To please, to begin to please.

allōtēsco, es, and i. no sup. v. a. To shine upon (c. dat.).

allōdīo, as. v. a. To jest at, to care.

allōdo, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To play, to sport, to say or do in a playful manner; (metaph.) of the waves of the sea, etc.; to play with (c. acc.), Cat. 2. \ddagger To allude to (c. dat.).

allōdo, ūs. v. a. To wash, esp. as the sea or rivers wash a place.

allōdo, ūs. v. a. A pool caused or left by inundation.

allōdo, ūnis. f. 1. \ddagger Inundation. 2. Alluvial land.

almus, a, um. *adj.* [aln.] Nourishing, genial, cheering.

alneus, a, um. *adj.* Of alder wood.

alnus, i. f. 1. An alder tree. 2. A boat, a ship.

alo, ia, ui, allitum and altum. 1. To nourish, to feed, to rear. 2. To cherish, to cause to increase, to promote the prosperity of.

alloe, ea, f. The aloe.

allopœcia, ss. f. [ἀλωρίξ.] The mange.

Alpicus, a, um, more usu *Alpinus*, a, um. *adj.* Of the Alps, Alpine; in pl. *al subst.*, the inhabitants of the Alps.

Alpis, ia, more usu in pl. *Alpes*, ium. f. The Alps.

alpiosus, a, um. *adj.* Susceptible of cold.

alsius, a, um. *adj.* compar. *alsior*. Cool.

altaria, um. pl. n. An altar, properly that which was placed on the altar for the burning of the victim.

alte. *adv.* [altus.] 1. Highly. 2. From a height. 3. Deeply; (lit. and metaph.) of thinking, sleeping, etc.: *altius repetens ab origine famam*, tracing farther back the tradition from its origin, Virg.

alter, ēra, ērum, gen. ērius, etc. *adv.* 1. One (of two), the other (of two). 2. The second. 3. Another. 4. Either of two: *non uterque sed alter*, not each but either, Cic. *Alter . . . alter*, the one . . . the other: *alter in alterum causam conferunt*, each lays the blame on the other, Cic.; *altere mensæ*, the second course, Hor.; *uno aut sumnum altero prælio*, in one, or at the most in two, battles, Liv.; *anno trecentesimo altero*, in the three hundredth and second year, Liv.; *alter ab illo*, the next to him, Virg.; *altero tanti magia*, as much again, Cic.; *hos neque in alterius favorem inclinatos miserat rex*, the king had sent them without any predisposition in favour of either, Liv.; *altera factio*, the opposite party, Nep.

alteratio, onis. f. 1. A dispute, an altercation. 2. A cross-examination.

altercātor, ēris. m. A disputant, one who wrangles.

alterco, as; later, altercor, aris. v. dep. 1. To dispute, have an altercation, to wrangle. 2. To cross-examine (sine e.). 3. (Metaph.) To struggle with.

altercum, i. Henbane.

alterne. *adv.* In turn.

alterno, as. v. a. 1. To interchange, to do alternately. 2. To hesitate between alternatives: *alternant spesque timorque fidem*, hope and fear alternately make it credible and incredible, Ov.

alternus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Alternate, every other in turn. 2. Mutual, reciprocal: *alternis pene verbis* T. Manlii factum laudans, praising the exploit of T. Manlius at almost every other word, Liv.; *alterni versus*, hexameters and pentameters, Cic.; *rejectio judicium alternorum*, the right of challenging the judges, alternately exercised by both sides, Cic.; *alternis* (vicibus understood), alternately, in turn.

alitritor, tra, trum, gen. trius, etc. *adj.* One of two.

aliterutrinque. *adv.* On both sides, in both cases.

althaea, ss. f. Marshmallow.

alticinclus, a, um. *adj.* Girt up high, i. e. active, busy.

altilis, e. *adj.* Fattened (as fowls to sell, etc.), fat, fine (lit. and metaph.).

altisōnus, a, um. *adj.* 1. High-sounding, loud. 2. Sublime.

altitōnus, antis. *adj.* Thundering on high.

altitudo, inis. f. 1. Height, loftiness (lit. and metaph.); alt. animi, magnanimity, Cic. 2. Depth. 3. (Alt. animi or ingenii) A depth (of mind or purpose), such as to be unfathomable, secrecy, reserve.

altimesculus, a, um. *adj.* Rather high.

altitōlans, antis. and *altitōlma*, a, um. *adj.* Flying high.

alter, ēris. f. altrix, icis. [alo] A nourisher, a rearer, a nurse.

altitransēns. *adv.* From the other side.

altrovorsus, or um, contr. *altrorsus*. *adv.* On or to the other side.

altes, a, um. *adj.* 1. High, lofty (lit. and metaph. of the mind, etc.), tall.

2. Deep, profound (lit. and metaph. of the mind), the night, etc. 3.
 Shrill, loud. 4. Ancient, remote, in point of time. Altum. *n.*, as
 subst. 1. A height, a high place, the sky. 2. The deep, the sea:
 ex alto, from the depths of his heart, Ov.; [quæ de nostris officiis
 scripserim], quoniam ex alto repetita sunt, since the ideas were far-fetched,
 Cic.
- ālūcīnor, āris. *v. dep.* To dream idly, to talk idly, to be discursive.
- ālūmen, īnis. *n.* Alum.
- ālūmīnātus, *a.* *um.* and ālūmīnōsus, *a.* *um.* *adj.* Impregnated with
 alum.
- ālūmnus, *i. m.*, *f.* ālūmna, *ss.* A fosterchild, a pupil.
- ālūta, *ss. f.* 1. A kind of soft leather. 2. A shoe. 3. A patch on
 the face by way of ornament.
- alvēārium, *i.* A beehive.
- ālveātus, and ālveōlātus, *a.* *um.* *adj.* Hollowed out like a trough.
- alveus, *i.* and *dim.* alveolus, *i.* 1. Any hollow or cavity. 2. A hollow
 vessel. 3. The hull of a ship, a ship, a boat. 4. A beehive. 5. A
 bath, a tub. 6. The bed of a river. 7. A gaming board.
- alvus, *i. f.* 1. The belly, the stomach. 2. *‡*A beehive.
- āmāblīs, *e. adj.* Worthy of love, lovely, amiable, pleasant.
- āmābilitās, atis. *f.* Loveliness, amiability.
- āmābīlīter. *adv.* In a lovely, amiable, or pleasant manner.
- āmandātio, ūnis. *f.* A sending away.
- āmando, *as. v. a.* To send away.
- āmana, antis. *part.* from amo, but used also as adj. with compar. and superl.;
 often c. gen. Loving, affectionate, having a great regard for; (as subst. *m. f.*)
 a lover.
- āmantēr. *adv.* Affectionately, lovingly.
- āmānnensis, *is. m.* [a manu.] An amanuensis, a secretary.
- āmārācīnus, *a.* *um.* *adj.* Of amaracus, q. *v.*
- āmārācūs, *i. m.* Sweet marjoram.
- āmāranthus, *i. m.* Amaranth.
- āmāre. *adv.* Bitterly, keenly, vehemently.
- āmārtīties, ei. *f.* and āmāritūdo, īnis. *f.* and ūmārōr, ūris. *m.* Bitter-
 ness.
- āmārus, *a.* *um.* *adj.* 1. Bitter, (lit. and metaph.) rough-tasted. 2. Harsh,
 acrimonious, ill-natured. 3. Unpleasant, grievous.
- āmāsius, *i. m.* A lover.
- āmātīo, ūnis. *f.* A making love.
- āmātor, ūris. *m.* *‡f. f.* amatrix, icis. A lover, an admirer, a great friend.
- āmātōrcūla, *i. dim.* of prec.
- āmātōrie. *adv.* Amorously, lovingly.
- āmātōrius, *a.* *um.* *adj.* Amorous, loving; (*‡neut. as subst.*) a love-potion.
- āmbādēdo, *is.* *edi.* To eat up, devour entirely.
- ambāges, *is. f.*; in sing. only in abl., but complete in pl. 1. A circuitous
 path, a roundabout way; (lit. and metaph.) a long story. 2. A riddle,
 an obscure saying.
- ambēdo, *is.* ūdi, ūsum. To devour all round, to devour entirely.
- ambi, with which many words are compounded, is the same as the Greek
 αὐφι, all round; therefore ambedo is to devour all round, i. e. wholly, etc.
- ambīgo, *is.* no perf. 1. To go around. 2. To dispute, to argue, to doubt;
 often as pass. impers. ambigitur, it is doubted.
- ambīgue. *adv.* Ambiguously, not plainly.
- ambīgūtas, atis. *f.* Ambiguity, a want of plainness.
- ambīgnus, *a.* *um.* *adj.* 1. Changeable, shifting from one side to another.
 2. Uncertain, of doubtful meaning, obscure. 3. Vacillating, fickle.
- ambīo, *is. v. a.* 1. To go round, to encompass. 2. To canvass, to solicit
 votes. 3. To address entreaties to, to entreat, to court (c. ut or ne of the
 object).
- ambītīo, ūnis. *f.* 1. A going about, esp. to canvass, a canvassing for votes.

2. A seeking to conciliate, flattery. 3. Ambition : per ambitionem, out of a desire to please the populace, Liv.
- ambitiōse. *adv.*** 1. With a wish to curry favour. 2. Ambitiously.
- ambitiōsus, a, um. *adj.*** 1. Encompassing, clinging around. 2. Seeking to curry favour, popularity-hunting. 3. Ambitious. 4. Ostentatious : ambitiosus amicitia, interested friendship, Cic. ; ambitiosus domus, a house much visited by clients, etc., Ov.
- ambitus, ūs.** 1. A going round so as to encompass, or so as to revolve. 2. ♦A circumference. 3. The space round a building. 4. (Like ambages) A roundabout way of expressing oneself, circumlocution. 5. A period (i. e. a sentence, Cic. translating *περίοδος*). 6. Canvassing for votes. 7. ♦Ostentation, vanity.
- āmbo, ūs, o. only pl. *adj.* [ἀμφω]** Both, each of two.
- ambrōsia, ūs. f. [ἀμβροσία.]** Ambrosia, the food and the perfume of the Gods.
- ambrōsīus, a, um. *adj.*** Ambrosial, divine, delightful.
- ambūbāīsē, arum. pl. f. [a Syrian word.]** Musical girls from Syria.
- †ambūlācrum, i. n.** A walk planted with trees.
- ambūlātīo, onis. f., dim. ambulatiuncula, ūs. f.** 1. A walk, the act of walking. 2. A walk, a place to walk in: ambulationem postmeridiannam conficere, to take an afternoon walk, Cic.
- †; ambūlātōr, ūris. f. † ambulatrix, ūcis. m.** 1. ♦A walker, a lounger. 2. A pedlar.
- ambūlātōrius, a, um. *adj.*** Ambulatory, moveable.
- ambūlo, ūs. [ambi.]** To go to and fro, to walk about, to walk, to travel.
- ambūro, ūs, ussi, ustum. v. a. [ambi, uro.]** To burn all round, to scorch, to singe, (lit. and metaph.) to burn, to consume: ambusti multorum artus vi frigoria, the limbs of many were frostbitten, Tac.
- †ambustūlātus, a, um.** Scorched, singed, roasted.
- āmellus, i. n.** Starwort.
- āmens, entis. *adj.* [a mens.]** 1. Out of one's mind, frantic, mad (c. gen.): as, amens animi, Virg. 2. Idiotic, very stupid, very foolish.
- āmentia, ūs. f.** A being out of one's mind, madness, excessive folly.
- āmento, ūs.** 1. To furnish with a thong. 2. To hurl by the thong, v. seq.
- āmentum. i. n.** 1. A thong attached to a spear to hurl it by. 2. ♦A shoe-string.
- āmēs, Itis. m.** A hunting-pole to spread hunting-nets with.
- †amethystinatus, a, um.** Wearing a dress of amethyst colour.
- †amethystinus, a, um. *adj.*** 1. Of amethyst colour. 2. Mounted with amethysts; (neut. as subst.) a dress of amethyst colour.
- †amethystus, i. f. [a μεθύσω.]** An amethyst.
- āmica, ūs, dim. āmīcūla, ūs. f.** A female friend, a mistress.
- āmice. *adv.*** In a friendly manner.
- āmīcio, Is, ui, iectum. [amer jacio.]** 1. To wrap round, to clothe. 2. To cover, to wrap up.
- āmīctia, ūs, and in Lucr. āmīcties, ei.** Friendship between individuals or nations, alliance.
- †āmīco, ūs.** To make friendly, to propitiate.
- āmīctua, ūs. m.** 1. A garment, a dress, a mode of dress. 2. Anything which surrounds or conceals, as mist, etc., Virg.
- āmīctūlum, i. n.** A garment, a mantle.
- āmīcus, i, and dim. amīculus, i. m.** A friend, a companion.
- āmīcus, a, um. *adj.*** Friendly, kind, fond of.
- āmissio, ūnis. f.** more rarely amīssus, ūs. m. A losing, a loss.
- āmīta, ūs. f.** An aunt on the father's side.
- āmitto, ūs, misi, missum.** 1. To let go, to suffer to escape one, to let slip. 2. To lose. 3. To neglect: amitto fidem, to break one's word, Nep. Amitto and perdo are commonly used in the same sense, but in one passa. Cicero distinguishes between them: Decius amisi vitam, at non perdidit, Decius sacrificed his life, but he did not throw it away foolishly.

- ‡ammodytes, *sc. m.* [ἀμμός, δύω.] An African serpent.
- ‡amniōla, *sc. m. f.* One who lives by a river.
- ‡amnicās, *a, um. adj.* Of a river, near a river, growing in a river.
- ‡amnigēna, *sc. m. f.* Born of a river, riverborn.
- amnis, *is. m., and dim. amniculus, i.* 1. A river, a stream. 2. §Any liquid: secundo amne, down stream; adverso amne, up stream.
- āmo, *as. v. a.* 1. To love, to have affection for, to esteem greatly, to be fond of. 2. To be accustomed to, to be wont: amabo te advola, I entreat you hasten, Cic.; in Attilii negotio te amavi, I was much obliged to you in that business of Attilius, Cic.
- †amone. *adv.* Pleasantly.
- āmēntas, ātis. *f.* Pleasantness: mea amēsitas, my darling, Pl.
- āmonus, *a, um. adj.* [amo.] Pleasant, agreeable, delightful.
- āmōlior, Iris. *v. dep.* 1. To remove by means of labour, to remove. 2. To send away. 3. To repel, to refute: amōlior nōmen meum, I say nothing of myself, Liv.
- āmōnum, *i.* An Assyrian aromatic plant.
- āmor, ānia. *in pl. also āmōa. m.* 1. Love, affection. 2. Cupid. 3. Desire.
- āmōtio, ānis. *f.* Removal, v. seq.
- āmōveo, *es, mōvi, mōtum. v. a.* 1. To move to a distance, to remove. 2. To lay aside, to discard. 3. To carry off, to steal. 4. †To banish. 5. Amoveo me, to withdraw, to retire to depart: amōlior et amoveo nōmen meum, I say nothing of myself, Liv.
- ampēllis, idia. *f.* [ἀμπελος.] A kind of bituminous earth, used as a depilatory, or to protect vines from the worm.
- ‡ampēlos, *i. f.* [ἀμπελος.] Wild vine, bryony.
- ‡amphibrāchys, *os. f.* [ἀμφὶ βραχὺς.] The foot amphibrachys,
-
- ‡amphimallum, *i. n.* A woolen cloth, shaggy on both sides.
- ‡amphisēna, *sc. f.* [ἀμφὶ βάίνω.] A serpent moving either way.
- ‡amphitheātralīs, *e, and amphitheatrīcus, a, um. adj.* Of an amphitheatre.
- ‡amphitheātrum, *i. n.* [ἀμφὶ θεάτρον.] An amphitheatre.
- Amphītrite, *es.* 1. The wife of Neptune. 2. §The sea.
- Amphītryōniādes, *sc. m.* The son of Amphitryon, Hercules.
- amphōra, *sc. f.* 1. A pitcher, a flagon, a jar of wine. 2. A measure containing nearly six gallons: navis 300 amphorarum, a ship of 300 amphorae burden, Liv.
- ‡amphōrālis, *e. adj.* Holding or containing an amphora.
- ample. *adv.* Amply, splendidly; (of speaking) complimentarily; in compar. amplius. 1. More. 2. Besides: de Philodamo amplius pronuntiatur, the case of Philodamus was adjourned, Cic.; hoc amplius censeo, I propose this as a rider to the motion, Cic.; amplius eo nomine non peti, for no further action to be brought on that account, Cic.
- amplector, aria, plexus sum. *v. dep., and †amplecto, ia.* [ambi or ἀμφὶ ἔχει.] 1. To coil round, to cling round, cling to, to embrace, to encircle. 2. To comprehend in the mind, so as to consider, or to understand, or in the conversation, so as to discuss, to comprise, to take in. 3. To have a great regard for, to be attached to, to esteem.
- amplexor, aris. *v. dep.* A more rare form of prec., q. v.
- amplexus, ūs. *m.* An embrace, a coiling round, a surrounding.
- ‡ampliātio, ānis. *f.* An adjournment.
- amplificātio, ānis. *f.* An increasing, an enlarging, amplification.
- amplificātor, oris. *m.* One who increases, enlarges.
- ‡amplifīo. *adv.* Splendidly.
- amplificō, *as. v. a.* To make large, or larger, to increase, to enlarge in size, power, or importance. 2. To amplify, to add dignity to, to exaggerate.
- ampleo, *as. v. a.* 1. To extend, to enlarge. 2. To adjourn: bis ampliatus, having had his trial adjourned twice, Liv.
- ampliter. *adv.* Greatly, splendidly.

- amplitudo, Inis. f.** 1. Great size, breadth, bulkiness, greatness (applied also to the mind or the character). 2. Dignity, high rank. 3. Copiousness.
- amplus, a, um. adj.** 1. Ample, large, spacious. 2. Great (not of persons as to size). 3. Honourable, dignified. 4. Copious (as an orator, etc.).
- ampulla, m. f.** 1. A jar, a bottle. 2. (In pl.) Bombastic expressions.
- †ampullæoēs, a, um. adj.** Like or of a bottle.
- †ampullarius, i. m.** A bottle-maker.
- Sampullor, āris. v. dep.** To speak bombastically.
- ampūtatio, onis. f.** 1. A pruning, a cutting off. 2. **†A cutting (of a plant).**
- ampūto, aa. v. a.** To prune away, to cut off: infracta et amputata loquuntur, they speak in an unconnected manner, Cic.
- †amuletum, i.** An amulet.
- āmurca, se.** Oil lees, a pickle made from olives.
- †amussito, as. [amusia, a rule.]** To make to a nicety.
- †amuseum, i. n.** A plate let into a wall to mark the direction of the wind.
- āmygdāla, se. f.** and **amygdalum, i. n.** [ἀμυγδαλένη]. An almond.
- †amygdalæoēs and †amygdalius, a, um. adj.** Of or like an almond.
- †amylium, i. n.** Starch.
- āmystis, Idis. f.** A long draught.
- ān.** An interrogative particle, used in direct and in indirect, or in disjunctive and alternative questions,—in which last it must as often be translated *or*: elequar an sileam? shall I speak or be silent? Virg.; so too, honestum ne sit an turpe dubitant, they doubt whether it be honourable or base, Cic.; in these senses *anne* is sometimes used. After words of doubting, being ignorant, etc., whether: as, neacio an melius patientiam possim dicere, I do not know whether I had not better call it patience, Cic.; est quidem id magnum et haud scio an maximum, it is of great, I do not know whether I may not say (or, I might almost say) of the greatest consequence, Cic.
- †ankhāthram, i. [ἀνθεῖσθρον.]** Elevated seats at the public games.
- †anādōma, ātis. n. [ἀνάδομα.]** A chaplet, a fillet, a wreath.
- †anāgallis, Idia. f.** The anagallis, pimpernel.
- ānagnestes, se. m. [ἀναγγεύσκων.]** A reader.
- ānalecta, se. m.** A servant who collected the fragments after a feast.
- ānalectria, Idia. f.** A pad worn about the shoulders to improve the figure, a kind of bustle.
- †anklēmma, ātis. n.** A kind of sundial.
- †anālōgia, se. [ἀναλογία.]** Analogy.
- †anancæum, i. [ἀναγκαῖον.]** A large drinking-cup.
- ānāpeestus, i.** An anapaestic foot, ~~~: anapeestum, an anapaestic poem.
- †anāphōra, se. f. [ἀναφορά.]** The rising of the stars.
- ānas, ātis. f.** A duck, dim. **ānāticlā, se.**, a darling.
- Anas, se. m.** The Guadiana, a river in Spain.
- †anātinus and †anatarius, a, um. adj.** Of a duck.
- aniceps, Ip̄tis. adj. [ambi caput.]** 1. Having two heads, (of a mountain) having two peaks. 2. Two-edged. 3. Uncertain, ambiguous, doubtful, obscure: aniceps prælium, a drawn battle, Liv.; but also a battle where an army is attacked on both sides: telis anicipitus hostem subinoturus, intending to drive the enemy away by attacking him with missiles on both sides, Liv.; anicipitia munimenta, fortifications presenting a formidable appearance on both sides, Liv. 4. Amphibious. 5. Dangerous.
- Anchisiades, se.** Æneas, son of Anchises.
- ancile, is. n.; also pl. gen. anciliorum.** The round shield that fell from heaven in Numa's time, a small oval shield.
- ancilla, se. dim. ancillula.** A maidservant, a handmaid.
- ancillaris, se. adj.** Belonging to a handmaid.
- †ancillor, aris. v. dep.** To serve, to be subservient to.
- †anacisus, a, um. part. used as adj. [ambi cæsus.]** Cut all round.
- †ancon, onis. m. [δύναστης.]** A volute.

- ancōra, *sc.* [*dγyκύρα*.] An anchor.
- ancōrāle, *is. n.* A cable.
- ancōrārius, *a, um. adj.* Of or belonging to an anchor.
- andābāta, *sc. m.* A gladiator, whose helmet had no holes for the eyes.
- andrōgynus, *i. m., f.* [ἀνδρογύνη. *[dru]p γυνή.*] A man-woman, a woman-man, a hermaphrodite.
- ‡andron, ὄνις. *m.* 1. The men's part of the house. 2. A corridor.
- ānellus, *i. dim.* from annulus. A little ring.
- ‡ānēmōne, *es.* [ἀνέμος.] Au anemone.
- ‡ānēthum, *i.* Anise, dell.
- anfractus, ūs. [*ambi frango.*] A winding course, a circuit, a circuitous path, a winding. 2. Circumlocution, digression. 3. Intricacy.
- ‡angellus, *i. dim.* of angulus. A little angle.
- ‡angina, *sc. f.* Quinsy.
- angiportus, ūs. *m. and um.* *i. n.* A narrow alley.
- ango, *is. xi.* 1. To throttle, to strangle, to choke. 2. To cause pain to, to vex, to torture.
- angor, oris. *m.* 1. Choking, suffocation. 2. Vexation, grief.
- §anguīcōmus, *a, um. adj.* With snakes for hair.
- anguiculus, *i. dim.* of anguis. A little snake.
- §anguifer, ēra, ērum. Bearing snakes.
- §anguīgēna, *sc. m.* Born of a serpent, or of serpent's teeth.
- ‡anguilla, *sc. f.* An eel.
- ‡anguīlā manus, *a, um. adj.* With snake-like hands, epith. of the elephant.
- anguineus and ‡anguinus, *a, um. adj.* Of a snake, or serpent.
- §anguipes, ēdis. *m. f.* Snakefooted.
- anguis, *is. m. f.* 1. A snake, a serpent. 2. A constellation so called.
- §anguītēnens, entis. *adj.* Holding a snake.
- ‡angūlāris, *e, also angūlātus.* and ‡angūlōsus, *a, um. adj.* Angular.
- angūlus, *i.* 1. An angle, a corner. 2. A nook.
- anguste. *adv.* 1. Narrowly. 2. In scanty quantity, briefly. 3. With difficulty.
- angustiæ, ārum. *pl. f.* 1. A narrow pass, a strait by land or sea. 2. A strait, a difficulty. 3. Perplexity. 4. Narrowness (*animi, etc.*); ang. spiritūs, shortness of breath, Cic.; ang. rei frumentariæ, scantiness of supplies, Cæs.; nisi in eas petitionis angustias incidisset, if he had not lived at a time when success in such a canvass was difficult, Cic.; citæ verborum angustiæ, those verbal quibbles, Cic.
- ‡angusticlāvius. *adj. only m.* Wearing a narrow stripe of purple on his robe as a plebeian tribune.
- angusto, *as. v. a.* To narrow, to make narrow, to straighten.
- angustus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Narrow, contracted (lit. and metaph.). 2. Scanty, short (of a supply). 3. Difficult. 4. Petty, mean. 5. Brief (not of a person). 6. Subtle, quibbling; (n.) angustum, (as subst.) difficulty.
- ‡ānhēlātio, onis. *f.* Panting, gasping.
- ānhēlātor, ūris. *m.* One who pants, who is short of breath.
- ānhēlūtus, ūs. *m.* 1. Panting. 2. Breath. 3. Exhalation.
- ānhēlo, *aa. v. n.* 1. To Pant, to puff, to gasp. 2. § To roar (of fire).
- §ānhēlus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Panting. 2. Causing panting (of labour).
- ānicūla, *sc. dim. of anus.* An old woman.
- ānilis, *e.* 1. Of an old woman. 2. Like an old woman, anile, silly.
- ānillitas, atis. *f.* Anility, old age in a woman.
- āniliter. *adv.* Like an old woman.
- ānima, *sc.* 1. ‡Air, a breeze, the air. 2. The breath. 3. Life, the principle of life, the mind, the soul; sometimes as a term of endearment, etc.: ago, efflo, expiro, ‡exhalo, §effundo animam, to die; sc. eum anima reliquit, he died, Nep.
- ānimadversio, ὄνια. *f.* [ānum adverto.] 1. Observation, attention. 2. Unfavourable notice; i. e., censure, punishment.

animadversor, *oris. m.* An observer, esp. unfavourable.

animadverto, *is, ti, sum.* [animum adverto.] 1. To turn one's mind to, to observe, to notice, to remark, to consider. 2. To notice unfavourably; i. e., to blame, to punish; in this sense often c. in and acc.

animal, *ālis. n.* An animal, a living creature.

animális, *e. adj.* 1. Of air. 2. Living, animal.

animans, *tis. part. of animo*, but used as *adj.*; Animate, living; often as subst. *m. f.*, a living being.

animátio, *ōnis. f.* A living being.

animatus, *a, um. part. pass.* from *animo*. (Also) 1. Disposed, entertaining (such and such) feelings. 2. + Bold, courageous.

animatus, *fū. m.* Animation, vitality.

ānimo, *as.* 1. To animate, to give vitality to. 2. To dispose, give (such and such) a disposition to.

animádeus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Blowing strongly. 2. Full of vitality, living. 3. Spirited, bold, courageous.

animáta, *ās.*, dim. of *anima*. Life, the soul.

animus, *i.* and dim. **ānimulus**, *i.* 1. The principle of life, life. 2. The mind, the inclination, the intention, the disposition (the intellectual part is more properly *mens*; but the two nouns are often used without this distinction). 3. Spirit, courage. 4. Pride, arrogance. 5. Anger, fierceness, impetuosity. 6. Sense consciousness. 7. Opinion. 8. § Sense, *fert animus*, my mind prompts me, I wish; *est animua, est in animo*, in *animo habeo*, I intend, Cic. *Ov.*; *bono animo sis, be of good cheer*, Cic.

annális, *e. adj.* Referring to a year: *lex annalis*, a law regulating the age at which one is eligible for office.

annales, *iūm., pl. m.* Annals, records of the events of the year.

annāto, *as. c. n.* To swim towards, or to (c. dat.).

annāvigo as. To sail towards, or to.

annecto, *is, nexui, nexum. v. a.* To fasten on, or to, to annex, to join, to connect (c. dat. or c. ad and acc.).

annexus, *fū. m.* Connection.

annicilius, *a, um. adj.* A year old.

annifer, *ēra, ērum. adj.* Bearing fruit the whole year, producing a new stalk each year.

annitor, *ēris, nīsus sum, v. dep.* 1. To lean or rest upon, or against (c. ad and acc. or c. dat.). 2. To strive (c. ad and acc. or c. de and abl., or c. pro and abl. of the obj. (c. infin. or c. acc.).

anniversarius, *a, um. adj.* Annual, recurring every year.

anno, *as. v. a.* To swim towards, or to, to reach by swimming (c. acc. or c. ad and acc., or c. dat. or sine c.).

annōdo, *as. v. a.* To prune off knots.

annōna, *ās.* 1. The yearly produce. 2. The price of the yearly produce, esp. of corn, etc., often with an implied sense of high price. 3. § The price (of anything).

annōsus, *a, um. adj.* Full of years, old.

annōtācio, *ōnis. f.* An annotation, the writing down notes.

annōtātor, *ōris. m.* A person who makes notes.

annōtinus, *ā, um. adj.* A year old, used last year: but in *Cæs.* 5. 8. B. G. some interpret *annotinæ naves*, the provision ships, as if from *annona*.

annōto, *as. v. a.* 1. To make remarks on, to write down notes. 2. \ddagger To remark. 3. \ddagger To register (a person's name, etc.). 4. \ddagger (In pass.) To be notorious (c. abl. of the cause).

annōthilo, *as. v. a.* To overcast with clouds.

annulus, *v. annulus.*

annūmōro, *as. v. a.* 1. To count, to count out. 2. To pay. 3. To reckon in addition, to add.

annuntio, *as. v. a.* To announce, to bring news.

annuo, *is. m. and \ddagger fū. no sup. v. a.* 1. To nod, to nod to, to give a sign

by a nod. 2. Esp. to give a sign of consent, to assent, to approve (often c. dat.). 3. §To favour. 4. §To consent to give, to promise. 5. (As v. a.) To ratify by a nod, to designate by a nod (c. acc.). 6. †To declare (in answer to a question): annuens an distringenter gladium, making a sign to ask whether he should draw his sword, Tac.

annus, i. 1. A year. 2. The produce of the year, the yearly crop: qui anno suo petierunt, those who stood for office in their proper year (i. e. the first year that they were eligible), Cic.; anno, a year ago, last year; ad annum, a year hence, next year.

†anātrio, is, ivi. v. a. To train near to (c. dat. of the more remote object).

annuus, a, um. adj. 1. Of a year, lasting a year. 2. Yearly, recurring every year: nox erat annua nobis, the night seemed to me a year long, Ov. anquiro, is. [ambi quero.] To seek on all sides, to inquire for or into earnestly, to inquire (sometimes esp. in a legal sense): Duumviri creati qui de perduellione anquirerent, Duumvirs created to try charges of treason, Liv.; capite anquisitum ob rem bello male gestam de imperatore nullo ad eam diem easse, that to that day no general had ever been tried on a capital charge on account of want of success in war, Liv.

†anquisitio, onis. f. An indictment.

ansa, ss. 1. A handle; (lit. and metaph., as) 2. A pretext, an opportunity. 3. †A shoestring. 4. †A crampiron.

†ansatus, a, um. 1. With a handle. 2. With a thong.

anser, éris. m. A goose. **†anserulus**, i. A gosling.

†ansérinus, a, um. adj. Of a goose.

†antapódōsis, is [ἀνταπόδοσις]. The application of a simile.

anta. prep. c. acc. 1. Before (either in place or time). 2. In front of. 3. In preference to, more than. 4. (As adv.) Forward. 5. Formerly: ante omnia, especially, principally; multis ante saeculis, many ages before; antequam, before that, before; (with a verb. of the time when such and such a thing happened, as) antequam mortuus est, before he died (the portions ante and quam being often separated by other words).

antea. adv. Before, formerly, previously.

†anteambulo, onis. m. A forerunner, a servant sent to clear the way.

antecápio, is, cēpi, captum. v. a. 1. To be beforehand, to preoccupy. 2. To anticipate.

antecédens, antis. m. (as subst.) An antecedent.

antecédo, is, cessi, cessum. v. a. 1. To go before, to get the start of (c. acc.). 2. To precede. 3. To be superior to, to excel (c. dat. or c. acc. or sine c.).

antecello, is. no perf. v. a. To be superior to, to excel (c. dat., rarely c. acc., sometimes sine c.).

antecessio, onis. f. 1. A going before, a preceding. 2. An antecedent cause.

†antēcessor, oris. m. in pl. The advanced guard.

antēcursor, oris. m. One who runs before; (in pl.) the advanced guard.

ante-eo, antēis, ivi, Itum. and in Plaut. **antideo**. v. a. 1. To go before, to precede. 2. To outstrip, to be superior to, to excel. 3. To anticipate. 4. †To oppose.

antēfēro, fera, tili, lātum. v. a. 1. To carry before, in front. 2. To prefer (c. dat. of the more remote object). 3. To anticipate.

antēfixus, a, um. part. of antefigo (not in use). Fixed in front of, fastened to (neut. pl. antefixa), little ornaments affixed to cornices, roofs, &c.

†antēgēnitalis, e. Before birth.

antegrēdior, éris, gressus, sum. v. dep. To go before, to precede.

†antehábo, es, ui, Itum. v. a. To prefer (c. dat. of the more remote object).

antehac, in Plaut. also antedhac. adv. Formerly, previously, before.

†antēlögium, i. n. A prologue.

antēlūcānus, a, um. adj. [antē lux.] Before daylight, early.

antēmēridiānus, a, um. adj. Before mid-day, in the forenoon.

- antēmitto, is, misi, missum. v. a. To send before, to send on.
- antenna, m. A sailyard, a yard, a yardarm.
- antēpes, ēdis. m. 1. A forefoot. 2. †A forerunner, an avant-courier.
- antēplānus, i. A soldier who fought before the pilani, or triarii, in one of the two front ranks of hastati or principes.
- antēpōno, is, pōsui, Itum. v. a. 1. To place before, to set before. 2. To prefer (c. dat. of the more remote object).
- tantēpōtēns, entis. adj. Superior in power.
- antequam. See antē.
- antes, ium. pl. f. Rows of vines.
- antēsignanus, i. m. 1. A soldier who fights in front of the standard. 2. A commander.
- antēsto, as, stiti no sup. v. a. To stand before, i. e. to excel (c. dat.).
- antēstor, ēris. v. dep. To cite as a witness.
- antēvēnio, is, vēni, ventum. v. a. 1. To get the start of, to anticipate; often so as to prevent. 2. (Rare). To excel, to surpass (c. acc.): [beneficia usque eo lata sunt dum videntur exsolvi posse], ubi multum antēvenere, when they have far outstripped requital, Tac.
- antēverto, is, ti, sum. v. a. 1. To go before, to precede, to anticipate; sometimes so as to prevent: omnibus consiliis antēvertendum existimavit ut Narbonem proficiaseretur, he thought that going to Narbonne ought to have precedence of all his other plans, Cæs.
- tantēvōlo, as. v. a. To fly before, to precede.
- antanēmis, Idis. f. Chamomile.
- antanēlus, a. um. [ἀνθος]. Gathered from flowers.
- antanērōpōphágus, i. m. [ἀνθρωπός φάγος.] A man-eater, a cannibal.
- anticipatio, ēnia. f. An original, an innate, a previous idea.
- anticipo, as. v. a. To preoccupy, to anticipate.
- antēns, a. um. adj. That which is before, in front, opposite.
- Anticōyra, m. An island in the Malean Gulf celebrated for hellebore.
- tantidōtūm, i and us, f. f. [διττή διδοῦμι.] An antidote.
- antimetabole, ea. f. [αντί μετὰ βάλλω.] A figure in rhetoric, where the same words are repeated in a different meaning.
- tantinōmia, ss. f. [διττή νόμος.] A contradiction between two laws, or between two clauses in the same law.
- tantipāthia, ss. [διττή νόσος]. Antipathy.
- tantiquārius, i. m., f. antiquaria, ss. An antiquarian.
- antique. adv. After the fashion of the ancients.
- antiquitas, ētis. f. 1. Antiquity. 2. Those who lived in old time. 3. Old fashion, often old-fashioned virtue.
- antiquitus. adv. 1. Anciently, of old. 2. Previously.
- antiquo, as. v. a. To reject (a proposed law).
- antiquus, a. um. adj. 1. Ancient, old. 2. §Aged. 3. Old-fashioned (often of old-fashioned virtue). 4. (In comp.) Better, more desirable, more wished for, preferable.
- antistes, Itis. m. f., f. also antistīta, ss. 1. One who presides over (ceremoniarum et sacrorum, Cic.), a high priest or priestess. 2. A person eminent for skill, etc. (c. gen. of the art).
- tantilia, ss. f. [διττή λέων.] A pump.
- antrum, i. n. A cave, a cavern, a den.
- tantilāria, e and -ārius, a. um. Of or for rings.
- tantilārina, i. m. A ring-maker.
- tantilātus, a. um. Wearing a ring.
- tantilus, i. m. 1. A ring (esp. a seal-ring, a seal). 2. †A link in a chain. 3. †A curl (the ring was the distinguishing badge of the Roman knights): anulum quem ex his rebus invenit, the ring which he obtained by his share in these transactions (when he was made a knight), Cic.; anulis donatus, having been presented with a ring (i.e. been made a knight), Tac.
- anus, i. m. The fundament.

- ānus, ūs. f.** An old woman ; (used also as *adj.*) of animals : *cerva anus, sīn* old doe, Ov.
- anxiō, adv.** Anxiously.
- anxiōtas, ātis. f.** Anxiety, anxious care.
- ānxifēr, ēra, ērum. adj.** Causing anxiety.
- anxitūdō, Inis. f.** Anxiety.
- anxius, a, um.** Anxious, solicitous, uneasy ; often *anxius animi, etc.*; sometimes c. gen. of the cause, more usu. c. de and abl., or c. ne and subj., or c. an ; once in Livy, c. acc. 2. Making anxious, disquieting.
- āpāge. interj.** Away.
- āparetias, ss. m.** [ἀπὸ ἄρκτος.] The north wind.
- āpāliōtes, ss. m.** [ἀπὸ ἡλίου.] The east wind.
- āper, pri.** A wild boar.
- āpērīo, Is, erni, ertum. v. a.** 1. To uncover, to lay bare. 2. To lay bare, to display, to exhibit, to reveal. 3. To open, to cut open, to force open, to lay open. 4. To lay bare, i. e. to explain, to detail, to disclose, to relate.
- āperto. adv.** Openly, plainly, without disguise.
- āperto, ss. v. a.** To lay bare, to uncover.
- āpertus, a, um. part. pass.** from *aperio*, also as *adj.* 1. Open (as we say, an open boat, i. e. without a deck, an open country, the open sea, an open view, etc.). 2. Clear, plain, avowed, undisguised. 3. Open, candid, frank : *apertum, a.* as subst., an open plain, the open, i. e. the open country : *apertis verbis dicere, to say in plain words*, Cic. ; *pauca supra repetam quo ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis, magisque in aperto sint*, I will go back a little, that every thing may be more clear to understand, and more evident, Sall. ; *magis in aperto erat, it was more easy*, Tac.
- āpex, Icīs. m.** 1. The top, the summit. 2. Any covering for the head, a hat, a crown, esp. the conical cap of a priest. 3. That which crowns, the chief honour, etc. 4. The long mark over a vowel.
- āphractus, i. f.** [ἄφρακτος.] An open, i. e. undecked vessel.
- āpiānus, a, um. adj.** 1. Of paraley. 2. Of bees : *apiana uva, the muscatel grape.*
- āpiārium, i. n.** A bee-house, an apiary.
- āpiārius, i. m.** An aparian, a bee-keeper.
- āpicātus, a, um.** Wearing an apex, q. v.
- āpīns, ērum. pl. f.** Trifles.
- āpis, is. f. dim.** The bee.
- āpis̄or, ē:is, no perf.** To get, to obtain (an old and nearly obsolete word).
- āpium, i. n.** Parsley.
- āplustre, is. pl. tria and ſtra.** The stern of a ship.
- āpocleti, orum. m. pl.** [ἀπόκλητος.] The name of the chief council of the Aetolians.
- āpōdētērīum, i. n.** [ἀπὸ δέως.] A dressing-room.
- āpōgēs, a, um.** [ἀπὸ γῆ.] Coming off land, as wind.
- āpolactizo, as. v. a.** [ἀπὸ λακτίζω.] To reject with scorn, to scorn.
- Āpollināris, a, and Āpollineus, a, um. adj.** Of or sacred to Apollo.
- āpolōgus, i. m.** [ἀπόλογος.] A fable, an apologue.
- āpōthēca, ss. f.** [ἀποθήκη.] A storehouse.
- āppārāte. adv.** With costly preparation, magnificently.
- appāratio, onis. f.** Preparation.
- āppārātua, ūs. m.** 1. Preparation. 2. Furniture, equipments, appointments ; (often pl., esp. in this sense) splendid appointments, magnificence : *belli apparata, the munitions of war, military engines, military stores, etc.*
- āppāreō, es, ui. no sup. v. n.** 1. To appear, to be in sight, to come in sight, to be visible. 2. To be clear, evident (often as *impera* in this sense). 3. To be an attendant (see *apparitor*) of or on (c. dat.) : *fortis apparet, show yourself a brave man*, Hor.
- āppārīo, Is, pōpēri.** To acquire, to get.
- āppārtīo, onis. f.** Attendance, service. See *apparitor*.

apparitor, *ōris. m.* An attendant upon, esp. upon a public officer.

appāro, *as.* To prepare, to make ready, to provide.

appellatio, *onias. f.* 1. The act of addressing, accosting. 2. A name.

3. An appeal. 4. Pronunciation.

appellātor, *ōris. m.* An appellant, one who appeals.

appello, *as. v. a.* 1. To address, to accost (used even of addressing by letter). 2. (Esp. in the language of entreaty.) To apply to, to entreat, to implore. 3. (Or of demand.) To dun (sometimes c. de and abl. of the sum). 4. To appeal to for aid, for a more favourable judgment, etc., to invoke. 5. To accuse, esp. in pass. 6. To call, to name, to mention by name: Blattius de proditione Dasium appellabat, Blattius invited or tempted Dasius to an act of treason, Liv. (a very rare use); servam appellans esse, claiming her as his slave, Liv.

appello, is, pūli, pulsum. v. a. 1. To drive to, to bring to, to force to (often esp. of bringing a ship or a fleet near, c. ad or c. in and acc. (§ c. dat.). 2. To direct towards, to apply to (as the mind to a subject). 3. As v. n.) To arrive at (a coast, etc.), to put in to (harbour, etc.), (c. ad and acc. or § c. acc.).

appendix, *Icis. f. dim. appendicūla, ss. f.* An addition, appendage.

appendo, *ia di, sum. v. a.* To weigh out (in payment) to, to pay, to weigh.

appētens, *entis. pres. part.* from appeto, used also as adj. with compar. and superl. 1. Desirous of, eager for (c. gen.). 2. Covetous, grasping.

appētenter, *adv.* With eager desire.

appētentia, *m. f.* Eager desire.

appētitio, *onias. f.* A desire for, a seeking to obtain.

appētitus, *ia. m.* Desire, eager desire, appetite, passion.

appēto, *Is, Ivi, ii, Itum. v. a.* 1. To desire, to seek to obtain, to strive after.

2. To approach (c. acc. often sine c. as v. n.), esp. as a season approaches, etc. 3. To attack.

appingo, *is, nxi, notum. v. a.* 1. To paint on or in. 2. To add in writing.

applando, *is, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To strike upon, to strike. 2. To clap the hands out, to applaud (c. dat.). 3. To pat, esp. in part. *applausus*.

applausor, *ōris. m.* One who applauds.

applausus, *ia. m.* Applause.

applicatio, *ōnia. f.* The act of applying: *jus applicationis*, the right which a patron had to the effects of a foreign client who died intestate.

aplico, *as, ui, more rarely avi, sup. ātum, more often than itum, v.a. (c. dat. or c. ad and acc.).* 1. To join to, apply to, attach to, fasten to, bring to, to lean against, to bring near, to place near (of the more remote object). 2. To connect with. 3. To direct, to guide the course (esp. of a ship) towards, to steer to: applicor in terras OEBALI nympha tua, I am driven, O OEBALIAN nymph, to your country, Ov.

applōro, *as. v. n.* To weep, to weep at.

appōno, *is, pōsui, Itum. v. a. (c. ad and acc. or c. dat. of the more remote object).* 1. To place near or by, to apply to. 2. To set before, to serve up (food, etc.). 3. To appoint. 4. § To add: appone lucro, set it down as (to the credit of) gain, Hor.

apporrectus, *a, um. part.* used as adj. [porrigo.] Stretched out near.

apperto, *as. v. a.* To bring to, to convey to, to bring.

appōsite, *adj.* Oppositely, aptly, in a manner suitable to, calculated for.

appōsitus, *ia. m.* A placing near, by the side.

appōsītum, *i. n.* An epithet.

appōsitus, *a, um. part. pass.* of appono, used also as adj. with compar. and superl. 1. Near to. 2. Apposite, appropriate, suitable (c. ad and acc.). 3. ♀ Inclined to (c. dat.).

appōsitus, *ia. m.* An application.

appōtus, *a, um. part.* from appoto, used as adj. Drunk.

apprēcor, *ōris. v. dep.* To pray to.

apprehendo, *is, di, sum. v. a.* To take, to take hold of, to seize, in either a

friendly manner, as to embrace, or hostilely, to make oneself master of, to take possession of. 2. To bring forward, to allege.

apprime. *adv.* Especially, particularly, eminently.

apprimo, *is, pressi, presum.* *v. a.* To press to (c. dat. or c. ad and acc.) of the more remote object).

approbatio, ūnis. f. 1. Approval, approval. 2. Further proof, confirmation.

approbator, ūris. m. One who approves.

†approbe. *adv.* Very well.

approbō, *as. v. a.* 1. To approve of, to show approval of. 2. To prove, to establish. 3. (‡c. acc. of what is done, c. dat. of the person to or for whom). To do or discharge in a manner satisfactory to.

apprōmitto, is, misi. *v. a.* To promise as an additional surety.

apprōpēro, as. v. a. 1. To hasten, to accelerate. 2. (v. n.) To make haste.

apprōpinquatio, ūnia. f. A drawing near, a near approach.

apprōpinquo, *as. v. n.* To approach, to draw near; (c. dat. or c. ad, or in and acc., or sine c.), cum ejusmodi locis esset appropinquatum, when they had approached that kind of place, Cæs.

appulsus, ūs. m. [appello, is.] A steering towards, an approach (of anything).

appulsus, a, um. v. appello, is. Navis appulsa Veliam est, the ship put into Velia, Cic.

apricatio, ūnis. f. A basking in the sun.

†apricitas, atis. f. A sunny place, sunniness.

apricor, ūris. v. dep. To bask in the sun.

apricus, a, um. adj. 1. Open, esp. open to the sun, sunny. 2. Exposed to the sun: in apricum proferet setas, time will bring it to light, Hor.

Aprilis, is. m. April; also *adj.*, of April.

†aprinus, and †aprūgnus, a, um. Of the wild boar.

apte. *adv.* Fitly, suitably, properly.

apto, *as. v. a.* 1. To fit, to adapt, to adjust, to attach. 2. To prepare. 3. To furnish, to equip.

aptus, a, um. 1. Fitted to, fastened to (c. dat. or c. de or ex, and abl.). 2. Depending on (c. ex and abl.). 3. Connected together. 4. Furnished with. 5. Fit, suitable, appropriate: formas Deus aptus in omnes, a God easily changing into, or well suited to every form; profectus apto exercitu, marching with his army ready for battle, or, according to some, handy, not too large to be got in order in a moment, Liv.

apud. *prep.* governing acc. 1. Near, by, close to, at (but not so often of places as of persons). 2. Among, in: as, apud nostros, among our countrymen, in our nation; apud viros bonos, among, with, in the eyes of good men, Cic. 3. Before: as, apud judices, before the judges, Cic. 4. In the time of. 5. In (making a quotation): apud Xenophontem, in Xenophon, Cic.; Lucceius queritur apud me per literas, Lucceius complains to me by letter (a very rare use), Cic.; apud me, at my house, Cic.

āqua, ūs. f. Water (from any source, or of any kind): præter eum qui præbet aquam, except the host (because the host supplied water to wash the hands); quos ego sum terrā, quos ego passus aquā, which I suffered by land and water, i. e. by sea, Ov.; leges jubent ei aquā et igni interdici, the laws enjoin him to be forbidden fire and water, i. e. to be banished, Cic.; alii in aquam ruebant, others rushed to the river, Liv.; aquæ magnæ bis eo anno fuere, there were great rains or floods twice that year, Liv.; in hac causā mihi aqua hæret, in this case I am at a loss (a proverb), Cic.; aquam perdit, he wastes his time (metaph. from the Greek orators, whose time for speaking was measured by the clepsydra), Quint.; aquæ, the waters, medicinal waters, such as those at Baiae.

āqueductus, ūs, um. 1. An aqueduct. 2. A right of water.

†āquāliculus, i. m. The paunch. Digitized by Google

- †*Aquālis*, *ia. m.* An ewer.
 †*Aquārium*, *i. n.* A watering-place for cattle.
Aquārius, *a. um. adj.* Concerning, belonging to water.
Aquārius, *i.* 1. A water-carrier. 2. An inspector of waterworks.
 3. A sign of the Zodiac.
Aquāticus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Full of water, moist, wet. 2. Aquatic.
Aquātilis, *e. adj.* 1. Aquatic. 2. Watery.
Aquātio, *onis f.* 1. A fetching of water. 2. A place where water can
 be procured. 3. †Rain, in pl.
Aquātor, *ōris m.* A water-carrier.
Aquila, *aa. f.* 1. An eagle. 2. A Roman standard, which was the
 figure of an eagle. 3. †A legion. 4. The part of a building which
 supports the gable.
Aquillifer, *ēri. m.* A standard-bearer.
Aquilinus, *a. um.* Of an eagle.
Aquillo, *onis m.* The north wind, the north.
Aquillōnāris, *e. and aquilonius, a. um. adj.* Northern, northerly.
 †*Aquillus*, *a. um.* Dark-coloured.
Aquor, *āris v. dep.* To water, to fetch water.
Aquōsus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Watery, rainy. 2. Clear : *mater aquosa*, the
 goddess of the sea ; *i. e.* Thetis, Ov.
Aquula, *aa. dim. of aqua.* A little water, a little streamlet.
Ara, *aa. f.* 1. An erection : *ara sepulchri*, a tomb, Virg. 2. (Esp.) An
 altar. 3. A place of refuge, refuge.
 †*Arabicus*, *Ārābius*, § *Ārābus*, *a. um. adj.* Arabian.
 †*Ārābilis*, *e. adj.* Arable, fit to be ploughed, easily ploughed.
Āraba, *ābis. m.* An Arabian.
Ārāne, *aa.* 1. A spider. 2. A cobweb. 3. †A cobweblike thread.
 †*Ārāneus*, and dim. *araneōlus*, *i. m.*, and *f.* *araneola*, *aa.* A spider.
Ārānum, *i. n.* A cobweb.
 †*Ārāneus*, *a. um. adj.* Of a spider : *mus araneus*, a shrewmouse.
Ārātio, *ōnis f.* 1. Ploughing. 2. Arable land.
 †*Ārātiuncula*, *aa.* A small field.
Ārātor, *ōris n.* A ploughman ; as adj. joined with *bos*, etc., drawing the
 plough : in pl. *aratores*, those who farmed the public lands.
Ārātrum, *i. n.* A plough.
Ārbiter, *tri. m.*, and *f.* *Ārbitrā*, *aa.* 1. A spectator, a witness. 2. An
 umpire, arbitrator, judge (deciding according to equity, as opp. to *judex*,
 who was bound by strict law). 3. One who decides or governs, a
 master : *locus effusi late maris arbiter*, a space commanding an extensive
 view of the open sea, Hor.
Ārbitrātus, *īs. m.* 1. †Arbitration. 2. With pleasure.
Ārbitrārius, *a. um.* Arbitrary, depending on one person's will.
Ārbitorium, *i. n.* 1. The decision of an arbitrator. 2. Judgment, op-
 ion. 3. Will, pleasure, authority.
Ārbitor, *āris. v. dep.* 1. To pronounce as an arbitrator or judge. 2.
 To think, to be of opinion ; once used in pass. sense.
Ārbor, and *Ārbors*, *ōris f.* A tree, § anything made of timber, a mast, an
 oar, etc. : *arbōr infelix*, the gallows, Liv.
 †*Ārbōrārius*, *a. um. and arbōrea*, *a. um. adj.* Of a tree.
Ārbōrātor, *ōris m.* A pruner of trees.
 †*Ārboscūla*, *aa.* 1. A small tree, a shrub. 2. The tuft on a pea-
 cock's head.
Ārbustious and *Ārbustus*, *a. um. adj.* 1. Planted with trees. 2.
 Trained against a tree.
Ārbustum, *i. n.* 1. A plantation of trees. 2. †A tree.
Ārbōteus, *a. um. adj.* Of the arbutus.
Ārbōtus, *f.* The arbutus ; *ārbōtum*, *i. n.* 1. The fruit of the arbutus.
 2. The tree.

- area, *sc. f.* 1. A chest, a strong box. 2. A coffin. 3. A cell.
 4. \ddagger A cistern.
- arcino. *adv.* Secretly.
- arcinus, *a., um. adj.* 1. Secret, concealed. 2. Secret, i. e. that which keeps secret; *scd.* as *subst.*, § a secret.
- arcoo, *es, ui. no sup. v. a.* 1. To shut up, to inclose. 2. To keep off.
 3. To prevent. 4. To protect.
- \ddagger arcositor, *ōris. m.* One who sends for.
- arcositus, *ūs. m.* A sending for, a summons.
- arcoso, *is, Ivi, Itum. v. a.* 1. To send for, to summon, to fetch. 2. To impeach : ne arcessum dictum putetur, that the expression may not be thought far-fetched, Cic.
- \ddagger archētýpum, *i.* An archetype, an original.
- \ddagger archētýpus, *a., um. adj.* Original, serving as a pattern.
- \ddagger archimágirus, *i. m.* [*dpxiμάγειρος*]. A chief cook.
- \ddagger archimimus, *i.* A chief actor in a farce.
- archipírata, *sc. m.* [*dpxiπειράτης*]. A chief pirate, a captain of pirates.
- \ddagger architecton, *ōnis. m., and f.* archiecta, *sc. [dpxiτέκτων]*. An architect.
- architectónice, *es, f.* The art of building, architecture.
- architector, *aris. v. dep.* 1. To build. 2. To devise, contrive.
- architectura, *sc. f.* Architecture.
- architectus, *i. m.* 1. An architect. 2. A maker, a contriver.
- archon, *ontis. m.* [*Αρχών*.] An archon, the chief magistrate at Athens.
- arcítēnens, *entis. adj.* Holding a bow ; ep. and sometimes syn. of Apollo.
- arête. *adv.* Narrowly, closely, tightly, stringently.
- areto, *as. v. a.* 1. To press close, to compress. 2. To contract, to limit, to narrow.
- arctóphylax, *acis. m.* The constellation Bootes.
- arctos, *i. f.* 1. The Bear (a constellation). 2. The North Pole.
 3. The north wind.
- arctōsus, *a., um. adj.* Northern.
- arcturus, *i. m.* A star in Bootes.
- arctus, *a., um. adj., part. fr. arceo*, but only used as adj. 1. Close, thick, closely pressed. 2. Narrow. 3. Strict, severe (of laws, etc.). 4. Scanty. 5. Difficult ; (of circumstances) distressful : arctus somnus, sound sleep, Cic. : arctum, *a. as subst.* 1. A narrow space. 2. A difficulty.
- \ddagger arcuātim, *adv.* In the form of a bow, arched.
- arenātus, *a., um.* Curved like a bow, in the form of a bow.
- arcilla, *sc. f. dim. of arca.* A little chest, a casket; (metaph.) a little ornament.
- \ddagger arcillārius, *i. m.* A maker of caskets.
- \ddagger arcuor, *ōris. v. dep.* To be arched in the form of a bow.
- arcus, *ūs. m.* 1. A bow. 2. A rainbow. 3. Anything in the shape of a bow, an arch, an arched or crested wave, etc.
- ardea, *sc. f.* A heron.
- tardēlio, *ōnis. m.* A busybody.
- ardens, *entis, part. fr. ardeo*; used also as adj. with compar. and superl. 1. Burning, fiery, hot. 2. Glowing. 3. Eager, impetuous, ardent.
- ardenter, *adv.* Eagerly, ardently.
- ardeo, *es, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To be on fire, to burn, to be hot (lit. and metaph.). 2. To glow, to look on fire, to look bright. 3. To be greatly excited (with any passion). 4. To be eager, to be very desirous. 5. § To love (c. acc., c. abl., or c. in and abl.).
- \ddagger ardesco, *is. no perf.* 1. To take fire, to begin to be hot. 2. To glow. 3. To get excited.
- ardor, *ōris. m.* 1. Heat (lit. and metaph.). 2. Brightness. 3. Ardour, eagerness, eager desire. 4. Love.
- arduus, *a., um. adj.* 1. High, lofty (lit. and metaph.), steep. 2.

arduous, difficult: res arduæ, difficult; i. e. adverse, distressful circumstances, adversity, Hor.; arduum, i. (as substant.) a steep place.

Area, *sc. f.* 1. A level piece of ground for building, a site. 2. A courtyard. 3. An open space for games or races, a racecourse. 4. A threshing-floor. 5. A bed in a garden. 6. †The halo round the sun or moon.

†**arescere**, *is, fisci, factum. v. a.* [facio, are, Lucr.] To dry up.

Aréna, *sc. f.* 1. Sand. 2. A sandy place, sandy soil, a sandy desert, etc. 3. The shore. 4. The place for combats or games, as we say the arena (because the floor of the amphitheatre was strewed with sand to prevent the combatants from slipping). 5. (Metaph.) Any field of contention: [quid facias Ēnone?], quid arenae semina mandas? Why are you casting seed on the shore? i. e. Why are you wasting your labour? Ov.

†**arénaceus**, *a, um. adj.* Of or like sand, sandy.

Arénaria, *sc. f.* A sandpit.

†**arénivagus**, *a, um.* Wandering in a desert.

Arénosus, *a, um. adj.* Sandy.

Aréns, *entia. pres. part.* from *areo*; used also as *adj.* 1. Dry. 2. Thirsty.

†**arénilla**, *sc. f.* A grain of sand.

Aréo, *es, ui* and in pres. **äresco**, *is.* To be dry, parched. 2. To be thirsty.

†**aréola**, *sc. f.* A small area, q. v.

†**arétalógnus**, *i. m. [dperi] λόγος.* A pretender to virtue, a boaster.

argentária, *sc. f.* 1. A bank or money-changer's shop. 2. The trade of a banker or money-changer. 3. A silver mine.

argentarius, *a, um. adj.* Relating to silver, relating to money.

argentarius, *i. m.* A banker, a money-changer.

argentatus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Plated. 2. Wearing plated armour.

argenteus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Silver, made of silver, adorned with silver. 2. Silvery, looking like silver, bright, white, clear.

argentifödina, *sc. f.* A silver mine.

argentösus, *a, um. adj.* Abounding in silver.

argentum, *i. n.* Silver, silver plate, silver money, money.

argilla, *sc. f.* Potter's clay.

†**argillaceus**, *a, um. and argillösus a, um. adj.* Full of clay.

argumentatio, *ōnia. f.* 1. Argumentation, a bringing forward proof. 2. Proof.

argumentor, *āris. v. dep.* 1. To bring forward proof, to adduce something as proof. 2. To infer, to include.

†**argumentösus**, *a, um. adj.* Full of subject of argument, of matter.

argumentum, *i. n.* 1. An argument, i. e. a proof, an evidence, an indication: concludi argumentum non potest, a conclusion cannot be drawn from the evidence, Cic. 2. The argument or subject (of any writing, play, poem, or of any picture, etc.): tabulae vero novae quid habent argumenti? but as for new tables (see *tabulæ*), what do they mean, what is the object of them? Cic.

arguo, *is, ui, ultum. v. a.* 1. To argue, to contend, to assert, to indicate. 2. To accuse (c. gen. or c. abl., or c. de and abl., or c. acc. and infin.). 3. To censure. 4. To convict (rare). 5. To confute: apparet virtus arguiturque malis, virtue is made apparent and conspicuous by misfortune, Ov.

argütatio, *ōnia. f.* A creaking noise.

argüte, *adv.* Shrewdly, cleverly.

argütise, *ārum. pl. f.* 1. Liveliness, lively motion. 2. Shrewdness, acuteness.

argüto, *as. v. n.* and **argütior**, *āris. v. dep.* To chatter about.

argütus, *and dim. argütulus a, um.* 1. Lively, active, quickly moving. 2. Speaking or singing quickly, or making any kind of rapid noise, good or

- bad, tuneful, rustling, creaking, noisy, chattering. 3. Shrewd, clever, sagacious; (or in bad sense) cunning — *argutum caput* (of a horse), a head light, and well set on, Virg.
- argyraspides**, *um. pl. m.* [*ἀργυρόεσσις δούλοις*.] Armed with silver shields.
- ariditas**, *atis. f.* Dryness, drought.
- aridus**, *a. um. dim.* **aridulus**, *a. um. adj.* 1. Dry. 2. Withered, shrivelled. 3. (Of style) Meagre, jejune, lifeless. 4. (Of a mode or means of life, etc.) Poor, scanty, unsubstantial. +5. Covetous, niggardly. *a.*: aridum (as *subst.*), dry land.
- ariēs**, *ariētis. m.* 1. A ram. 2. Aries, a sign of the zodiac. 3. A battering ram. 4. A buttress.
- arietatio**, *ōnis. f.* A butting like a ram.
- arietus**, *a. um. adj.* Of or like a ram.
- ariēto**, *as. v. a.* To butt (c. in and acc. of that against which, +*as v. a. c. acc.*).
- ārista**, *ss.* 1. An ear of corn, (prop.) the beard of the ear. 2. §An ear of spikenard. 3. ♫ Hair.
- ārithmēticus**, *a. um. adj.* [*ἀριθμός*.] Of arithmetic: (*a. pl. as subst.*) arithmetic.
- āritudo**, *Inis. f.* Dryness.
- arma**, *orūm. s. pl.* Tools of any kind. 1. Arms, defensive armour. 2. Weapons, as sword or spear, but not missile weapons; (metaph.) armed men, an army; also (metaph.) any means of defence or attack, eloquence, etc.: *arma civilia*, civil war, Cic. 3. (For peaceful purposes) Implements of husbandry, for grinding, baking, etc. 4. §The tackle of a ship.
- ārmāmaxa**, *ss. f.* [*ἀρμάξα*]. A covered Persian chariot.
- armamenta**, *ōrum. pl. a.* The tackle, rigging, etc., of a ship.
- armēmentarium**, *i. a.* 1. An armoury, an arsenal. 2. ♫A dockyard.
- armārium**, *i. dim. +armariolum.* A chest, a strongbox.
- armātūra**, *ss. f.* Armour: *levia armatura*, the light-armed troops, Cic.
- armatus**, *part. pass. from armo*, *q. v.* (used as *subst.*). An armed man, a soldier.
- armātūs**, *ās. m.* (only found in abl. sing.). Armour, equipment in point of arms: *omni graviore armatu* (*relicto in Bruttii*), all the heavy-armed troops, Liv.
- ārmēniāca**, *ss. f.* An apricot tree.
- ārmēniūm**, *i. also armēniācum. i. a.* An apricot.
- armēntālis**, *e. adj.* Belonging to a herd.
- armēntāriūs**, *i. m.* A herdsman.
- armētūm**, *i. a. [aro]* 1. Any beast of draught (but usu. of a number). 2. A herd (§used even of stags, seals, etc.).
- armifer**, *ēra, ērum, and armiger*, *ēra, ērum. adj.* Bearing arms, warlike.
- armiger**, *ēri. m., and f.* §*armigēra*, *ss.* An armourbearer, (metaph.) an adherent.
- armilla**, *ss. f.* An armlet, a bracelet.
- armillātūs**, *a. um. adj.* 1. Wearing an armlet. 2. Wearing a collar (of a dog).
- ārmipōtēns**, *entis. adj.* Mighty in arms, warlike.
- ārmisōnūs**, *a. um. adj.* Resounding with arms.
- armo**, *as. v. a.* To equip, to furnish with arms or implements of any kind, to arm.
- armus**, *i. m.* The shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade (properly only of animals, but §used also of men).
- āro**, *as. v. a. [ἀρώ]* 1. To plough; (lit. and metaph.) of a ship, or of old age furrowing the face with wrinkles. 2. To be a ploughman, to be a farmer.
- arquātūs**, *a. um. adj.* 1. Bent, curved. 2. ♫Having the jaundice: *ārquatus morbus*, the jaundice.
- arrectus**, *a. um. part. pass. from arrego*, *q. v.*; also as *adj. c. compar.* 1.

- Standing on end (as hair from terror), erect. 2. Roused, excited (as hope). 3. Steep, precipitous.
- arrēpo**, *is*, *pai*, no sup. *v. n.* To creep towards (c. ad or in and acc., *sc. dat.*).
tarrhābo, *ónis*, *m.* and **tarrha**, *sc. f.* Earnest money, a deposit.
- arrideo**, *es*, *si*, *sum*. *v. n.* To smile, to smile at, approvingly or favourably (sine c. or c. dat., or [rare] c. acc.). 2. To please (as a thing pleases) (c. dat.).
- arrigo**, *is*, *rexi*, *rectum*. *v. a.* 1. To set upright, raise up. 2. To rouse, to excite (hopes, courage, more rarely persons).
- arrīpīo**, *is*, *ui*, *reptum*. *v. a.* 1. To seize, to lay hold of, snatch up. 2. To get, to obtain, to derive. 3. To comprehend. 4. To apprehend, to arrest. 5. §To attack (satirically).
- arrōdo**, *is*, *si*, *sum*. *v. a.* To gnaw.
- arrōgans**, *antis*. *part.* from *arrogo*, but used as *adj.* Arrogant, haughty.
- arrōganter**, *adv.* Arrogantly, haughtily.
- arrōgantia**, *sc. f.* Arrogance, haughtiness, undue pretension.
- arrōgo**, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To place by the side of (as an associate in office).
 2. To claim (esp. what does not belong to me), to arrogate, to assume.
- ars**, *tis*, *f.* 1. Art skill. 2. A moral quality (esp. good), a virtue. 3. (In bad sense) Artifice, cunning. 4. An art. 5. §The result of art, i. e. a work. Cicero distinguishes *ars*, as the theory, from *facultas*, as practical skill: *ingenius ars*, the liberal sciences, Ov.
- artōria**, *sc.* and **tarterium**, *i. n.* [*ἀρνητία*.] 1. The windpipe. 2. An artery.
- arthritieus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* [*ἀρθρός*.] Gouty.
- articūlāris**, *e*, and **lärius**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Of or affecting the joints.
- articūlatim**. *adv.* 1. Joint by joint, separately. 2. Distinctly, articulately.
- articūlo**, *as*. *v. a.* To articulate.
- articūlus**, *i.* 1. A small joint, a joint. 2. §A limb. 3. §A finger: *dolores articulorum*, gout, rheumatism, Cic. 4. A knot in trees. 5. A member, a division (esp. of a sentence), a clause: in *ipso articulo temporis*, at the most critical moment, Cic.; so, in *ipso articulo*, Jer.
- artifex**, *icis*. *m.* 1. One who practises a liberal art, an artist, a skilful workman. 2. A builder or maker of anything (usu. of a good thing, at all events, of a thing cleverly made). 3. As *adj. m. f.* 1. Skilful, ingenious. 2. Skilfully wrought or made: *artifex equus*, a thoroughly trained horse, Ov.
- artificēus**, *a*, *um*, and **artificiālis**, *e*. 1. In accordance with the rules of art. 2. Skilful, artistic. 3. Skilfully made, artistic. 4. Artificial (opp. to *naturalis*).
- artificium**, *i. n.* 1. An art, a trade, a business. 2. Skill, dexterity.
 3. (In bad sense) Cunning, artifice. 4. Theory, as opp. to practice.
- artōcreas**, *ktis*. *n.* [*ἀρτος κρέας*.] A meatpie.
- artōlägāna**, *i. m.* A kind of hot cake.
- artōopta**, *sc. m.* [*ἀρτος ὄψτω*.] 1. A baker. 2. A breadpan or oven.
- artus**, *ús*. *m.* 1. A joint. 2. A limb. 3. §A tendril.
- äröla**, *sc. f.* dim of *ara*. An altar.
- ärundifer**, *éra*, *érum*. *adj.* Producing reeds, crowned with reeds.
- ärundinētum**, *i. n.* A bed of reeds.
- ärundineus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Made or consisting of reeds. 2. Abounding in reeds: pastor arundineo carmine mulcet oves, the shepherd soothes his sheep with a tune on his reed pipe, Ov.
- ärundinōsus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Abounding in reeds.
- ärundo**, *Inisa*. *f.* 1. A reed. 2. Anything made of reed, a pipe, a flute, an arrow, a fishing rod, a weaver's comb, a cane to flog with, §a pen, §a splint, a limed twig to catch birds.
- arvum**, *i. n.* [*aro*.] 1. An arable field, a corn field, a field, land. 2. §A region: *arva Neptunia*, the sea, Virg.
- arvus**, *a*, *um* (very rare). *adj.* Arable, ploughed.
- ark**, *cis*. *f.* 1. A citadel. 2. (Metaph.) A place of refuge, a refuge,

a bulwark. 3. A strong height, a height: *sideream mundi qui temperat arcem*, who rules the starry heaven, Ov.; so, *arcis igneum*, Hor.: *sacras jaculatus arcas*, striking with his bolts the sacred pinnacles, i.e. temples, etc., Hor.

as, assia. m. 1. A pound of uncoined copper. 2. A coin, which was gradually made of smaller and smaller value, till it came to be only half an ounce, or worth about three farthings: *ad assem*, to the last farthing, Hor. *†askrōtūm*, i. A tessellated pavement.

ascolabotes, ss. A kind of lizard.

ascœules, is. m. [ἀσκός αὐλέως]. A bagpiper.

ascendo, is, di, sum. v. a. To climb, to ascend, to mount, to rise (c. acc. or c. in or ad and acc.).

ascensio, onis. f. A climbing, an ascending.

ascensus, ūs. m. 1. A climbing, an ascending, an ascent (the act). 2. An ascent (the road), the path by which one ascends. 3. A degree of height or excellence.

ascia, ss. f. 1. An axe, a hatchet. 2. †A trowel.

†ascus, a, um. adj. [α σκῦ]. Without shadow, under the equator.

†ascoþra, ss. f. [ἀσκόδες.] A leathern wallet or sack.

scribo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. 1. To insert in addition, to insert in (a writing), to add (in writing, as a superscription, or inscription). 2. To enrol, to enter (in a list, often c. in and acc. of the list, or c. dat.). 3. To reckon among, to include in. 4. To ascribe, attribute, impute.

ascriptiſſus, a, um. adj. Enrolled, as an addition to a previous list: *novi et ascripti cives*, new citizens lately admitted to the franchise, lately placed on the register, Cic. See *ascriptus*.

ascriptio, ūnis. f. An addition, something added in writing.

ascriptor, ūris. m. One who subscribes to, who puts his name to any writing in testimony of approval.

ascriptus, a, um. part. pass. of *scribo*, but used in a particular sense.

Added (to the register), enrolled, naturalized (as a citizen belonging by birth to another country); in Tac. c. acc. of the country where.

assellus, i. m., f. ἄσελλα, ss. An ass, a donkey, a young ass.

assilus, i. m. A gadfly.

†asslinus, a, um. adj. Of an ass.

āsinus, i. m. An ass (lit. and metaph.).

āstotus, i. m. [ἄστωτος]. A debauched person.

†aspărágus, i. m. Asparagus.

aspectabilis, e. adj. That may be seen, visible.

aspetto, as. v. a. 1. To look at, to behold, to observe. 2. To look towards, to have such and such an aspect.

aspectus, ūs. m. 1. A look, glance, sight. 2. The sense of sight.

3. Appearance, aspect: *in aspectu urbis*, within sight of the city.

†aspello, is, püli, pulsum. v. a. To drive away.

asper, ēra, ērum, and poet. sync. pra, prum. adj. 1. Rough, rugged, uneven. 2. Rough in manner, repulsive, harsh, ill-natured, unkind, bitter, savage, austere, rigid. 3. Sour, bitter (lit. and metaph.). 4. Harsh in sound. 5. §Exasperated. 6. Severe (of cold, disease, etc.), terrible, calamitous.

aspēre. adv. Roughly, rudely, fiercely.

aspergo, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To scatter or sprinkle upon (c. acc. and dat., or in and abl. of the more remote object). 2. To strew or sprinkle with (c. acc. and abl.). 3. To sully, to defile: *si illius facilitatem tuae gravitati asperseris*, if you mingle his courtesy with your austerity, Cic.; *istius facti non est suspicione aspersus*, he was not implicated in any suspicion of that act, Cic.

aspergo, Inis. f. 1. A sprinkling. 2. Spray.

asperitas, atis. f. 1. Unevenness. 2. Roughness, harshness (lit. and metaph.). 3. Roughness of taste, sourness. 4. Severity. 5. Roughness of manner, rudeness, asperity: *asperitates rerum*, difficult and distressful circumstances, Cic.; *asperitas animæ* (Plin.) or *vocis* (Lucr.), hoarseness.

+*aspernabilis*, *a.* Contemptible.

aspernatio, onia. f. Contempt, disdain.

asperno, aria. v. dep. 1. To spurn, reject with disdain, despise. 2. In a fr. of Cicero once used in a pass. sense, to be despised: *qui colore ipso patriam aspernaris*, you who by your very complexion disown your country, Cic.

aspéro, as. v. a. 1. To roughen, make rough. 2. \ddagger To excite, to exasperate: *sagittas inopiat ferri osibus asperant*, from the scarcity of iron they point their arrows with bone.

aspersio, onia. f. A sprinkling, a strewing.

asphdēlius, i. [$\delta\sigma\phi\delta\epsilon\lambda\sigma$.] Asphodel.

aspicio, Ia, exi, ectum. v. a. 1. To look upon or at, to see, to behold. 2. To look towards, to have such and such an aspect: *aspicit meridiem*, it has a south aspect. 3. To survey with the mind's eye, to look into, to consider. 4. To look to (with a feeling of respect, for advice, etc.): *lucem aspicere vix possum*, I can scarcely bear to live, Cic.; in another place he uses *lucem aspicere* for to be born.

+*aspiramen, Iinis. n.* That which is communicated by inspiration.

aspiratio, onia. f. 1. Breathing, breathing upon. 2. Evaporation. 3. The use of the aspirate.

aspiro, as. v. a. 1. To breathe, to breathe on, to blow on. 2. To favour. 3. To aspire to (c. ad or in and acc. § c. dat.). 4. To approach (c. ad) (rare). 5. (v. a.) To blow upon: *ventos aspirat eunti*, she breathes forth favourable winds on him as he goes, Virg. 6. (v. a.) To inspire, to infuse. 7. \ddagger To aspirate.

aspis, Idia. f. An asp, a viper.

asportatio, onia. f. A carrying away.

asporto, as. v. a. To carry away.

asprum, i. A rough place.

asséola, sc. m. An attendant, a servant.

assectatio, onia. f. An (assiduous, respectful) attendance, as of clients.

assectator, òris. m. 1. A follower, an attendant. 2. \ddagger A disciple.

assector, òris. v. dep. To follow, attend, accompany.

assensio, ònis, and assensus, Iia. f. 1. Assent, agreement. 2. A belief in the reality of sensible appearances: *assensus nemorum*, the echo of the woods, Virg.

assensor, òris. m. One who assents, who agrees.

assentatio, ònis, dim. assentatiuncula, sc. f. Flattery, (lit.) flattering assent.

assentator, òris. m. 1. A flatterer. 2. One who connives at (c. gen.). *assentatore.* In a flattering manner.

assentio, Ia, si, sum, more usu. tlor, tiris. v. dep. To assent to, to agree with (c. dat.): *assensa*, things assented to as true, Cic.; *Fabio assensum est*, every one agreed with Fabius, adopted Fabius's opinion, Liv.

assentor, òris. v. dep. To flatter, (lit.) to agree with, with a view to flatter.

assèquor, òris, scèctus sum. 1. To follow, to pursue. 2. To aim at (as an object of conduct). 3. To overtake. 4. To attain, to gain (an object). 5. To equal (an object of imitation). 6. To understand, to comprehend.

asser, òris. m. A pole, a stake, a pole for a sedan chair.

assero, is, sèvi, sítum. v. a. To sow near (sine c. or c. dat.).

assero, is, ui, rtum. v. a. 1. To claim; most commonly, *assero* in libertatem, to claim as free, to declare free; and *absol.*: *qui asserebatur*, he who was pronounced free, Cic.; *asserui jam me*, I have now freed myself, Ov.; also *ass.* in servitatem, to claim as a slave, Liv. 2. \ddagger To protect, to defend. 3. To claim, to arrogate to oneself: *meque assere coelo*, claim me for heaven, as worthy of heaven, Ov. 4. \ddagger To assert.

assertio, onia. f. A declaration that a person is free.

assertor, òris. m. 1. One who asserts the liberty of another. 2. A protector. 3. One who lays claim to (as his slave).

asservio, Ia. v. a. To serve, subserve, assist (c. dat.), Google

- asservo, as. v. a.** 1. To keep, to preserve. 2. To observe, to watch.
assesatio, onia. f., and **assessus, ūs. m.** A sitting by (to comfort, assist, etc.).
assessor, ūris. m. One who sits by, an assessor, an assistant.
assēvēranter. a. / v. Positively, earnestly, emphatically.
assēvērātio, onis. f. Assertion, asseveration, positiveness.
assēvēro, as. v. a. To assert positively, earnestly, to assert: gravitatem
 asseverans, pretending to a character for, assuming an air of gravity,
 Tac.
assicoo, as. v. a. To dry up.
assideo, ea, sedi, seassum. and in **prea. assido, ia. v. n.** 1. To sit near, or
 by (often as an assistant, etc., as an assessor, etc., c. dat.). 2. †To be
 employed about (c. dat.). 3. To sit down before, to besiege (c. dat. or c.
 acc.): assidet insano, he is next door to a madman, very nearly a madman,
 Hor.
assidue. Continually, constantly.
assiduitas, ētia. f. Continued attendance, recurrence, repetition, assiduity, a
 continual series.
assiduus, i. 1. The name of the five first classes at Rome under the con-
 stitution of Servius, afterwards called locuples, so called ab ære dando, Cic.
 2. †Rich. 3. †Eminent, eminently skilful, etc.
assiduous, a. um. adj. 1. Assiduous, in constant attendance. 2. Con-
 stant, continual.
assignatio, onia. f. An assigning, allotting, marching out.
assigno, as. v. a. 1. To march out, assign, allot. 2. To ascribe, to
 impute. 3. To consign, to entrust. 4. †To seal. 5. †To impress.
assilio, is, ui, sultum. v. n. 1. To leap upon, to spring upon (c. dat. or
 c. ad and acc.). 2. To bubble up, boil up (as waves).
assimilis, e. adj. Like (c. gen. or dat.).
assimilātio, onis. f. 1. A being like, similarity. 2. Pretence.
assimilō, as. v. a. 1. To make, to resemble, to make like. 2. To pre-
 tend. 3. To counterfeit, to imitate.
assisto, is, stīti, no sup. 1. To stand near, or by (sometimes c. dat. in
 the sense of assisting). 2. To stand, to stand up. 3. To appear
 before (c. dat.).
assōcio, as. v. a. To accompany.
assōleo, ea, sōlitus sum (only in 3rd sing. and pl.). 1. To be accustomed.
 2. (As impers.) To be usual.
assōmo, as, ui. v. n. To sound in concert with, or in reply or echo to.
assuēfācio, is, fēci, factum. v. a. To accustom (c. dat. or abl. or ad and acc.
 or inf.).
assuesco, is, suēvi, suētum, with part. **assuetus. v. n.** To be accustomed
 (c. dat. c abl., once c. gen.); pass. impers. is found once: cui longo tempore
 assuescitur, to which one becomes accustomed after a length of time, Liv.;
 ne tanta animis assuescite bella, do not harden your minds to such
 a war, Virg.
assuetus, a. um. part. of prec. 1. Accustomed to (c. dat. or abl. or ad or
 in c. acc.). 2. §Customary, usual: longius assueto, further than usual,
 Ov.
assuētūdo, inis. f. Custom, habit, habituation to (c. gen.).
†assūla, se. A chip, a splinter.
assultim. adv. By leaps or bounds.
assulto, as. v. n. 1. To leap up, at, or on. 2. To attack (c. dat.).
assultus, ūs. m. 1. A leaping up. 2. An attack.
assum, i. 1. Roast meat. 2. (In pl.) A hot bath.
assumo, is, si, tum. v. a. 1. To take, to assume, to adopt (often assumo
 mihi). 2. To take in addition. 3. To arrogate, to claim unduly.
 4. To assume or state as a minor premise.
assumptio, onis. f. 1. A taking, assuming. 2. The minor premise.
assumptivus, a. um. adj. Assumptiva constitutio, is that way of stating a
 cause, or esp. a defence, which relies upon some external circumstances.

assuo, *is, ui, fūtum. v. a.* To sow on as a patch.

assurgo, *is, surrexi. no sup.* 1. To rise, to rise up, to stand up, esp. to rise up in the presence of (to do honour to), and **sto yield to** (as superior). 2. To **tower, rise on high, to soar**: [credite] quantus in clypeum assurgat, how high he rises to deliver a blow on his enemy's shield, Virg.; querelis assurgia, you rise in, break out in, complaints, Virg.

assus, *a, um. adj.* Roasted: pro isto asso sole, for that unmitigated heat of (or baking in) the sun, Cic.; **assa nutrix, asse vetula** (Juv.), a dry nurse.

Assyrius, *a, um. adj.* Assyrian: **ass. malus**, a citron tree.

astacūs, *i.* A lobster.

astaphis, Idis. f. A raisin.

astērias, *ea, m.* A bittern.

astipūlātio, ónis. f. 1. A joining in a contract, an agreement. 2.

A modulation of the voice in accordance with the expressions uttered.

asterno, *is, strāvi, strātūm, v. a.* To strew upon, to stretch upon (c. dat.).

astipūlātor, óris, m. One who joins in a contract, one who assents to or agrees with.

astipūlor, aris, v. dep. To **assent to, to agree with.**

astituo, *is, ui, fūtum, v. a.* To place near (c. ad and acc.).

asto, *as, stiti, no sup. v. n.* To stand near or by; often esp. as an assistant or counsellor, to stand, to stand up.

astrēpo, *is, ui, Itum, v. a.* To make a noise at; esp. indicative of approbation, applause, to applaud (c. dat. or c. acc.).

astricte, *adv.* Briefly, concisely.

astrictio, ónis, f. Astringency.

astrictorius, *a, um, adj.* Astringent.

astrictus, *a, um, part. pass.* from **astringo**; also used almost as adj. 1.

Drawn together, close, shut, as a door. 2. Brief, concise. 3. Stingy, niggardly. 4. **Astringent.**

astrido, *is, no perf.* To hiss at.

astrifēr, éra, érum, and ἄστριγερ, éra, érum. Starry.

astringo, *is, inxi, ictum, v. a.* 1. To bind, to bind close, to contract in any way (sometimes as cold contracts a thing), to draw together by any connection or alliance. 2. To confirm, to secure (morals, by rigid discipline, a promise by an oath, etc.). 3. **To embrace.** 4. To compress: inops regio qua parsimoniā astringeret milites, a beggarly district, cramping the soldiers by its poverty, Liv.; magno scelere se astringeret, he would implicate himself in (be guilty of) a great crime, Cic.

astrōlōgia, ss, f. [*ἀστρονομία*.] Astronomy.

astrologus, i, m. An astronomer.

astrum, i, n. A star, a constellation: ad astra, to the skies, Virg.

astrou, *is, xi, etum, v. a.* 1. To build near. 2. To build in addition. 3. To add to. 4. To furnish with. 5. To ascribe to, refer to.

astu *indecl.* [*ἄστρυ*]. The city (esp. of Athens).

astupīeo, *ea, ui, no sup. v. a.* To be astonished at (c. dat.).

astus, fīs, only found in abl. astu before Tac. Craft, artifice, cunning.

astūte, *adv.* Craftily, cunningly.

astūtia, ss, f. Cunning, craft, artfulness (very rarely in a good sense).

astūtus, a, um, adj. Cunning, craft, artfulness.

astylūm, i, n. [*αὐλή*.] An asylum.

ast, more usu. at (ast only in poets and Cic. letters). 1. But (rather as a particle of addition or transition than of opposition). Sometimes it is ironical: **aa, at bene cautus eras et memor ante mei**, Ov.; sometimes used in passionate exclamations: **at O Deorum quisquis in celo regit terras...** Hor.; sometimes, however, it is used to mark the contrary of what has been said. In Cicero's treatises it often introduces an objection. Sometimes it is joined with and slightly modified by **enim**, in a sort of expostulatory sense). 2. Still, yet (after si, etc.).

ātāvus, i, m. A great-great-grandfather, an ancestor.

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Atellānus, Atellānius, a., um, adj. The Atellanæ fabulæ were a species of farce so called from Atella in Campania. Cicero speaks highly of their wit and humour; they were performed not by regular actors, but by citizens of noble birth: Atellanus (as subst.), an actor in them.

Āter, tra, trum, adj. 1. Black (metaph.). 2. Disastrous. 3. Agitated by storms, stormy (as the sea). 4. Satirical, malicious, hostile.

Ātheos, only found in nom. [d θεός]. An Atheist.

Āthlōta, or ea, m., m. An athlete, a wrestler.

Ātōmus, i, f. [d τέλων.] An atom.

atque (sec ac), once used in a peculiar sense: atque illum in preeeps prono rapit alveus amni, at once his boat bears him rapidly down the river, Virg.

atqui, conj. But, yet, notwithstanding; (in conversation) well, well then.

Ātrāmentum, i, n. Ink.

Ātrātus, a, um, adj. 1. Blackened, darkened. 2. Clothed in black (as mourning).

Ātricōlor, oris, m. f. Black, clad in black garments.

Ātriensis, e [atrum]. A steward.

Ātrium, and dim. Ātrīlūm, i. 1. A hall, an entrance hall. 2. §A house, a palace.

Ātrōltas, ātis, f. Violence, atrocity. 2. Fierceness, cruelty, severity.

ātrōlēter, cius, cissime, adv. Atrociously, severely, cruelly.

ātrōphus, a, um. [a τρέφω]. Labouring under atrophy.

Ātrōpōs, i, f. One of the Fates.

ātrōx, ḥcis, adj. 1. Atrocious, cruel, severe, fierce. 2. Terrible, formidable (of danger, etc.). 3. §Resolute, firm.

attactus, ūs, m. Touch.

attāgen, is, m., f. attāgēna, ūs. A sort of grouse.

Attālicus, a, um, adj. 1. Of Attalus, king of Pergamus. 2. (Of garments, etc.) Embroidered with gold: Attalicis conditionibus nunquam dimoveas, you would never persuade him, not even by promising him the riches of Attalus, Hor.

attāmen, adv. But yet, yet nevertheless.

attāgīsē, arum. A Moorish cottage, a cottage, a hut.

attāmērātē, adv. In the nick of time.

attendo, is, di, tum, v. a. 1. To bend, to direct. 2. (Esp. animū, or animo, or simply animū being understood) To attend, attend to, be attentive, consider (sometimes c. acc. of the object), to notice.

attēnte, adv. Attentively, carefully.

attēntio, onis, f. Attention.

attēnto, as, v. a. 1. To attempt. 2. To tempt, to negotiate with. 3. To make an attempt on, to attack, to assail.

attēntus, a, um, part. of attendo, used as adj. 1. Attentive, careful. 2. Prudent, diligent.

attēnuātē, onis, f. Briefly, concisely, simply.

attēnuātō, ūnis, f. 1. A diminution. 2. Conciseness, simplicity.

attēnuātus, a, um, part. of seq., also as adj. Attenuated, meagre (lit. and metaph.).

attēnuo, as, v. a. 1. To make thin, to lessen, to diminish, to weaken, to compress, to abridge.

attērō, is, trivi, and ūtērni, tritum. v. a. 1. To rub, rub against. 2. (To rub so as) To bruise. 3. To wear away, to weaken to impair; (in pass.) to be trampled on.

attēstōr, āris, v. dep. 1. To attest, to bear witness. 2. To call to witness, to summon as a witness.

attēxo, is, ui, xtum, v. a. 1. To weave, to weave in addition. 2. To add.

Attēthis, Idis, f. adj. Athenian, an Athenian woman. 2. ♀A nightingale. 3. ♀A swallow.

attice. *adv.* In the Athenian manner, in the Attic dialect.
taticeo, *as. v. n.* To imitate the Attic manner or dialect.

Atticus, *a, um. adj.* Athenian, Attic.

attineo, *es. ui. +[†]pas pers. verb.* 1. To hold, to detain, to keep. 2. To reach to, extend to. *Impers.* attinet. 1. (c. ad and acc.) It concerns, it belongs to. 2. (Esp. c. nihil) It is of consequence—Quid attinuit? what did it signify, what good did it do? Cic.

attingo, *is, tigi, tactum. v. a.* 1. To touch, to come in contact with. 2. To reach. 3. To be close to, to border on. 4. To touch upon (in speaking). 5. To touch, to affect (the mind, feelings, etc.). 6. To attempt, to undertake. 7. To arrive at, attain to. 8. To concern. 9. To attack.

attollo, *is, no perf. or sup. v. a.* 1. To lift up, to raise up, to raise. 2. To build. 3. To extol. 4. §Attollo me, to rise.

attondeo, *es, di, sum.* 1. To shear, to prune. 2. To browse on, to nibble. 3. To diminish. 4. †To cheat. 5. †To beat.

attönitus, *a, um. part.* from attono, but used as *adj.* 1. Thunderstruck, astonished, stupefied. 2. Made frantic.

gattöno, *as, ui, itum. v. a.* To astonish, to bewilder, to render frantic.

attorquo, *es, si, tum. v. a.* To hurl, to hurl at.

attraho, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* To draw, to draw up, to draw to, to drag; (metaph.) to attract, to allure.

attractatus, *fas. m.* Touch, touching.

atrecto, *as. v. a.* To touch, to handle. To seize, to appropriate—Aspiciatur, non attractatur, it is visible, not palpable, Tac.

attröpido, *as. v. n.* To hobble along.

atribuo, *is, ui, titum. v. a.* 1. To assign, to allot, to give. 2. To pay. 3. To attribute, to impute. 4. (In pass.) To be assessed (c. in and acc. of the sum at which).

attributio, *ónis. f.* 1. An assignment (esp. of a debt). 2. (In logic) An accident, a predicate.

attributum, *i.* A predicate.

attritus, *a, um. part.* from attero, used as *adj. c. compar.* 1. Worn away. 2. Rubbed bright. 3. §Worn callous, shameless.

†attritus, *fas. m.* Rubbing, a gall.

auceps, *úpis. m.* [avis capio.] 1. A fowler, a birdcatcher. 2. †An eavesdropper: auceps syllabarum, a wordcatcher, a quibbler, Cic.

†auctificus, *a, um. adj.* Causing increase.

auctio, *ónis. f.* An auction.

auctiōnārius, *a, um. adj.* Of an auction.

auctiōnor, *aris. v. dep.* To put up to auction, to sell by auction.

†aucto, *as, and †auctito,* *as. v. a.* To increase.

auctor, *óris. m.* (but used also of women, goddesses, etc.). 1. An originator, author, creator, maker, doer, cause, a founder (of a family, etc., or of a city). 2. An adviser, teacher, example. 3. An author, writer (esp. an historian). 4. An informant. 5. The author or proposer (of a law, etc.). 6. A champion, a protector: me auctore, by my advice, I having proposed or carried the measure, Cic.; diis auctoribus, by favour of, under the protection of the gods. — (In legal language.) 1. An owner. 2. A guardian, a trustee (of women or minors).

auctōrāmentum, *i. n.* Pay, wages.

auctōrītas, *átis. f.* 1. Authorship, origin. 2. Opinion, advice. 3. Authority, decision. 4. Authority, power, influence. 5. Influence as an example; example, precedent. 6. Legal ownership: attende jam quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatus mei, listen and see how far I shirk the responsibility of my consulship, Cic.

auctōrātus, *a, um.* Bound, hired out.

auctus, *a, um. part. pass.* of angeo, used as *adj. c. compar.* Increased: auctius atque Di melius fecere, the gods have dealt more liberally and better with us, Hor.

- auctus, ūs. m. Increase, growth.
 †auctipātōrius, a, um. adj. Belonging to fowling, to bird-catching.
 auctūpium, i. a. 1. Fowling, bird-catching. 2. Hunting or catching at anything: auctūpium delectationis, a seeking to please people, Cic.
 †auctūpo, as, in purer ages auctupor, aris. v. dep. 1. To go fowling. 2. To hunt for, to seek to get, to look for, to catch at.
 audācīa, ūs. f. Audacity, boldness (sometimes in a good sense).
 audācliter, and sync. audacter. adv. Audaciously, boldly (often in a good sense).
 audax, acis. adj. [audeo.] Daring, bold, audacious (often in a good sense).
 audēns, entis. pres. part. of audeo, used also as adj. c. compar. Bold, fearless.
 faudenter. adv. Boldly.
 faudentia, ūs. f. Boldness.
 audeo, es, ausus sum. pres. subj. sometimes ausim. v. n. 1. To dare. 2. To be daring, bold.
 audiens, entis. part. from audio, used also as adj. Obedient (c. gen.), also as subst.) an auditor, a hearer.
 audientia, ūs. A hearing, a patient hearing: facit sibi audientiam, he obtains or commands a hearing, Cic.
 audio, is, ivi, itum. v. a. 1. To hear, to listen to. 2. To be a pupil of. 3. To obey (c. acc., sometimes c. dat., esp. in the phrase dicto audiens). 4. To listen to approvingly, to agree with, to approve: bene audire, to be well spoken of, Cic.; esse quid audis, to be what you are said to be, Hor.
 auditio, ūnis. f. 1. A hearing, a listening to. 2. A report. 3. A lecture.
 auditor, ūris. m. 1. A hearer, a listener. 2. A pupil.
 lauditōrium, i. 1. An auditory, an audience. 2. A lecture-room.
 auditus, ūs. m. 1. The sense of hearing, the act of hearing. 2. A report.
 aufēro, fers, abstūli, ablātum. v. a. 1. To take away, to take off (even by death), to carry off, to carry away. 2. (Esp. what is not one's own) To carry off, to steal. 3. To bear off; i. e. to obtain. 4. To carry away; i. e. to become acquainted with (a fact), to learn.
 auſſigio, is, fugi, fugitum. v. n. and a. To flee from, to flee, to escape.
 augēo, es, xi, etum. old pres. subj. auxim. v. a. 1. To increase, augment, enlarge. 2. To enrich (often c. divitiae). 3. To increase the power of, to promote, to exalt, to advance. 4. (v. n.) To grow, to become larger, more powerful (rare, but in Sall.): animus augetur, their courage rises, Liv.
 augesoo, is. no perf. To become greater, to increase, to grow, to rise.
 †augmen, ūnis. n., and †augmentum, i. Increase.
 angur, ūris. m. [avis garrio.] One who derives omens from the voices of birds, a soothsayer, an augur, a diviner, a prophet.
 angūrālis, e. adj. Of a soothsayer, of augury. (neut. as subst.) 1. The part of the camp where the general took the auguries. 2. †The general's tent.
 angūrātio, ūnis. f. Augury, a taking auguries.
 angūrāto. adv. After taking the auguries, with the auguries favourable.
 angūrātua, ūs. m. The office of augur.
 angūrātum, i. m. 1. Augury, an omen derived from augury. 2. The augur's art or profession, the art of divination. 3. An augury, a certain expectation.
 angūrātus, a, um. adj. (very rare). Of an augur.
 augūro, as. 1. To consult, to provide for by means of augury, to consecrate in the auguries, esp. in past. pass. 2. To preseege, to forebode, to augur.
 angūrātor, ūris. v. dep. 1. To take auguries or omens. 2. To augur, to forebode, to foresee.

Augusta, sc. The title assumed by the mother, wife, daughter, or sister of the Emperor; the name, too, of several towns, followed by the gen. pl. of the district or tribe in which they were: as, Augusta Taurinorum, Turin; Aug. Trevorum, Treves; Aug. Vindelicorum, Augsburg; or joined to a distinguishing epithet, as, Aug. Præstoria, Aosta.

Augustalis, e. adj. Of Augustus, in honour of Augustus.

augustani, oram. pl. m. 1. A body of knights formed in the time of Nero, his chief flatterers. 2. The inhabitants of the towns called Augusta.

augustate. adv. Reverentially, in a sacred manner.

Augustus, a, um. adj. 1. Sacred, entitled to reverence. 2. August, majestic, venerable. 3. Of the emperor.

Augustus, i. m. 1. The title of the Emperor. 2. August, the month called Sextilis before, as in Horace.

aula, sc. f. 1. The front or outer court of a house; also, the inner court, the hall. 2. A yard for cattle. 3. A palace, and (metaph.) the court, the royal dignity, the body of courtiers: qui tum aulâ et novo rege potiebatur, who at that time had complete influence at court and over the new king, Tac.

aulæum, i. n. A curtain, a canopy: aulæa premuntur, the play begins, Hor.; aulæum tollitur, the play is over, Cic. (because in the Roman theatres the curtain was drawn down, not up, to clear the stage.)

aulicus, a, um. Belonging to the court.

aulodus, i. [aʊləðs φθη.] One who sings to a flute.

aura, sc. f. [aʊ̄pa] 1. A breeze, a breath of air, air, wind: popularis aura, the breeze of popular favour, popularity, Hor., Virg.; aurâ non consilio ferri, he began to be influenced by a desire of popularity, not by any settled plan, Liv. 2. The breath. 3. The air, the sky. 4. The air of life (vitales auras carpis, you live, Virg.; superas veniebat ad auras, she was coming to the upper air, i. e. to life again, Virg.; omnia ferre sub auras, to reveal everything, Virg.; auras ægra fugit, sick at heart she shuns the light of day, Virg.). 5. A gleam: auri aura, a gleam of gold, Virg.; so, aura libertatis, a gleam or glimpse of liberty, Liv.; clamantis aura puellæ, the faint sound of the voice of a maiden, Prop. 6. An exhalation, an odour.

aurarius, a, um. Of gold, concerning gold, (*f. as subst.*) a gold mine.

auratûra, sc. A gilding.

auratus, a, um. adj. 1. Ornamented with gold, gilt. 2. Wearing anything gilt, as aurati milites, soldiers with gilt shields, Liv.

aureus, and dim. aureolus, a, um. adj. 1. Golden. 2. Gilt, with gilt ornaments. 3. Of golden colour. 4. Beautiful, excellent, suited to the golden age; qui nunc te fruitor credulus aurea, who now enjoys you in a golden, an excellent humour, Hor.

auricidius, a, um. adj. With golden hair, or golden leaves.

auricula, sc. f. The ear, the lobe of the ear.

aurifer, ēra, ērum. Bearing gold, producing gold.

aurifex. Icis. m. [aurum facio.] A goldsmith.

auriföldna, sc. f. A gold-mine.

auriga, sc. m. f. (from an old word aurea, a bridle). 1. A driver, a charioteer, (metaph.) a steerer. 2. A groom. 3. A constellation.

aurigarius, i. m. A charioteer in chariot-races.

aurigatio, ònis. f. A driving of a chariot in races.

auriger, era, ērum. Bearing gold, with golden horns.

aurigo, as. o. n. To drive a chariot, in a chariot-race.

auris, ia. f. 1. An ear. 2. The ear, or earthboard of a plough: sive etiam auribus Vari servint, or if they only speak to please Varus, Cic.; so, hoc auribus tuis dare, to say this to flatter you, Cic.; dicere in aurem (Hor.), ad aurem (Cic.), in aure (Juv.), to whisper [adentum tibi jam faxo omnem metum], in anrem utramvis otiose ut dormias, so that you may sleep soundly on either ear, i. e. quite undisturbed, Ter.

- tauriscalpium**, i. An ear-picker.
- tauritulus**, i. A long-eared animal, an ass.
- auritus**, a, um. adj. With long ears, with attentive ears, listening.
- aurōra**, sc. f. 1. Dawn, daybreak. 2. §The east.
- aurum**, i. 1. Gold, anything made of gold, gold plate, money, etc. 2. §The golden age. 3. Anything of the colour of gold.
- auscultātor**, ōris. m. A hearer, a listener.
- ausculto**, as. v. a. To listen, to listen to, to hear (c. acc.). 2. To obey (c. acc., more rarely c. dat.).
- ausim**. pres. subj. from audeo, q. v.
- auspex**, Icis. m. f. [avis specio.] 1. A soothsayer who derived his omens from seeing the flight of birds, a soothsayer (used by Plin. of the birds themselves who gave the auspices). 2. The witness to a marriage (who took care that the auspices were properly taken, etc.). 3. §An author, founder, leader in any work.
- auspicāto**. adv. 1. After duly consulting the auspices. 2. Auspiciously.
- auspicatus**, a, um. adj. 1. Consecrated, favoured by auspices. 2. §Auspicious.
- auspiciūm**, i. n. 1. A consulting the auspices. 2. The omen or token given by the auspices, an omen : habere auspicia, to have a right to take the auspices, i. e. to be in office (esp. of military command, Cic., Liv.). 3. (Metaph.) Authority, office, command—Me si fata meis patarentur ducere vitam auspicis, if the fates allowed me to live according to my own inclination, Virg.
- auspicio**, as. v. a., more usn. **auspīo**, ōris. v. dep. 1. To take the auspices. 2. (As they were taken at the beginning of an undertaking) To begin.
- auster**, tri. m. 1. The south wind. 2. The south.
- austēre**. adv. Austerely, vigorously, morosely.
- tausteritas**, atis. f. 1. Sourness. 2. Austerity, harshness.
- austērus**, a, um. adj. 1. Sour. 2. Harsh, austere. 3. Grave, dignified (of style). 4. Vexatious, irksome.
- australis**, e, and **aestrinus**, a, um. adj. Southern.
- ausum**, i. A daring attempt, an enterprise.
- ausus**, a, um. part. from audeo, q. v.
- aut. conj.** Or: aut... aut, either... or, (when connecting a weaker word with a stronger) or at least; a te postulari aut expectari aliquid suspicantur, they suspect that something is demanded of, or at least expected from them, Cic.; (after non or nec) nor. “Aut indicates a difference of the object, val a difference of expression.” Zumpt, § 336.
- autem. conj.** But, yet (“marking a transition in a narrative or argument, and denoting at once a connection and an opposition; whereas sed interrupts the narrative or argument,” Zumpt, § 348.), moreover, on the other hand: [quid tandem isti mali in tam tenerā insulā non fecissent?] non fecissent autem? immo quid ante adventum meum non fecerunt? would have done, do I say? nay, what harm did they not actually do before my arrival? Cic.
- authepsa**, se. f. A cooking utensil, a stewpan.
- tautōgrāphus**, a, um. adj. [ab rōs γράφω.] Written with a person's own hand.
- tautōmaton**, i. n. [ab rōs μαρθδνω.] An automaton.
- autūmo**, as. v. a. 1. To think. 2. To assert. 3. To call.
- auxiliāris**, e. adj. Auxiliary, assisting, helpful; (pl. m., as subst.) auxiliary troops.
- auxiliārius**, a, um. adj. Auxiliary.
- tauxiliātor**, ōris. m. A helper, an auxiliary.
- auxiliōr**, ōris. v. dep. To help, aid, assist (c. dat.).
- auxiliūm**, i. n. 1. Help, aid, assistance. 2. (Pl.) Auxiliary troops: infirmis auxiliis, with a weak force, Cœs.

Äväre. adv. Covetously, avariciously.

Ävärítia, sc. and tåväritics, ei. f. Covetousness, avarice, greediness.

Ävärus, a. um. adj. Avaricious, covetous, greedy (often c. gen. not always in a bad sense).

Äveho, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To carry away, off. 2. (In pass.) To depart.

Ävello, is, li, vulsum. v. a. To pull away, to tear away, to separate, to detach.

Ävöna, sc. f. 1. Oats. 2. Wild oats, tares. 3. A pipe, a flute (Milton says, And now my oat proceeds).

tåvärmäcesu, and tåvénärius, a. um. Of oats.

Äveo, ea. no perf. v. a. 1. To wish, to be desirous, to be eager. 2. (In impers.) Hail, farewell (very rarely).

Äverrunco, as. v. a. To avert (an old religious word).

tåversabllis, a. adj. Detestable.

feversatio, onis. f. Detestation, aversion.

tåversio, onis. f. A digression.

Äversor, aria. v. dep. 1. To turn away (esp. in dislike or disapprobation). 2. To reject, to repulse. 3. To dislike.

Äversor, dris. m. An embezzler.

Äversus, a. um. part. pass. from averta (used also as adj.). 1. Turned away (of that part which is turned away, i. e. the back): aversi, turning away their heads, Virg.; et adversus et aversus, before and behind, Cic.; aversos hostes aggredi, to attack the enemy in the rear, Cic.; aversos boves traxit, he dragged the oxen backward, Liv.; aversa insulae, the further side of the island, Liv. 2. Averse to, unfriendly to, hostile (c. dat., c. ab and abl. or sine c.).

Äverto, is, ti, sum. v. a. 1. To turn away, aside (c. ab and abl. of the more remote object, more rarely c. abl. sine prep.). 2. To avert. 3. To divert (from one purpose to another). 4. To repel, to put to flight. 5. To embezzle, to appropriate. 6. To carry off, to steal. 7. To alienate, to estrange: fontes avertitur, he turns from, shuns the springs, Virg.; avertens (as v. n.), turning away, Virg.

Ävia, sc. f. A grandmother.

Äviarium, i. n. 1. A haunt of birds. 2. **†An aviary.**

Ävide. adv. Greedily, eagerly.

Äviditas, atis. f. 1. Greediness, eager desire. 2. Covetousness. 3. Gluttony.

Ävidus, a. um. adj. 1. Greedy, very desirous of. 2. Covetous. 3. Gluttonous. 4. **†Very large.**

Ävis. is. f. 1. A bird. 2. An omen (because omens were taken from birds).

Ävitas, a. um. adj. That has belonged to one's grandfather, ancestral.

Ävius, a. um. adj. 1. Out of the way, lonely, pathless. 2. **†Wandering out of the way.**

Ävöcäto, onis. f. That which calls one off from, interruption.

Ävöeo, as. v. a. 1. To call away, to call off. 2. To separate, to detach. 3. To divest (the mind from its previous thoughts or occupations), to distract.

Ävölo, aa. v. a. 1. To fly off, away. 2. To hasten away.

tåvulmio, onis. f. A slip torn off from a plant.

Ävunetilus, i. m. An uncle on the mother's side.

Ävus, i. m. A grandfather. 2. An ancestor (esp. in pl.).

axilla, sc. f. The armpit.

axis, is. m. 1. An axle-tree. 2. **§A chariot, carriage, wagon.** 3. The axis of the earth, the poles. 4. **†Esp. the north pole.** 5. **§The sky, the heavens: nudoque sub ætheris axe, and in the open air, Virg.; axis Boreus, the north, Ov.; axis Hesperius, the west, Ov.** 6. A plant, a beam. 7. **†The pin of a hinge.**

Äxungia, sc. f. Grease for wheels.

B.

- Bābylōneus and Bābylōnius, a, um. adj. Of Babylon ; (*n. pl. as subst.*) richly embroidered robes or curtains.
- bacca, *sc. f.* 1. A berry. 2. Any fruit (esp. an olive). 3. A bead, esp. a pearl.
- †bacocālis, a. adj. Bearing berries.
- bacocar, ēris. *n.* A sweet herb, a kind of spikenard.
- baccātus, a, um. adj. Adorned with pearls.
- †Bacchābundus, a, um. adj. Boisterous, like a Bacchanalian.
- Bacchānal, alis. *n.* (sing. only in Plaut.). 1. A place sacred to Bacchus. 2. (In pl.) A festival of Bacchus, Bacchanalian orgies : qui Bacchanalia vivunt, who live like Bacchanalians (*i. e.* riotously), Juv.
- Bacchātio, onis. *f.* Revelling like that of Bacchanalians. riotous conduct.
- Bacchor, ēris. *v. dep.* 1. To celebrate a festival of Bacchus. 2. To shout in honour of Bacchus. 3. To revel, live riotously, be riotous. 4. To rave, to rage : Bacchatur fama per urbem, report flies rapidly through the city. Virg.
- Bacchus, i. *m.* The god of wine. 2. §Wine. 3. §The vine.
- †bacocifer, ēra, ērum. adj. Bearing berries.
- bācūlum and dim. bācūllum, i. *n.* A stick, a staff, a wand.
- bādīus, a, um. adj. Chestnut or bay (only of the colour of a horse).
- †Besticātus, a, um. adj. Clothed in garments made of wool from the plains of the Baetis or Guadalquivir in Spain.
- †bājīlo, *sc. v. a.* To carry as a porter or a beast of burden.
- bājīlus, i. *m.* A porter.
- bālsōna, *sc. f.* A whale.
- †bālkātus, a, um. adj. Anointed with balsam oil (*v. seq.*).
- bālkānīus, a, um. adj. Made of the balanus (*q. v.*).
- bālans, antis. *part pres.* from balo, used also as subst. A sheep.
- bālānus, i. *f.* 1. The bennut, yielding a balsamic oil. 2. †The date.
- bālātre, onis. *m.* A buffoon, a vagabond.
- bālātus, ūs. *m.* Bleating.
- balbe. *adv.* Stammeringly.
- balbus, a, um. adj. Stammering, stuttering, lisping.
- balbātio, Is. *v. a.* To stammer, to lisp.
- †bāliōlus, a, um. adj. Swarthy.
- bālista, *sc. f.* [Bālātō.] A warlike engine to hurl large darts or stones.
- †bālistārium, i. *n.* A balista.
- balneārius, a, um. adj. Of a bath, lurking about a bath, etc.
- balneātor, ēris. A bath-keeper.
- balneānum, and balneās, arum, and dim. balneōlum, i. A bath.
- bāle, *sc. v. a.* To bleat.
- †bālsāminus, a, um. adj. Of balsam.
- bālsāmum, i. Balsam.
- balteus, i. *pl. i and a.* A belt; prop. a sword-belt, but used also of women's girdles.
- †baptistērium, i. [Bārōw.] A bathing vessel, a bathing place.
- †bārāthro, onis. *m.* A worthless fellow.
- Barāthrum, i. *n.* 1. A gulf, a deep pit. 2. §A whirlpool: barathrum macelli, the glutton of the market.
- barba, *sc. f.* 1. A beard. 2. (In pl.) The wattles of a cock : sapiēntem pascere barbam, to study philosophy, because the philosophers wore beards, Hor.; dignus barbā majorum, rivalling the virtue of the men of old, because the early Romans wore long beards, Juv.

- barbāre. *adv.* 1. Like a barbarian. 2. Cruelly.
 barbāria, *ss.*, and §barbāries, *ei.* 1. Any land of barbarians. 2.
 Barbarism. 3. A want of civilisation, rudeness. 4. Barbarity,
 cruelty.
- barbāricus, *a.*, *um. adj.* Barbaric, foreign, in the mouth of a Greek (as of a
 character in a play, etc.), even Roman, Italian.
- barbārismus, *i. m.* A barbarism, a foreign way of speaking.
- barbārus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Barbaric, foreign (even of Roman opp. to Gre-
 cian). 2. Uncivilised, unpolished. 3. Barbarous, savage; (*m. as
 subst.*), a barbarian, a foreigner.
- barbātus, *a. um.*, and dim. barbātūlus, *a. um.* Having a beard, bearded
 (of animals as well as of men): barbati illi, our old-fashioned ancestors,
 Cic.
- †§barbiger, ēra, ērum. *adj.* Bearded.
- §barbītēs, *i. f.*, more rarely on, *i. n.* [*θρηστέρες.*] A harp, a lyre.
- barbīla, *ss. f.*, dim. of barba. A little beard.
- †bardaīcus, *i.* A soldier's boot.
- †bardocūculus, *i.* A coarse cloak with a hood, worn in Gaul.
- barbus, *a. um. adj.* Stupid.
- baris, *Idis. f.* [*βαρίς.*] A small row-boat used in Egypt.
- bāro, onis. *m.* A blockhead, a fool.
- †barritus, *ūs. m.* 1. The cry of the elephant. 2. The battle-cry of the
 Germans.
- †bāsilice. *adv.* 1. Royally. 2. Utterly.
- †bāsilicus, *a. um. adj.* [*Βασιλεὺς.*] Royal, magnificent; (*m. as subst.*) the
 best throw on the dice; (*f. as subst.* used in Cic.) a public building in the
 forum, with double colonnades, a portico, a basilica; the first was built by
 Cato Censor A. u. c. 568, and called Basilica Portia.
- †bāsiliscus, *i.* A basilisk, a kind of lizard.
- §bāsio, *as. v. a.* To kiss.
- bāsis, *is. f.* [*βάσις.*] A pedestal, a base, a foundation, the chord of an arc.
- §bāsium, *i. n.* A kiss.
- bātillum, *i. n.* 1. A chafing-dish. 2. A shovel.
- †bātiōla, *ss. f.* A drinking-cup.
- †bātis, *Idis. f.* A kind of ray (fish): batis marina, ssmphire.
- Battiādes, *ss. m.* Callimachus, son of Battus.
- bātuo, *is. v. a.* To beat, to strike.
- †banbor, ēris. *v. dep.* To bark.
- †baxea, *ss. f.* A kind of shoe.
- †bādellium, *i.* The vine palm; used by Plant. as a term of endearment.
- bādēte. *adv.* Happily.
- bātītas, ētis. *f.*, and bātītūdo. *Inis.* Blessedness, happiness.
- bātūs, *a. um.*, and dim. §bātulus, *a. um.* 1. Happy, blessed. 2.
 Rich.
- Bēbrycīus, *a. um. adj.* Bithynian, from Bebryx, an ancient king of Bi-
 thynia.
- †bēbellāria, ērum. *pl. n.* Sweetmeats, dessert.
- bellātor, ēria. *m., f.* bellātrix, leis. 1. A warrior. 2. A chess-
 man; (as masc. and fem. *aīj.*) warlike: bellator equua, a warhorse, Virg.
- †bēllātūlus, *a. um. adj.* Pretty.
- §bēllax, ēcia. *adj.* Warlike.
- belle. *adv.* 1. Prettily, neatly, elegantly. 2. Foppishly.
- bellicōsus, *a. um. and bellicōs, a. um.* Warlike, belonging to, derived
 from war; *n.* bellicum (as *subst.*), the signal for war, the war trumpet:
 canit bellicum, he sounds the alarm, Cic.
- §bēlliger, ēra, ērum. Warlike.
- belligēro, *as. v. n.* To wage war.
- §bēllipōtēs, entis. *adj.* Mighty in war, warlike; (as *subst.*) Mars.
- bello, *as. v. n.*, and §bēllor, ēria. *v. dep.* To wage war, to fight: quoad
 bellatum esset, till the war was over (more usu. debellatum esset), Liv.

bellum, i. n. 1. War. 2. §Battle: *belli*, in time of war, in or by war.

bellus, a, um. and dim. †*bellitus*, a, um. adj. 1. Pretty. 2. Pretty looking, pleasant. 3. In good condition, fresh.

bēlūk, sc. A beast, esp. a large beast, a monster; (metaph.) an odious man.

†*bēluātus*, a, um. adj. Ornamented with figures of beasts.

bēluōsus, a, um. adj. Full of large beasts or monsters.

bēnē, comp. *mēlius*, superl. optime. adv. 1. Well, bravely, cleverly, agreeably, advantageously, successfully. 2. Very: *bene habemus*, *bene habet*, *bene est* (*subaud. nobis*, which is sometimes expressed), matters go well with us, we are well off, Cic.; so, *bene agitur*, Ter.; *bene emo*, *bene vendo*, to buy or sell so as to make a good bargain, Cic.; *vix bene*, scarcely, Ov. See *benedico*, *benefacio*.

†*bēnēdīce*. adv. Speaking civilly, affably.

bēnēdīco, is, xi, etiam. v. a. (often written separately). 1. To speak well of, to praise (c. dat.). 2. To speak words of good omen.

†*bēnēdictum*, i. n. Praise.

bēnēfīcio, is, fēci, factum. pass., †*benefīcio*, is, often written separately. To do good to, to benefit (c. dat.).

bēnēfactum, i. n. 1. A good deed, a virtuous action. 2. A benefit, a service.

bēnēfīcentia, sc. f. Beneficence, kindness.

bēnēfīciarius, i. One who has been promoted through the favour of some particular person mentioned.

bēnēfīciūm, i. 1. A kindness, a service, a benefit: *beneficio tuo salvus*, saved, by your exertions, Cic. 2. Power, right of promoting, promotion, esp. in the army: *cum suo magno beneficio esset*, as he was under great obligations to him for his promotion, Cic.; *quæ antea dictatorum et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia*, offices which had been generally hitherto in the gift of the dictators and consuls, Liv. 3. Persons so promoted: in *beneficiis delatus est*, he was returned in the list of those to be promoted, Cic.; *magna esse Pompeii beneficia et magnas clientelas in citeriore provincia sciebat*, he knew that there were many who owed their promotion to Pompey, and many of his clients in the nearer province, Cœa.

bēnēfīcious, a, um, comp. *centior*, sup. *centissimus*. adj. Doing good, kind, beneficent.

bēnēvōle. adv. Kindly, benevolently.

bēnēvōlēns, entis, and *vōlus*, a, um, compar. *entior*, sup. *entissimus*. adj. Benevolent, kind, friendly, well affected (sometimes c. dat.).

bēnēvōlēntia, sc. f. Benevolence, kindness, friendship.

bēnignē. adv. 1. Kindly, favourably, courteously, liberally; (in answer to an invitation, etc.) no, I thank you.

bēnignitas, atia. f. Kindness, friendliness, courtesy, liberality.

bēnignus, a, um. adj. 1. Kind, friendly, courteous, liberal, favourable. 2. Abundant.

ḡbeo, as. v. a. To make happy, to bless.

bēryllus, i. m. 1. A beryl. 2. A ring with a beryl set in it.

bea, *bēsis*. m. 1. Two-thirds of an as, or of any weight or measure; eight ounces, etc. 2. Eight: *fenus ex triente factum erat bēsis*, interest had now risen from four to eight per cent., Cic.

†*bēssālis*, e. adj. Eight inches long, or ounces in weight.

bestia, sc. f., and dim. *bestiōlē*. A beast, opp. to man, esp. a wild beast.

bestiārius, i. One who fought with wild beasts in the public games.

bēta, sc. f. Beetroot.

**a*, indecl. [β] The second letter of the alphabet in Greek.

**bēla*, sc. f. The birch.

**bēthēca*, sc. f. [Βίθηκα τίθημι.] A library, a bookcase.

**bi*, *bibitum*. v. a. To drink, to imbibe, to drink in.

- bibilus, a., um. adj.** 1. Drinking, fond of drinking (sometimes c. gen.).
 2. Thirsty, absorbing (as the sand absorbs moisture, as wool absorbs a dye, ashes what is poured on them, etc.): *bibula charta*, blotting-paper, Plin.: *bibulae aures*, eager ears, Pers.
- biceps, I�itis. adj.** 1. With two heads. 2. With two peaks (of a mountain).
- bicolor, öris. adj.** Of two colours.
- ghicorniger, ēra, erum. adj.** With two horns.
- bicornis, e. adj.** 1. With two horns. 2. With two prongs. 3. With two mouths (of a river).
- bicorpor, oris. adj.** With two bodies.
- bidens, entis. adj.** 1. With two teeth. 2. With two prongs, (as *subst.*, m.) a two-pronged fork; (f.) a sheep.
- bidental, Alis. n.** A place where any one had been struck by lightning.
- biduus, a. um.** Lasting two days; (n. as *subst.*) two days.
- biennum, i. n.** A period of two years.
- bifariam. adv.** In two parts, in two divisions, in two places, †twice.
- eifer, ēra, ērum. adj.** Bearing a crop twice a year.
- bifidus, a. um. adj.** [findo.] Divided, cloven in two parts.
- biforis, e. adj.** 1. With two doors, two openings. 2. Of unequal sound, harsh.
- biformatus, a., um, and biformis, e. adj.** With two shapes, with two kinds of bodies joined together: Jane *biformis*, Janus with two faces, Ov.; *biformis vates*, half poet, half swan, Hor.
- bifrons, tis. adj.** With two faces.
- bifurcus, a. um. adj.** With two prongs, forked.
- bigæ, īrum. pl. f.; also †biga, se. sing.** A pair of horses, a pair-horse chariot.
- bigatus, a. um. adj.** With a biga marked on it (of a coin).
- bijugis, e. and gbjugus a. um. adj.** 1. Yoked in pairs. 2. Drawn by a pair of horses; (*bijugi* as *subst.*) horses.
- billbræ, arum. pl. f.** Two pounds weight.
- blinguis, e. adj.** 1. Speaking two languages. 2. Double-tongued, treacherous.
- bilia, is. f.** 1. Bile. 2. Anger, indignation: *astra bilia*, melancholy and †anger.
- bilix, icis [liciam.] adj.** With two threads.
- bilustris, e. adj.** Lasting two years; i. e. two lustra.
- bimāris, e. adj.** Lying between two seas.
- bimāritis, i. m.** The husband of two wives.
- bimātris, e. adj.** Having or having had two mothers.
- †bimātus, ūs. m.** The age of two years.
- bimembbris, e. adj.** Having limbs of two kinds of animals; (m. as *subst.*) a Centaur.
- bimestrīs, e. adj.** Lasting two months, two months old, coming to maturity in two months (as a crop, etc.).
- binus, a. um. and dim. bimūlus, a. um.** Two years old, lasting two years: Hortensium roges ut de hac sententiâ bimā recedat, beg Hortensium to abandon the idea of voting for the extension of my command to a second year, Cic.
- biini, w. a. pl. adj., †once in sing.** Two, a pair, in pairs, two and two.
- †binoctium, i. n.** A period of two nights.
- gbinomīnis, e. adj.** Having two names.
- Bionēus, a. um. adj.** 1. Of Bion, a satirical philosopher. 2. Satirical.
- bipālīum, i. n.** A pickaxe with two ends.
- bipalmis. e. adj.** Two palms wide, or long.
- bipartio, is. v. a.** To divide into two parts.
- bipartito. adv.** In two divisions, in two parts.
- gkipātens, entis. adj.** Having two entrances: *portæ bipatentes*, double, folding doors, Virg.

- bipēdālia, *e. adj.* Two feet in extent, long, wide, thick, etc.
 bipennifēr, ēra, ērum, *adj.* Bearing an axe.
 bipennis, *ia. adj.* Double-edged ; (as subst.) an axe.
 bipes, ēdis, *adj.* Two footed, having two feet: bipes asellus, a two-footed ass, i. e. a man, Juv.; bipedes equi, seals, Virg.
 bīrēmis, *is. adj.* With two oars, with two banks of oars; (as subst.) a boat, a galley.
 bis, *adv.* Twice : bis consul, a man who has completed his second consulship, Cic.; bis ad eundem (a proverb, lapidem offendere being understood), to split on the same rock, commit the same blunder twice, Cic.
 Bistōnius, *a, um f.* also Bistōnis, Idis, *adj.* Thracian.
 bisulcus, *a, um. adj.* Furrowed, divided into two parts, cloven, forked.
 †bito, *as. e. n.* To go.
 blitūmen, Inis, *n.* Bitumen, pitch.
 sb̄itūmīneus, *a, um, and* †blitūmīnātus, *a, um.* Bituminous.
 †sb̄itūr̄tex, Icīs, *adj.* With two peaks or summits.
 bivium, *c. n.* A place where two roads meet.
 bivius, *a, um. adj.* Having two ways, two roads.
 bl̄esus, *a, um. adj.* Lispings, inarticulate.
 blande, and †blandl̄ter, *adv.* Gently, kindly, courteously.
 †blandidic̄us, *a, um. adj.* Speaking gently, courteous.
 blandl̄ōquentia, *ss. f.* Gentle, courteous language.
 †blandl̄ōquus, *a, um. adj.* Speaking gently, courteously.
 blandimentum, *i. n.* 1. Blandishment, flattery, allurements, charm. 2. (In pl.) Provocatives to the appetite. 3. †Care in cultivation.
 blandior, Iris, *v. dep.* 1. To soothe, to caress. 2. To flatter, to humour, to indulge (c. dat. also): columbas blandiuntur inter se, doves caress one another, Plin. 3. †To allure, to attract (sine c. tr.).
 blanditia, *ss. f.* 1. Caressing, wheedling conduct, flattery, (est. in pl.) caresses, blandishments, allurements.
 †blanditium, *adv.* Caressingly, soothingly.
 blanditus, *a, um. part.* from blandior, used also as *adj.* Delightful.
 blandus, *a, um. adj.* Caressing, gentle, bland, soft, flattering, alluring, attractive.
 bl̄ētēro, *as. v. a.* 1. To bawl out. 2. To chatter.
 bl̄atio, Is. *v. a.* To chatter.
 blatta, *ss. f.* 1. A moth. 2. A beetle.
 †blennus, *a, um. adj.* Stupid, foolish.
 †bliteus, *a, um. adj.* Stupid, foolish.
 †blitum, *i. n.* A kind of beetroot.
 boārius, *a, um. adj.* Of cattle, for cattle.
 bocchus, *i. m.* A plant named after Bocchus, king of Mauritania.
 †Bœbēius, and Bœbēcius, *a, um.* Thessalian, from the lake Bœbeis.
 Bœôtarches, *ss. m.* [Boarðs ἕρχω.] The chief magistrate of Bœotia.
 Bœôtus, *a, um. acc. m., also* ön, and Bœötius, *a, um. adj.* Bœotian.
 †boiæ, ērum, *f.* A collar worn as a punishment by slaves.
 †bölētus, *i.* A mushroom.
 †bölis, Idis, *f.* [Böll̄a.] A streamer of light shooting across the sky, a meteor.
 †bölus, *i. m.* [Böll̄a.] 1. A throw (of the dice). 2. A cast (of a net), a draught of fishes. 3. A bait. 4. Gain, profit.
 †bölus, *i. m.* [Böll̄os.] A lump, a morsel.
 †bombīto, *as. v. n.* To buzz, to hum.
 bombus, *i.* A humming noise (applied to the music of horns).
 †bombybīnus, *a, um. adj.* Of silk, silken; (n. as subst.) a silk robe.
 †bombybīlius, *i. m.* A silkworm.
 bombyx, ycīs, *m. (f. only in Plin.).* 1. A silkworm. 2. Silk, a silk robe. 3. †Cotton.
 böñitas, ötia, *f.* 1. Goodness of any sort, fertility of soil, productiveness

of trees, richness of voice, etc. etc. 2. Kindness, liberality. 3. Honesty, integrity.

bōnum, i. n. 1. Good, a good of any kind. 2. Advantage, service.
3. (In pl.) Goods, property.

bonus, a, um, compar. mēlior, superl. optimus. 1. Good (in every sense); pure (of the atmosphere); beautiful (of shape); wholesome (of food); prosperous (of circumstances); abundant (of quantity), etc. 2. Virtuous, honest, upright, brave, skilful. 3. Noble (of persons); of high rank and position, rich. 4. Kind, liberal, friendly, favourable. 5. Useful, serviceable, fit, proper (sometimes c. ad. and acc. of the object, or c. dat.): bona pars hominum, great part of mankind, Hor.; dicamus bona verba, let us speak words of good omen, Tib. For bona pax, bona venia, see pax, venia.

§booo, aa. v. n. To cry out, to exclaim, to roar.

Bōreas, aa. acc. an. m. [Bōpeas.] 1. The north wind. 2. The north.

Bōréus, a, um, adj. 1. Of the north wind. 2. Northern.

bos, bōvis, gen. pl. boum, dat. bōbus or būbus. m. f. [Bōv̄s.] 1. A bullock, bull, cow, or ox: bos clitellas, it is making an ox carry paniers, Cic.; a proverb implying that a burden is put on a person to which he is unsuited, as an ox is not formed to carry, but to draw. 2. A large fish, a kind of turbot. 3. †Bos Lucas, or Luca, an elephant, Lucr. (so called because the Romans first saw them in Lucania in Pyrrhus's army).

†bōtellus, i, and bōtūlus, i. m. A sausage.

†bōtryo, ónis. m. A bunch of raisins.

bōvillus, a, um, adj. Of oxen, of cattle.

†brābeuta, aa. m. [BpaBeus.] An umpire.

bracces, árum. pl. f. Breeches.

braccatus, a, um, adj. Wearing breeches: bracciati, the inhabitants of Gallia Narbonensis, Juv.; O braccatæ cognationis dedecus, disgrace even to your barbarous relations in Gaul, Cic.; Gallia braccata, G. Narbonensis.

†brāchīalis, e. adj. Belonging to, worn on the arm; (n. as subst.) a bracelet, an armlet.

brāchium, dim. brāchiōlūm, i. 1. The forearm, the arm; used even of the claws of animals, or of anything projecting like an arm, §of an arm of the sea, §of a yard-arm. 2. A branch; used also of a branching line of mountain, §or a wall or outwork branching out from a general line of fortification, a mole or pier, etc.: præbuerim sceleri brachia nostra tuo, I would have lent a hand to (i. e. assisted in) your crime, Ov.; me molli brachio objurgas, you reprove me gently, Cic.; so, consules qui illud levi brachio egissent, the consuls who would have done that but negligently, Cic.

bractea, aa, dim. †bracteōla, aa. f. A thin plate of metal, a thin layer of anything: bractea viva, the golden fleece (of Spanish sheep), Mart.

†brassalica, aa. f. Cabbage.

Brenni, órum. m. A tribe in the Noric Alps.

†brēviārium, i. n. A summary, an epitome.

†brēvicūlūs, a, um, adj. Short.

brēviloquens, entis. adj. Speaking concisely.

brēviloquentia, aa. Brevity in speaking, conciseness.

†brēvio, aa. v. a. To shorten, to abridge.

brēvis, e. adj. 1. Short, brief. 2. Shortlived, transitory. 3. Small, scanty; (pl. n. brevia, as subst.) shallows, shoals: brevi, in a few words, Cic.; in a short time, soon, Cæs.; in breve coactus, compressed into a narrow space, Liv.

brēvitas, átis. f. 1. Brevity, shortness, conciseness. 2. Lowness of stature.

brēviter. adv. Shortly, briefly, in a small space.

§brimo, ós. A name of Hecate or Proserpine.

- Britannus** and **Britannicus**, *a.* *um* (but Brito, a Briton, has *i* long, Juv. and Mart.). *adj.* British.
- Brixianus**, *a.* *um*. Of Brixia, now Brescia.
- †**brocchus**, *a.* *um.* *adj.* With projecting teeth, projecting (of teeth).
- §**Brömius**, *i.* *m.* A name of Bacchus.
- bruma**, *ss.* *f.* Midwinter, winter.
- brümälis**, *e.* *adj.* Of winter, wintry.
- brütus**, *a.* *um.* *adj.* 1. †Heavy. 2. Insensible, senseless, destitute of rationality.
- ‡**bübälus**, *i.* *m.* A buffalo, or perhaps some of the larger sort of African antelope, a springbok.
- bübble**, *is.* *a.* [bo.] A stable or stall for cattle, for oxen, cows, etc.
- bübo**, *önis.* *m.* (§very rarely f.). An owl.
- ‡**bübō**, *is.* *v.* *n.* To cry or bump as a bittern.
- bübulcus**, *i.* *m.* A cattledriver, a herdsman.
- ‡**bübülio**, *as.* *v.* *a.* [bubo.] To screech as an owl.
- bübilus**, *a.* *um.* Of oxen or cows, of cattle.
- bübus**. *dat.* and *abl.* *pl.* from *boa*, q. v.
- ‡**bücseda**, *ss.* *m.* [bos cædo.] One who has been beaten with a thong of bull's hide.
- bucca**, *ss.* *f.* A cheek: dicere quod in buccam venit, to say whatever comes into one's head, Cic.; Curtius et Matho buccæ, Curtius and Matho mere chatterers, Juv.
- ‡**bucella**, *ss.* A mouthful, a morsel.
- bucina**, *ss.* *f.* A trumpet: ad tertiam buccinam, at the third watch (because the trumpet gave the signal for changing the watches), Liv.
- bucinätor**, *önris.* *m.* A trumpeter.
- buccula**, *ss.* *f.* 1. A cheek. 2. The beaver of a helmet.
- ‡**bucculentus**, *a.* *um.* *adj.* and **bucco**, *önis.* *m.* With large cheeks.
- ‡**buceras**, *ätis.* *n.* Fenu Greek.
- bucérus** and †**bucérus**, *a.* *um.* [*Βοῦς κέρας.*] Horned like a bullock.
- ‡**bucéatum**, *i.* *n.* A pasture for cattle.
- Bucolicus**, *a.* *um.* *adj.* [*Βούκολος.*] Bucolic, pastoral (n. pl. as subst.), pastoral poems, Bucolics, Eclogues.
- bucila**, *ss.* *f.* A heifer.
- büfo**, *önis.* *m.* A toad.
- ‡**bulbaceus**, *a.* *um.* *adj.* Bulbous.
- bulbus**, *i.* A bulb, any bulbous plant.
- ‡**bulga**, *ss.* *f.* A leather bag.
- bulla**, *ss.* *f.* 1. A bubble (in water). 2. A button or stud. 3. An ornament worn by children till they were seventeen, when it was consecrated to the Lares: bullâ dignus, childish, Juv.
- ‡**bullatus**, *a.* *um.* 1. Wearing a bulla (q. v.). 2. Inflated, turgid (of style).
- ‡**bullio**, *is.* and ‡**bullo**, *ss.* *v.* *n.* To boil up, to bubble up.
- bümastus**, *i.* *m.* A sort of large grape.
- büris**, *is.* *f.* The ploughtail.
- ‡**bustirapus**, *i.* *m.* [bustum rapio.] A robber of tombs.
- bustumarius**, *a.* *um.* Haunting tombs, (as epith. of gladiators) one who fought at the grave or funeral games of any great man.
- bustum**, *i.* [uro.] The place where the dead were burned, a grave, a tomb (lit. and metaph.).
- ‡**buteo**, *önis.* *m.* A kind of hawk.
- ‡**bütio**, *önis.* *m.* A heron or bittern.
- bütýrum**, *i.* [*Βοῦς τύπος.*]
- ‡**buxéatum**, *i.* *n.* A boxgrove.
- ‡**buxeus**, *a.* *um.* *adj.* Of box, like box, of the colour of box, yellow.
- buxifer**, *éra*, *örum.* *adj.* Abounding in box.
- buxum**, *i.* *n.* 1. Boxwood. 2. Anything made of it, as a flute, a top, a comb, a tablet to write on, etc.

- buxus, i. f. 1. The boxtree. 2. The wood of the box, or anything made of it, as a flute.
 ἡβύσσινος, a, um. adj. Of fine flax, linen.
 Byzantius, a, um. adj. Of Byzantium or Constantinople.

C.

- ἱππαλλίνος, a, um. adj. Of a horse.
 căballus, i. m. A horse, a nag (Hor., Sat., not in good prose or dignified poetry).
 ἥσακάρβο, as. v. n. To utter the cry of a partridge.
 căchinnatio, ônis. f. Violent laughter.
 căchinno, as. v. n. To laugh excessively.
 ἥσακχιννο, ônis. m. A violent laughter.
 căchinnus, i. m. 1. Violent laughter, a loud laugh. 2. The plashing noise of waves.
 căeo, as. v. n. To ease oneself.—ἥσακτηρίο, ls. v. n. To wish to do so.
 ἥσακοεθῆ, indecl. n. [κακὸν θέση.] (Plin. uses pl. n. cacoethe.) 1. An obstinate disease. 2. Bad habit.
 ἥσακοζελία, as. f. Injudicious imitation.
 ἥσακοσάλος, i. m. [κακός σῆλος.] An injudicious imitator.
 căfumén, inis. n. A top, a summit, the extreme height.
 căfumino, as. v. a. To point, to make pointed.
 cădáver, éris. n. [cado.] A corpse, a dead body, a carcass (of man, more rarely of an animal, even of a town; used as a term of contemptuous abuse by Cic.).
 ἥσακάνερόσυς, a, um. adj. Cadaverous, like a dead body.
 Cádméus and ἥσακδíus, a, um. adj. Theban (from Cadmus, the founder of Thebes).
 Cádméis, Idos. f. form of prec. Theban (as subst.). 1. A daughter of Cadmus, Semele, Agave, Ino, etc. 2. A Theban woman.
 cădo, is, căddi, căsum. v. n. 1. To fall (in every sense; as a tree falls, a river falls into the sea, a lot falls to a person, etc.). 2. To fall off, to fall down, to perish, to die (esp. to be slain), to set (as stars, etc.), to lack accomplishment (as prophecies, etc.). 3. To be diminished, to be impaired, weakened, to fail: cadere animis, to lose courage, Cic.; so cadunt animi, their courage fails, Virg. 4. To be convicted: causâ cado, to lose one's cause (in a civil action); cadit fabula, the play is condemned, Hor. 5. To happen (often c. dat. of the person to whom), to turn out: ut irrita promissa ejus caderent, that his promises might turn out vain, Liv.; vota cadunt, my prayers turn out successful, are granted, Tib. (a very rare use). 6. To become obsolete. 7. (Sometimes cado is used with a prep. and acc.) To become subject to, under the influence of, within the reach of, etc.: cado sub sensum, to be perceptible to the senses, Cic.; cado sub oculos, or in conspectum, to become visible, Cic.; cado ite cogitationem, to occur to the thoughts, Cic.; ne in offenditionem Atheniensium caderet, that he might not incur odium among the Athenians, Cic.; cadit ergo in bonum virum mentiri? can it be consistent then with the character of a good man to tell a lie? Cic.; res quæ eandem sub rationem cadunt, things which belong to the same rule, Cic.; cadit in alienissimum tempus, it happens at, falls on, a most unfavourable time, Cic.; verba melius in longiores syllabas cadunt, words end more harmoniously in longer syllables, Cic.
 căduceátor, óris. m. A herald sent to the enemy to treat about peace, a flag of truce, i. e. an officer with a flag of truce.
 căducoëus, i. m. 1. The wand of Mercury. 2. A herald's staff.

caducifer, *tri. m.* Bearing the caduceus, i. e. Mercury.
caducus, *a. um. adj.* [cado.] 1. Falling. 2. About to fall, liable to fall, perishable, shortlived, frail, fleeting, transitory. 3. Destined to be slain. 4. §§lain: *caduca bona*, *caduca hereditas*, a legacy left to a legatee who for some reason or other did not or could not claim it, and which therefore went to some other claimant [v. *Smith, Dict. Ant.* in v. *bona caduca*, p. 152.]; *legatum omne capis, necnon et dulce caducum*, you take all that has been bequeathed to you, and that too that lapses from the default of others, *Juv.*

caducorum, *i. n.* 1. A coverlet of linen, such as that in use among the Cadurci, the people of Cahore in Gallia Narb. 2. A marriage bed.

cadus, *i. m.* A cask, a jar (prop. of wine, but used of anything by Mart even of a pot to hold money): *cadus ahenus*, a brasen funeral urn, *Ving.* 2. ¶A liquid measure holding about eight gallons.

caecias, *sc. m.* The north-east or north-north-east wind.

caecigenus, *a. um. adj.* Born blind.

caecilia, *sc. f.* 1. A kind of lizard. 2. A kind of lettuce.

Cæcilianus, *a. um.* Belonging to Cæcilius, found in the plays of Cæcilius, an ancient comic poet at Rome, B. C. 130.

caecitas, *ätis. f.* Blindness; (lit. and metaph.) of the mind.

caeco, *as. v. a.* To blind, to make blind (lit. and metaph.): *celeritate, cascata oratio*, an oration made obscure by hurry, *Cic.*

Cæcubus, *a. um. adj.* Of Cæcubum, a marahy district on the borders of Campania; (*n.* as subst.) Cæcubian wine.

caesculto, *as. v. n.* To be blind.

caescus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Blind; (lit. and metaph.) of the mind. 2. (Sometimes esp. of the blindness of mind which leads to rashness) Rash, precipitate. 3. Hidden, mysterious, secret. 4. Dark (as night), deep (as silence, etc.): *caeca domus*, a house without windows, *Cic.*; *caeca fores*, a private or secret door, *Virg.*; murmur *caeco*, with a confused noise, *Ving.*; *caeci ictus*, wounds from an unseen hand (as those inflicted by missiles, etc.), *Liv.*; *caeca exspectatio*, uncertain life, *Cic.*; *caeci eventus*, the hidden events of fate, *Virg.*; so, *caeca fata*, *Hor.*; *caeca execrationes*, curses which will not be seen in their accomplishment, i. e. vain, *Liv.*; so, *caeci in nubibus ignea*, lightnings which do not strike, *Virg.*

caedes, *is. f.* [cædo.] 1. Slaughter (esp. in battle.) 2. Murder. 3. ¶bloodshed, blood (when shed), *caedis acervi*, heaps of slain, *Virg.*; *plene caedibus viæ*, the streets full of corpses, *Tac.*

caedo, *is, cœcidi, caesum. v. a.* 1. To cut. 2. To beat, to wound. 3. To slay, to slaughter, to murder: *dum sermones caedimus*, while we are talking, *Ter.*

caedens, *a. um. adj.* That may be pruned or cut down, that is improved by cutting back, or down.

caelamen, *inisa. n.* A figure carved or chased.

caelitor, *oris. n.* One who carves, chases, or engraves metal, etc.

caelatura, *sc. f.* 1. Carving, the art of the carver or chaser, or engraver. 2. The work carved, chased, or engraved.

caelebs, *Iibia. adj. m. f.* Unmarried, single (used even of a widower, also of trees that can stand alone; (*as subst. m.*) a bachelor.

caelibatus, *üs. m.* Celibacy.

caemo, *as. v. a.* To carve, engrave, chase; § applied even to verses as highly wrought up.

caelum, *i. n.* An engraver's tool.

caementum, *i. n. [cædo.]* (usu. in pl.). Rough stone as it comes from the quarry.

caspa, *sc. f.; also caspe*, *is. n.* An onion.

Cæsars, *Itis. adj. m. f.* Of Cære, a town of Etruria. For aiding the Romans in the Gallic war the Cærites received the freedom of the city without the *Jus suffragii*; so that they were looked on as an inferior class of citizens;

Cærito cœrā digni, men who deserve to be registered in the list of the cœrites, i. e. degraded from their citizenship, Hor.
cœrimōnia, *as. f.* [cære.] 1. Sanctity (very rare). 2. A religious ceremony, a rite. 3. Ceremonious reverence.

cœstileātus, *a. um. adj.* Wearing a dark garment.

cœstileus and **cœstilus**, *a. um. adj.* 1. Dark-coloured, dark blue, cœrulean; an epith. applied to the heaven, and more esp. to the sea, also to rivers; also esp. to the gods of the sea (cœrula mater, your mother mighty over the sea, Hor.). 2. Dark, gloomy-looking, of funeral garlands, Charon's bont, night, rain, etc. 3. Dark green; (of trees) oaks, olives, etc. 4. (*§As neut. pl. subst.*) Cœstila, the sea, Virg.

+cœstiātus, *a. um. adj.* Covered with hair.

cœstaries, *ēi. f.* Hair, esp. beautiful hair (very rarely of any hair but that on the human head; once only used for that of the beard).

cœsim. adv. 1. By cutting with the edge, opp. to punctum, with the point (of a sword). 2. In short clauses.

+cœsacius, *a. um. adj.* Blue.

cœsus, *a. um. adj.* Blue; (of the eye) blue-eyed.

cœspes, *Itia. m.* 1. Turf, peat. 2. Anything made of turf, a hut, a rustic altar, etc.

+cœsticuſ, *a. um. adj.* Belonging to the cœstus, q. v.

cœstus, *ūs. m.* A boxing-glove of bull's hide, made heavy with lead or iron.

+cœſura, *as. f.* A cutting off, a cutting down.

Cäläber, *bra, brum. adj.* Calabrian: Calabriæ Pierides, the Muse of Eoniua, because he was a Calabrian.

cälämister, *tri m.* and **+cälämistrum**, *i. n.* 1. A curling-iron. 2. (Metaph.) Elaborate or superfluous ornament (in oratory).

cälämistratus, *a. um. adj.* Curled.

cälämitas, *ātis. f.* [calamus.] Injury, disaster (prop. to the crops, then any disaster, calamity, misfortune, sometimes esp. defeat).

cälämítose. *adv.* Disastrously, calamitously.

+cälämítosus, *a. um. adj.* Causing disaster, calamity, misfortune, calamitous, disastrous. See calamitas.

cälamus, *i. m.* [*καλάμος.*] 1. A reed, a cane, a stalk. 2. §Anything made of reed or cane, as a pipe or flute, an arrow, a fishing-rod, a limed twig to catch birds.

cäläthus, *i. m.*, and dim. **cäläthicus**, *i. m.* 1. A small wicker basket, esp. for holding wool. 2. (Metaph.) A milk pail. 3. A wine cup.

+cälätor, *ōris. m.* A servant, esp. a priest's servant.

cälätna, *a. um. adj.* (only found in *n. pl.*). Convened for a particular purpose (comitia sc.).

cälautio, *m.* A hood, a sort of veil.

calcaneum, *i. n.* The heel.

calcar, *āris. n.* A spur, (lit. and metaph.) a stimulus.

+cälärius, *a. um. adj.* Of lime, (m. as subst.) a limeburner.

calcedamentum, *i. n.*, and **+calecämen**, *īnis. n.*, and **+calecatus**, *ūs. n.* A shoe.

+calecärium, *i.* Money to buy shoes.

calceo, *as. v. a.* To shoe, to provide with shoes: dentes calceati, teeth (of a parasite) ready for their journey, i. e. for dinner, Plaut.

+calecölärinus, *i. m.* A shoemaker.

calecens, *i. m.*, and dim. **calecölus**, *i. m.* A shoe: mutavit calceos, he changed his style of shoe, i. e. he became a senator (because senators wore a particular kind of shoe), Cic.

+calecitratus, *ūa. m.* Kicking.

calectro, *as. v. n.* 1. To kick, to strike out with the feet (metaph.). 2. To be stubborn, to resist.

+calectro, *ōnia. m.* A kicker, (metaph.) a blusterer.

- calco, as. v. a. 1. To tread, to tread upon. 2. (Metaph.) To trample on, to oppress, to insult.
- calcilator, oris. m. A calculator.
- calcilosus, a, um. adj. 1. Pebbly, gravelly. 2. Afflicted with the stone.
- calotilus, i. m. 1. A pebble, a small stone. 2. ¶The disease of the stone. 3. A draughtsman, a chessman. 4. A counter to mark or count with. 5. (Metaph.) A calculation (hoc est ad calculos vocare amicitiam, this is turning friendship into a sum, Cic.; si ad calculos cum res publica vocet, if the republic should call him to an account, Liv.). 6. A stone for voting with, a ballot-ball, (metaph.) a vote.
- caldarius, a, um. adj. Belonging to hot baths.
- caldacio, and scontr. calfatio, is, feci, factum, also scaldfacto, as. v. a. 1. To heat, to warm. 2. (Metaph.) To make anxious, to worry, to make angry.
- Calendæ, arum. f. 1. The Calenda, the first day of the Roman month. (The Romans reckoned backwards, so prid. Cal. (for Calendarum or Calendæ) Junii is the last day of May). 2. §A month: sextæ Calendæ, the first of June (June being the sixth month), Ov.; ad græcas calendas, a favourite proverb of Augustus for never, because the Greek months had no calenda.
- cæleo, es, ui, Itum, and cælesco, is. v. a. 1. To be hot, to be warm. 2. (Metaph.) To be heated with anger or with love, to love (c. abl. of the object), to be very zealous: judicia calent, the trials are preased on warmly, Cic.; rumores caluerunt, reports were rife, Cic.
- Calesans, a, um. adj. Of Cales, in Campania, (n. as subst.) Calenian wine.
- caldidus, a, um, and rare sync. caldus. adj. 1. Hot, warm. 2. (Metaph.) Fiery, impetuous. 3. Precipitate, hot-headed.
- caldinrum, i. n. A female head-dress.
- caliga, ss, and dim. caligilla, ss. f. A soldier's boot.
- caligatus, a, um. adj. Wearing a caliga, (m. as subst.) a soldier.
- caliginosus, a, um. adj. Dark, misty.
- caligo, Inis. f. Mist, darkness (lit. and metaph.).
- caligo, as. 1. (v. n.) To be dark, to be darkened. 2. (v. a.) To make dark, to make giddy.
- calix, Ida. m. 1. A drinking cup. 2. A cooking pot.
- calleo, es, ui. no sup., v. a. 1. To be callous, (lit. and metaph.) to be hardened. 2. To be practised in, experienced, skilful. 3. (v. a.) To know by experience (c. acc.).
- callide. adv. Cunningly, cleverly, skilfully.
- calliditas, atis. f. 1. Cleverness, skill, shrewdness. 2. Cunning, artifice.
- callidus, a, um. adj. 1. Clever, skilful (often c. gen.), shrewd. 2. Cunning, crafty, artful.
- Calliope, es. f. One of the Muses.
- callis, is. m., and t̄f. A path, a road.
- callous, a, um. adj. Callous, hard.
- callum. n. 1. A callous place, a callosity, hard skin (metaph.). 2. Callousness, indifference.
- calo, ònis. m. A soldier's servant, a sutler, any low servant.
- calor, òris. m. 1. Heat, warmth, the glow of life. 2. Summer heat, summer. 3. (Metaph.) Warmth, ardour (esp. the ardour of love).
- caltha, ss. f. A marigold.
- calumnia, ss. f. [καλὸς ὑπέρεια] 1. Artifice, chicanery, trick. 2. A false accusation. 3. Sophistry. 4. Anxiety arising from the intrigues of others: calumnia dicendi, the artifice of making a long speech, Cic.; calumniam jurare, to swear to the truth of one's charge, i. e. that one is not bringing a false charge, Cic.; calumnia religionis, a plea derived from pretended religious scruples, Cic.; calumniam effugere, to be acquitted in a trial on a persecution for illegal trickery, Cic.

- cālumniātor, oris. m.** A false accuser, a pettifogger.
cālumnior, ēris. v. dep. 1. To conduct a suit with trickery and artifice.
 2. To accuse falsely. 3. To pervert. 4. To be anxious, because of the trickery of others.
- ſcalveo; es, ui, no sup. v. n.** To be bald.
ſcalvitium, i. n. and calvities, ei. f. Baldness.
ſcalvor, ēris. v. dep. To deceive, to beguile.
calvus, a, um. adj. Bald; (f. as subst.) a bald skull.
- calx, cis. f.** 1. A heel. 2. Lime, limestone. 3. The goal in a race-course, the end of the race; (metaph.) the end, because the goal was marked with lime. 4. +A chessman, a draughtsman.
- ſcamēlinus, a, um. adj.** Of a camel.
- cāmella, m. f.** A drinking-cup.
- cāmēlus, i. m.** A camel.
- Cāmēna, m. f.** A Muse.
- cāmēra, m. f.** 1. An arch, a vaulted roof. 2. A flat boat with an awning, a kind of gondola.
- ſcāminātus, a, um. adj.** Built like an oven or furnace.
- cāminus, i. m.** 1. A furnace, an oven, a fireplace. 2. (Metaph.) +Incessant labour.
- ſcammārus, i. m.** A crab, a lobster.
- ſcampe, es. f.** 1. A crooked turn, an evasion. 2. A caterpillar.
- campester, tris, tre. adj.** 1. Champaign, level (of a district, etc.). 2. Living on plains, fighting on plains, etc. 3. Relating or belonging to the Campus Martius, or the Comitia or games held there.—campestre, as *sabat*. A short leathern apron worn about the loins by youths exercising in the Campus.
- campus, i. m.** 1. A level plain, a field. 2. Esp. the Campus Martius. 3. (Metaph.) Any field or arena for action. 4. A district: fors, domina campi, chance which sways the Comitia (because they were held in the Campus Martius), Cic.; campi liquentes, campi salis, the sea, Virg.
- ſcāmūrus, a, um. adj.** Crumpled, turned inwards (of horns of cattle).
- ſcānāllūlātus, a, um. adj.** Excavated like a pipe.
- ſchāalis, ia. m.** 1. A pipe, a conduit, a trench, a canal. 2. +A place in the forum at Rome. 3. +Flow of speech. 4. +The windpipe. 5. +The flutings on pillars.
- ſcanocelli, ūrum. pl. m.** 1. A lattice, balustrade, railings, trellis. 2. Esp. a barrier in the public spectacles. 3. The bar in a court of justice. 4. (Metaph.) A boundary, a limit. 5. The space inclosed by such boundary.
- ſcancello, as. v. a.** To make like a lattice, to mark like trelliswork.
- cancer, cri. and in Lucr. ēris. m.** 1. A crab. 2. Cancer (a sign of the zodiac). 3. A cancer: cancri brachia, the south (opp. to arctos), Ogo to
- ſcandēfācio, is, feci, factum. pass. ſcandefio.** To make white, to bring to a white heat.
- candēla, m. f.** 1. A rope smeared with wax. 2. +A candle.
- candēlābrum, i. n.** A candlestick.
- candeo, es, ui, and candesco, is. (no sup.). v. n.** 1. To be white, bright, brilliant. 2. To glow, to be very hot: candens carbo, a live coal, Cic.
- candidātūs, a, um. adj.** Belonging to, of a candidate.
- candidātus, a, um. adj.** 1. +Clothed in white. 2. (As subst. m.) A candidate: candidatus consularis, a candidate for the consulship, Cic.
- candidē. adv.** 1. +In white. 2. Candidly, frankly.
- candidus, a, um, and dim, candidūlus, a, um.** 1. White, bright-looking, clear, glistening. 2. Fair, beautiful. 3. +Clothed in white (as a candidate). 4. Perspicuous, clear (of language). 5. Candid, frank, open. 6. Favourable, prosperous, happy (of events, &c., not of persons in this sense).

- candor, oris. *m.* 1. Whiteness, brilliant clearness, brightness. 2. Fairness, beauty. 3. Fairness (in dealing), frankness, candour.
- cānēo, es, ui, and cāmēsoo, is. *incept. no sup.* To be gray, hoary; (of the sea) to be white with foam.
- cāniotūla, ss. *f.* 1. A bitch. 2. The constellation Sirius. 3. †The worst throw on the dice.
- cāninus, a, um. *adj.* Of a dog, like a dog: canina litera, the letter R, Pers.; verba canina, abusive language, Ov.
- cānis, is. *m. f.* 1. A dog (often as term of reproach, esp. to parasites, etc.). 2. The constellation Sirius, the Dogstar. 3. The worst throw on the dice.
- cānistra, orum. *pl. n.* A wicker basket for bread, fruit, flowers, etc.
- cānītis, ei. *f.* 1. Grayness, hoariness. 2. Gray hair. 3. (Metaph.) Old age.
- canna, ss. *f.* A reed, a cane. 2. §A flute (as made of reed). 3. †A small boat.
- ‡cannābinus, a, um. Hempen, made of hemp.
- ‡cannābis, is. *f.* Hemp.
- Cannensis, e. *adj.* Of Cannæ.
- cāno, is, cēolini, cantum. *v. n. and v. a.* 1. To sing (used also reproachfully of an orator who speaks in a singing voice, used of any bird, of a cock crowing, etc., and of many animals besides birds). 2. To sound (of musical instruments). 3. To play on an instrument (c. abl. of the instr.). 4. To praise in song, to sing of, to celebrate in poetry. 5. To predict, to utter as prophecy (because oracles were usu. given in verse). 6. To give a signal in battle: Pompeius classiēm cani jubet, Pompey orders the trumpet to be sounded, Cæs.; Hasdrubal receptui propere cecinit, Hasdrubal speedily sounded a retreat, Liv. Priusquam signa caverent, before the signal sounded, Liv.; sometimes c. dat.: nisi receptai cecinisset, if the signal for retreat had not sounded, Liv.
- cānōpēus, a, um. *adj.* Of Canopus, a town at the mouth of the Nile, Egyptian.
- çähör, örla. *m.* Song, tuneful sound.
- cānōrus, a, um. 1. Tuneful, melodious. 2. Loud.
- Cantäber, bra, bram, and Cantäbrius, a, um. Biscayan, Spanish.
- Scantämen, Inis. *n.* A spell, a magic incantation.
- †cantérinus, a, um. *adj.* Of a horse.
- cantérius, i. A gelding: canterus in fossa, a proverb for being in a helpless condition, Liv.
- cantharis, Idis. *f.* A sort of beetle, Spanish fly.
- canthärus, i. *m.* 1. A large drinking-cup, a tankard. 2. A sort of fish.
- ‡canthus, i. *m.* 1. The tire of a wheel. 2. A wheel.
- canticum, i. *n.* 1. A song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing. 2. A song.
- cantiléna, ss. *f.* A song; (derisively) gossip, silly conversation.
- cantio, onis. *f. (rare).* A song, an incantation.
- cantito, as. *v. a.* To sing repeatedly, to repeat continually.
- cantiunēla, ss. *dim.* A song.
- canto, as. *v. a. and w.* 1. To sing; (used also of any noise of a bird) to crow as a cock, etc. 2. To sound (as a musical instrument). 3. To sing of, to celebrate in song or poetry. 4. To act (as an actor). 5. To use incantations, to charm. 6. §To say, to indicate.
- cantor, oris. *m.*, †cantrix, Iois. *f.* 1. A musician, singer. 2. An actor. 3. A panegyrist.
- cantus, ūs. *m.* 1. Song. 2. A singing tone. 3. The music of any instrument. 4. The voice of almost any animal. 5. A prediction (because oracles were given in verse). 6. An incantation, a charm.
- čaus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Gray, hoary. 2. Gray-haired (metaph., aged). 3. (*m. pl. as subst.*) Gray hairs.

cāpācitas, ātis. f. Capacity, power of holding, containing.

cāpax, ācis. adj. [capio.] 1. Capacious, capable of receiving or containing much, large (lit. and metaph. of the mind). 2. Capable of undertaking or discharging a duty (c. ad and acc., or c. gen.).

cāpēdo, Inis. f., dim. cāpōdūncūla, sc. f. A bowl used in sacrifice.

cāpella, sc. f. 1. A she-goat. 2. A constellation.

cāper, pri. m. 1. A he-goat. 2. The strong smell of the armpits.

†cāpēro, as. v. a. To be wrinkled.

cāpesso, ia, Ivi, Itum. v. a. 1. To take, take hold of, to seize upon. 2. To repair to, to reach. 3. To undertake, to set about, to commence: capesso inimicitias, to adapt a dislike, Tac.; capesso noctem in castris, to pass the night in the camp, Tac.; capesso rempublicam, to busy one's self in political affairs, Cic.

‡cāpillāmentum, i. 1. Hair. 2. A wig.

cāpillātus, a, um. adj. With hair, having fine hair.

cāpillus, i. m. 1. Hair (prop. only of the head, but used also for the hair of the beard, and even for that of animals). 2. ‡The fibre of plants.

cāpio, Is, cāpi, captum. v. a. 1. To take, to lay hold of, to seize: nos... oblio cepera; forgetfulness had seized us, Cic. 2. To take in war, to capture, to catch. 3. To win over, to attract, to allure. 4. To receive, to be capable of receiving, to be susceptible of. 5. To understand, to comprehend. 6. To take (i. e. to choose, to select, to occupy). 7. To contain. 8. To arrive at, to reach. 9. To take upon oneself, to undertake (an office, etc.): capio fugam, to take to flight, Cæa. 10. (In pass. and, except in Lucr. only in part. captus) To be crippled, to be deprived (of a faculty, a sense, etc., c. abl. of the sense): membris omnibus. captus, broken down in all his limbs, Cic.

cāpīs, Idis. f. A sacrificial bowl.

cāpistro, as. v. a. To halter, to tie with a halter.

cāpistrum, i. n. A halter, a headstall, a muzzle: maritale capistrum, the matrimonial noose, Juv.

cāpitālis, e. adj. 1. Of, relating to the head. 2. Affecting life, capital: ira capitalia, anger only to be appeased by the death of the hated object, Hor.; hostis capitalia, an implacable enemy, Cic.; capitalis oratio, a dangerous speech, Cic.; injustitia nulla capitalior, there is no worse injustice, Cic. 3. Eminent, excellent, (as we say) capital.

cāpīto, ūnis. m. One who has a large head.

Cāpitōlians, a, um. adj. Of the Capitol, or of the Capitoline games.

Cāpitōlium, i. n. The Capitol, the Capitoline Hill.

cāpitōliātim. adv. In the way of a summary.

†cāpitōlūm, i. 1. A little head (used as a caressing expression). 2. The capital of a column.

†cāpo, onis. m. A capon.

†cappāris, is, f. A caper.

cāpra, sc. f. 1. A she-goat. 2. A constellation. 3. The smell of the armpits.

cāprea, sc. f., and cāprēdiūs, i. m. A roe.

Cāpricornus, i. m. Capricorn, a sign of the Zodiac, which the Sun enters at the winter solstice.

cāprifīlus, i. f. 1. The wild fig. 2. (Metaph.) ‡A strange prodigy.

cāprigēnus, a, um. adj. Born of a goat: caprigenum pecus, goats, Virg.

cāprimulgus, i. m. A milker of goats, a herdsman, a rustic.

cāprinus, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to a goat: lana caprina, the hair of a goat, i. e. a valueless trifle, Hor.

†cāpripēa, ūdia. m. f. With feet like goats, with cloven feet.

cāpax, sc. and dim. capsula, sc. f. A satchel, a box for books or papers, a bookcase, a writing-desk.

†cāpsārīns, i. m. A slave who carried the schoolboys' satchel.

- captatio, ūnis. f.** 1. A catching at, a striving for (esp. legacy-hunting).
2. †A feint in fencing.
- captator, ūris. m.** 1. One who catches at, seeks to gain. 2. A legacy-hunter.
- captio, ūnis. f.** 1. Trick, deceit. 2. A fallacy, a quibble. 3. Loss, damage.
- captiose. adv.** Captiously.
- captiosus, a, um. adj.** 1. Fallacious. 2. Captious, sophistical.
3. Mischievous, dangerous; (n. pl. as subst.) sophistry, sophisms.
- captiuncilla, ūs. f.** A petty quibble.
- †captivitas, ūtis. f.** 1. Captivity. 2. Capture, the subduing.
- captivus, a, um. adj.** 1. Captive, taken in war, captured (used even of inanimate booty). 2. Caught (of animals). 3. Of or belonging to, or relating to prisoners or captured places; (m. f. as subst.) a prisoner.
- capto, as. v. a.** 1. To strive to seize, to catch at, to seek to obtain; (even with the ear) to listen to in the hope of hearing (often esp. to hunt for legacies). 2. To catch, to attract, to allure. 3. §To be desirous (c. infin.). 4. †To adopt: captato sermone, having entered upon conversation, Ov.
- †captura, ūs. f.** 1. A taking, catching, capture. 2. The prey caught.
3. Gain (esp. of a discreditable kind).
- captus, a, um. part. of capio, q. v.**
- captus, ūs. m.** 1. A taking hold of, a catching. 2. Capacity, comprehension.
- †capūlāris, e. adj.** Relating to a bier; (metaph.) near the grave (of an old man).
- capūlus, i. m. [capiro.]** That by which one takes hold of, a handle (esp. the hilt of a sword).
- caput, Itis. n.** 1. The head (in every sense). 2. The top. 3. The origin, source, the chief actor or contriver, leader, etc. 4. The mouth of a river (very rare). 5. (Metaph.) A man, a person. 6. Life (esp. civil life); (capitis accusare, to accuse of a capital crime, Nep.; capitis poena, capital punishment, Caes., etc.; capitis minor, as one degraded from his rank of citizenship, Hor.; capitis diminutio: see diminutio; see also Smith, *Dict. Ant.* p. 196.). 7. The capital, or chief city. 8. The capital, i. e. the principal sum, etc. 9. A chapter, a clause: unum caput Epicuri, one fundamental principle of Epicurus, Cic.; caput literarum, the chief thing in, the main topic of his letter, Cic.; qui capita rerum erunt, who were the chief men in the state, Liv.; [velut deliberabundi], capita conferunt, they lay their heads together, Liv.; nec caput nec pedes, neither head nor tail (a proverb), Cic. Capite censi were those citizens whose property fell short of what was required for the proletarii, or 375 asses. See Smith, *Ant.* p. 273.
- carbāsus, i. f., pl. n. carbāsa.** 1. Fine flax. 2. Canvass. 3. §A linen robe. 4. (§Esp. in pl.) Sails. 5. §A curtain (used as adj. by Prop.).
- carbāsus, a, um. adj.** Of flax, linen, canvass.
- Scarbātina crēplida.** A rustic shoe (only in Catullus once).
- carbo, ūnis. m.** 1. Charcoal, coal. 2. (†In pl.) Spiteful lampoons.
- †carbōnārius, i.** A charcoal-burner.
- †carbunculo, as. v. n.** To have a carbuncle.
- carbunculus, i. m.** 1. A small coal. 2. †A carbuncle (the stone, and the disease).
- carcer, ēris. m.** 1. A prison: in me carcerem effudistis, you have let out the whole jail upon me, Cic. 2. The starting-place in a race: ad carcere a calce revocari, to begin life anew (lit. to be taken back from the goal to the starting-point), Cic.
- †carcērarius, a, um. adj.** Of, connected with a prison, etc.
- carchēsium, i. n. [καρχήσιον.]** 1. A drinking cup narrowed in the middle. 2. The upper part of the mast of a ship.

- ſearclnōma, ātis. n. [καρκίνωμα.] A cancerous ulcer, (metaph.) a profligate.
- cardāces, um. pl. A kind of Persian soldier.
- cardiācus, a, um. adj. [καρδία.] Having a disease of the stomach.
- cardo, Inis. m. 1. A hinge. 2. § Either of the poles of heaven.
3. A crisis: extremus cardo, old age, Lucan.
- carduus, i. m. A thistle.
- cāre. adv. Dearly, at a high price.
- cārectum, i. n. A bed of sedge.
- cāreo, es, ui, Itum. v. a. To be without, to want, to be destitute of, to be free from (c. abl., in good or bad sense): oplpā careo, I am free from blame, Cic.; patriā careo, I am banished from my country, Ov.; caree senatu, I absent myself from the senate, Cic.
- cārex, Icia. f. Sedge.
- Cārīcus, a, um. adj. Carian; (*f. as subst.*) a dried fig.
- cāries, ei. f. 1. Rotteness, decay. 2. †Mellowness.
- cārina, se. f. 1. The keel of a ship. 2. A ship, a boat; (in pl.) Carinae, the name of a fine street in Rome between the Cælian and Esquiline hills.
- †cārinārius, i. n. [κηρός.] One who dyes things, the colour of beeswax, yellow.
- cariōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Rotten, decayed. 2. †Mellow.
- cāris, Idia. f. [καρπ.]. A lobster.
- cāritas, ātia. f. 1. Dearness, high price (esp. a high price of corn or provisions). 2. Affection, great regard, love.
- carmen, Inis. a. 1. A song, a poem, a tune. 2. An oracular prophecy, a prediction. 3. An incantation. 4. A legal formula, a legal form of expression.
- †carmīno, as. v. a. To card (wool, etc.).
- †carnārium, i. a. 1. A flesh-hook. 2. A larder.
- †carnārius, i. m. One who loves meat.
- carnifex, Icis. m. An executioner; (often used as a term of reproach) villain; (*tas adj.*) murderous.
- carnificina, se. f. 1. The office of executioner. 2. The place of execution. 3. Torture.
- †carnivōrus, a, um. adj. Carnivorous.
- †carnōsus, a, um. adj. Fleshy.
- †cāro, carnis. f. 1. Flesh, meat. 2. The body, as opp. to animus.
- †carpentārius, a, um. adj. Of a wagon, of a chariot.
- carpentum, i. n. A chariot, coach, wagon.
- carpo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. 1. To pluck, pick, gather. 2. To crop, to graze on. 3. To reap, to enjoy, to snatch (pleasures, etc.). 4. To tear, to tear off. 5. §To strip, to fleece. 6. To carp at, attack, detract from, disparage. 7. To impair, to weaken, to harass (by repeated attacks). 8. To cut in pieces, to divide: carpe viam, go forward, Virg.; carpitur trames, they proceed on their path, Ov.; carpere prata fuga, to skim the fields in one's flight, Virg.; carpentes pensa puellæ, maidens employed on their work (lit. pulling the wool they were spinning), Virg.
- carptim. adv. 1. Separately, in detached portions or parties, in detail.
- carpor, oris. m. A carver of food.
- †carrūca, se. f. A four-wheeled carriage for persons.
- carrus, i. m. A cart or wagon for luggage, etc.
- †cartilago, Inis. f. Cartilage.
- cāruncula, se. f. A little piece of flesh.
- cārus, a, um. adj. 1. Dear (in every sense), costly, expensive. 2. Beloved.
- †cāryInus, a, um. adj. Made of nuts.
- †cāryōta, se, and cāryōtis, Idia. f. A kind of nut or date.

- Chrystēus**, a, um, and **†Chrystius**, a, um. *adj.* Of Garytus, a town in Eubœa, celebrated for its green marble.
- căsa**, *sc. f.* A cottage, a hut; (in war) a soldier's hut: *ita fugias ne propter casam* (proverb), as we say, do not run into the lion's jaws (lit., do not flee so blindly as to run beyond your own house), *Jer.*
- cascus**, a, um. *adj.* Old, ancient (an obsolete word).
- căseus**, i. *m.*, and dim. **căseolus**, i. *m.* A cheese.
- căsină**, *sc. f.* 1. A sweet-smelling shrub or herb. 2. A tree with aromatic bark, a sort of cinnamon.
- †căso**, *sc. v. n.* To totter, to be about to fall.
- șoasă**, *ia. m.* A hunting net, a snare, a toil (used even of a spider's web). 2. (Metaph.) Snare, plots.
- cassis**, *Idis. f.*, and **șcassida**, *sc. f.* A helmet: *ætas patiens cassidæ*, the age capable of military service, *Juv.*
- cassus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Empty. 2. Deprived of, void of. 3. Vain, worthless: *cassus lumine, dead, Virg.*
- castănea**, *sc. f.* A chestnut.
- †castănëtum**, i. *n.* A chestnut grove.
- caste**. *adv.* Chastely, religiously, purely, virtuously.
- castellanus**, a, um. *adj.* Of or concerning a fort or castle; (*m. pl. sc. castor.*) the inhabitants or garrison of a fort or castle.
- castellatim**. *adv.* In different forts, in separate detachments.
- castellum**, i. *n.* 1. A fort, a castle. 2. (Metaph.) A place of refuge, an asylum. 3. (Metaph.) Any building in a high situation.
- †castória**, *sc. f.* A part of the ship where the rowers rested, or perhaps a place where the tackle of a ship was laid up.
- †castigabilis**, *e. adj.* Deserving of chastisement.
- castigatio**, *ōnia. f.* Chastisement, correction, reproof.
- castigător**, *ōris. m.* One who chastises, a corrector, a reprobator.
- castigo**, *sc. v. a.* 1. To chastise, to correct, to reprove (stronger than *reprehendo*, milder than *culpo*). 2. To hold in check, to restrain: *castigatum pectus, a slender bosom, Ov.*
- castimonia**, *sc. f.* Chastity, purity.
- castitas**, *atis. f.* Chastity, purity, virtue.
- †castor**, *ōris. m.* A beaver.
- castoreum**, i. *n.* A medicament obtained from the beaver.
- castrensis**, *e. adj.* Of or belonging to a camp.
- †castro**, *sc. v. a.* To castrate.
- castrum**, i. *n.* (very rare in sing.). 1. A fort. 2. (Pl.) A camp, an encampment: *castra navalia*, a camp on the shore alongside of a naval station, *Cæs.* 3. **†Barracks.** 4. Military service: *secundis ex alteris castris*, on the second day's march (because at the end of each day's march they pitched a camp), *Liv.*
- căstus** a, um. *adj.* Chaste, pure, virtuous, unblemished, pious.
- căstăla**, *sc. f.* A little cottage.
- căsus**, *ts. m.* 1. A falling, a fall. 2. Death (rare). 3. An end. 4. Error. 5. That which happens, an event (esp. an unfortunate accident). 6. An opportunity. 7. (Gramm.) A case; *casu*, by chance.
- †cătaglăsimus**, i. *m.* [κατὰ γελῶν.] One who ridicules.
- șcătagraphus**, a, um. *adj.* [κατὰ γράφων.] Painted.
- cătămitus**, i. A debauchee.
- cătăphractes**, *sc. m.* A coat of scale armour.
- cătăphractus**, a, um. *adj.* [κατάφρακτος.] Clad in mail.
- cătăplus**, i. *m.* [κατὰ πλέων.] 1. The arrival of a fleet. 2. The fleet arriving.
- †cătăpulta**, *sc. f.* A catapult, a missile sent from a catapult.
- cătăpultarius**, a, um. *adj.* Of or from a catapult.
- cătăracta**, *sc.* [κατὰ βήγυνημι.] 1. A cataract. 2. A portcullis.
- cătăsta**, *sc. f.* [κατὰ Ιστημι.] A scaffolding, a stage.
- †cătăte**. *adv.* Cleverly, cunningly.

- catena**, *m. f.* A kind of missile weapon.
- catillus**, *i. m.*, **catilia**, *m. f.* 1. A little dog, a puppy (sometimes used as a term of endearment). 2. A small chain.
- catena**, *m.* 1. A chain, a fetter. 2. A barrier. 3. A series.
- catenatus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Chained, fettered. 2. Connected. 3. *¶Continued, uninterrupted.*
- caterva**, *m. f.* A crowd, a multitude, a band, a flock (of birds or animals).
- catervarius**, *a, um. adj.* In a band, of a band.
- catervatum**, *adj.* In bands, in companies.
- catibedra**, *m. f.* [καθίδρα] A chair, an arm chair, a sedan-chair. (sometimes esp. a professor's or teacher's chair).
- cathefallicius**, *a, um. adj.* Fond of an arm chair, effeminate.
- catillo**, *as. v. a.* To lick a plate.
- catillo**, *omis. m.* A glutton.
- catullus**, *i. m.* A little dish.
- catinus**, *i. m.* 1. A dish. 2. A pot for cooking food in. 3. *¶A censer.* 4. *¶A crucible: saxi catinus*, a cavity in a rock.
- Catoni**, *orum pl. m.* The adherents of Cato.
- Catōnī**, *i. n.* [κατωνί] The lower world.
- catillinus**, *a. um. adj.* Of a little dog, of a puppy.
- catulus**, *i. m.* 1. A young dog, a puppy. 2. The young of almost any beast or of a serpent.
- catus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. *¶Clear.* 2. Sagacious, shrewd, clever, cunning.
- cauda**, *m. f.* A tail: caudam trahat, let him have a tail stuck on him (as boys were wont to do in derision), Hor.
- caudaceous**, *a, um. adj.* [codex.] Of wood.
- caulis**, *ärum pl. f.* 1. A hole. 3. A sheepfold.
- caulis**, *is. m.* 1. A stalk. 2. A cabbage.
- caupo**, *ōmis. m.* An innkeeper.
- caupona**, *w. dim. cauponula*, *m.* An inn, a tavern.
- cauponius**, *a, um. adj.* Of an inn.
- cauponor**, *aris. v. dep.* To make a market of, to trade with.
- caurus**, *i. m.* The north-west wind.
- causa**, *m. f.* 1. A cause (in every sense). 2. An opportunity. 3. A pretext, a pretence, a plea. 4. An excuse, an apology. 5. The subject (of a discourse). 6. A civil action. 7. A cause, i. e. a party, a side in a quarrel. 8. Condition, state; cui senatus causam ut mihi gratias ageret, whom the senate had commissioned to thank me, Cic.; non causam dico quin, quod meritas sit, ferat, I do not object to his receiving what he has deserved, Jer. (abl. cause, as adv., for the sake of).
- causarius**, *a, um. adj.* One who has a legitimate excuse; (esp. in mil. language) an invalid.
- causia**, *m. f.* [καύσια] A broad-brimmed Macedonian hat.
- causidicus**, *i. m.* A pleader, an advocate.
- causiflor**, *aris. v. dep.* To allege as a plea, to pretend.
- causor**, *aris. v. dep.* To make a long speech, to allege as a plea or pretext.
- caustila**, *m. f.* 1. A petty action or lawsuit. 2. A slight cause.
- caute**, *adv.* 1. Carefully cautiously. 2. Safely.
- cautes**, *is. f.* A rock.
- cautim**, *adv.* Carefully, cautiously.
- cautio**, *ensis. f.* 1. Caution, care. 2. A bond, a security, a warranty: mens cautio est, I must take care, Cic.; res cautiōm habet, this matter allows room for good management, (and in another place) this requires caution, Cic.
- cautor**, *ōris. m.* 1. *¶One who is cautious.* 2. One who gives security.
- cautas**, *a, um.* (lit. part. of caueo, but used as adj.). 1. Cautious, careful, circumspect. 2. Well secured, safe, secure.
- cauea**, *m. f.* 1. An inclosure, a cage. 2. The part of a theatre allotted to the spectators. 3. (Metaph.) A theatre.

cáveo, es, cívi, cautum. v. a. 1. To beware, to be on one's guard, to take heed, to guard against (sometimes c. ab and abl., usu. c. ne and subj., often, esp. in imper., c. subj. without ne). 2. To take care (to do so and so, c. ut and subj., more rarely c. infin. &c. acc.). 3. To procure, to give bail (c. ab and abl.), to secure to another by giving him a security: (civitatis obidibus de pecunia cavaent, the cities gives hostages as security for the money, *Cæs.*; visum est caveri ab eo, they determine to take security from him, *Liv.*). 4. To provide legally by a law or will, or a clause in a law or will: ei cavero volo, I wish to take care of him, *Cic.*

cáverna, m. f. A cavern, a cave, a grotto, a vault: caverna navis, the hold of a ship, *Cic.*; c. coeli, the vault of heaven, *Lucretius*.

þcávernðus, a, um. Full of caverns, full of hollows.

þcavilla, m. f. A quibble, a trick.

cavillatio, onis, f. 1. Quibbling, sophistry. 2. Raillery, bantering, jesting.

cáviller, oris, m., and þcavillatrix, Idis, f. (rare). 1. A caviller, a quibbler. 2. A jester, a banterer.

cávillor, ãria, v. dep. 1. To cavil, to quibble. 2. To banter (c. cum and abl. of the object). 3. To jest upon, to criticise (c. acc.).

þcavillula, m. f. A little cavil, a little jest.

cávo, as, v. a. 1. To hollow out, to excavate, to make hollow. 2. §To pierce: tegmina tuta cavit capitum, they hollow out coverings for the head, i. e. make them in a hollow or concave form so as to fit the head, *Virg.*

cávus, a, um. adj. Hollow, concave, excavated: cava umbra, the dark shade, *Virg.*; cava flumina, the deeply-channelled streams, *Virg.*; (n. as subst.) a hollow place, a hole.

Caystrius, a, um. adj. Of the Cayster, a river in Lydia.

Cecropius, a, um. adj. Of Cecrops, the first king of Attica, Athenian.

Cecropides and Ida, m. m. An Athenian (esp. Theseus). —f. Cecropis, Idis. An Athenian woman (esp. Procne, or Philomela, or Aglauros): Cecropis terra, Attica, *Ov.*

cédo (not, however, used in any poetry but satire; an old imper.: Ennius has pl. cette). 1. Bring hither, give me. 2. (In discussion) Tell me.

3. Let me: cedo ut bibam, let me drink, *Plaut.*; cedo mihi leges Atiniæ, recollect, cast your eyes on, the Atinian laws, *Cic.*

cédo, is, cessi, cæsum. v. a. and a., v. n. 1. §To go, to advance. 2.

To turn out, to result (esp. with the adverbs bene, male, prospere, etc. c. dat. pera.): epulæ et largi apparatus pro stipendio cedunt, banquets and ample provision for their entertainment are [in their eyes] equivalent to pay, *Tac.* 3. To depart, to retire from, to leave (c. abl. of the place, or c. ab or ex and abl.), to pass away: non audaci cessit fiducia Turno, confidence did not desert the bold Turnus, *Virg.*; menses cedunt, months pass away, *Cic.*; cessit e vita, he died, *Cic.* 4. To cede, to give up (c. abl. of the property given up, dat. of person to whom).

5. To yield to, comply with, submit to, be conquered by, be inferior to. 6. (v. a.) To grant, concede, allow: posua in vicem fidei ceaserat, punishment (that of being given up to their creditors) was substituted for payment, *Liv.*; ut is quæstus huic cederet, that that profit might accrue to him, *Cic.*; aurum in paucorum prædam cessit, the gold became the booty of few, *Cic.*; prædicta alia militum cessere, the other things became the booty of the soldiers, *Liv.*; omnes in unum cedebant, they all came over to one opinion, *Tac.*; [qua] Paræque sinebant cedere res Latio, and the Fates allowed things to go well with, i. e. prosper for Latium, *Virg.*

þcedrinus, a, um. adj. Of cedar.

cédrus, i. f. [κέδρος.] Cedar, the tree and the wood: carmina linenda cedro, verses worthy to be embalmed with cedar oil, i. e. to be preserved for ever, *Hor.*

chésmo, fia, f. 1. One of the Harpies. 2. An avaricious woman, *Jav.*

þcelâtor, ãria, m. One who conceals.

- cōlōber, bris, bre.** *m.*, also **foelebris, e.** 1. §Numerous, quickly repeated.
2. Much frequented. 3. Celebrated, universally known, famous.
- foeleberreme acclamatum est**, the cry was raised by great crowds, Suet.
- cōlēbratio, ônis. f.** 1. A concourse, a numerous assemblage in one place.
2. Celebration (of a festival, etc.). 3. †Praise, celebrity.
- foelebrātor, ôris. m.** One who celebrates (a triumph, etc.).
- cōlēbrātus, a, um. part.** of celebro, q. v. (but used also as adj. with compar. and superl.). 1. Frequent. 2. Celebrated, i. e. solemnly performed.
3. Celebrated, i. e. famous. 4. Customary, common.
- cōlēbritas, ôtis. f.** 1. A concourse, a numerous gathering of people, a multitude. 2. Celebration. 3. Fame, renown, celebrity.
- cōlēbro, as. v. a.** 1. To frequent, to resort frequently to, to haunt. 2. To practise, engage in frequently: modum... jucunditas celebravit, the agreeableness of the manner has made it common, Cic.; neu juvenes celebret multo sermone caveto, take care she does not converse much with the young men, Tib.; cuius famâ celebrantur aures mese, with whose renown my ears are dinned (are filled). 3. To celebrate, i. e. to solemnise.
4. To celebrate, to praise, to extol, to make known.
- cōler, ôris, ôre. adj.** 1. Quick, swift, speedy. 2. Hurried. 3. Hasty, rash, inconsiderate. 4. Eager, prompt.
- foelērē, more usu. cōlōrliter. adv.** Quickly, speedily.
- cōlēres, um. m. pl.** A body of 300 knights selected by Romulus as his body guard.
- cōlēripes, ôdis. m. f.** Swift of foot.
- cōlēritas, atis. f.** 1. Speed, swiftness, quickness. 2. Quickness, readiness (of mind), acuteness.
- cōlēriuscōle. adv.** Rather quickly.
- cōlero, as. v. a.** 1. To quicken, to hasten, to accelerate, to do quickly.
2 (v. n.) To make haste, go rapidly.
- foelēs, ôtis. m. [κέλης.]** 1. A racehorse. 2. A swift-sailing vessel.
- foelēusma, ôtis. n. [κέλευσμα.]** The call of the stroke oar cheering his men.
- cella, m. f.** 1. A storeroom, a granary. 2. A cell (of bees). 3. A small chamber (esp. for slaves, etc.), a closet. 4. The shrine in which the image of the god stood in a temple.
- foellārius, a, um. adj.** Belonging to the storeroom; (m. as subst.) a steward.
- foellīla, m. f.** A little storeroom.
- cōlo, as. v. a.** To hide, to conceal: celabar, I was kept in the dark (these things were concealed from me), Cic.
- cōlox, ocis. f.** A swift-sailing galley.
- cōlōs, a, um. adj.** 1. High, lofty, elevated (in every sense). 2. Proud, haughty.
- cōnseco, es, ui, sum. v. a.** 1. To weigh, to estimate, to value. 2. To take a census of, make a list of. 3. To make a return of (property to a censor, etc.); give in an account of. 4. To esteem (rare, once in Ov.).
5. To think, to be of opinion, to judge, to deem. 6. To vote, to vote for (a measure) (sometimes c. acc. of the measure). 7. To decree by votes capite censi, the lowest class of citizens (those whose property fell short of 375 asses): v. Smith's *Ant.* 273.
- foencōsio, ônis. f.** A census, an assessment.
- censor, ôris. m.** 1. A great Roman magistrate; for his duties, etc. see Smith's *Ant.* p. 211. 2. A judge, a critic.
- cōnsōrius, a, um. adj.** Of or belonging to a censor, like a censor; homo censorius, one who had been censor, Cic.; opus censorium, an act deserving the notice of the censor, i. e. punishment.
- cōnfūra, m. f.** 1. The censorship. 2. Judgment, criticism.
- cōnsum, ôs. m.** 1. A census, a registering and rating of the citizens.
2. The register of the citizens. 3. The property of a man as returned in the census, property, income. 4. §Riches.
- centaurōm, i. n.** The herb centaury.

- Centaurēus**, a, um. and †**Centaurēus**, a, um. adj. Of a Centaur.
Centaurus, i. m. 1. A Centaur. 2. The Centaur (as a name of a ship and as such, f.)
 †**centēnārius**, a, um. adj. Of a hundred, a hundred.
centēni, sc̄, a. adj. pl. once sing. in Virg. A hundred.
centēsimus, a, um. adj. The hundredth: centesimæ (subaud. *unūmū*), interest at the rate of $\frac{1}{100}$ th every month, i. e. 12 per cent per annum; centesima, a tax of 1 per cent.
centīceps, I�itis. adj. m. f. Hundred-headed.
centīce. adv. A hundred times.
centimānus, a, um. adj. Having a hundred hands.
cento, ὄnis. n. A coarse garment, a coarse coverlet, prop. of patchwork, mentioned in Cœs. as thrown over wooden walls, etc., to protect them from darts, etc.: proin tu alium quæras cui centones farcias, find some one else to fill with your silly stories (a proverb), Plaut.
 †**centrālis**, e. adj. Central.
 †**centrum**, i. n. [κέντρον.] The centre.
centum. indecl. A hundred.
centumgēminus, a, um. Having a hundred arms, a hundred gates, etc.
 †**centumpondium**, i. n. A hundred pounds' weight.
centumvirālis, e. adj. Of the centumviri.
centumviri, orum. pl. m. A body of judges to try civil actions, in Cicero's time, 105, increased under the emperors to 180.
centunculus, i. m. A coarse horsecloak.
 †**centuplex**, Icia. adj. A hundredfold.
centūria, sc̄. f. 1. A hundred of anything. 2. A century, i. a. a division of the citizens according to their property. See Smith, *Dict. Ant.* 273. 3. A division of the soldiers in a legion, a company: centuria prærogativa, the century which voted first in the comitia.
centuriatim. adv. By centuries.
centuriatus, ūs. m. 1. A division into centuries. 2. The office of centurion.
centūrio, as. n. a. To divide into centuries, to divide: comitia centuriata, the assemblies of the people in which the citizens voted in their centuries; lex centuriata, a law passed at such comitia.
centūrio, onis. m. A centurion, the captain of a company.
 †**centuriōnātus**, ūs. m. The election of centurions.
centūssis, is. f. A sum of a hundred asses.
Céphēis, Iđis. f. The daughter of Cepheus, Andromeda.
Cóphiniās, ēdis. f. Near the Cephissus, a river in Attica, Athenian.
cérā, sc̄. f. [κέρας.] 1. Wax. 2. A waxen seal, a seal. 3. (As writing tablets were smeared with wax, esp. in pl.) A tablet, a writing: codicis extremā cerā, on the last page, Cic. 4. (Esp. in pl.) A waxen image of an ancestor. 5. †Coloured wax for painting with. 6. An unctuous substance with which the bottoms of ships were covered, as we use pitch.
Céramion, i. m. [κεραμεῖκος.] A place at Athens where the monuments and statues of heroes slain in war were.
 †**cērāria**, sc̄. f. A maker of wax lights.
cērārium, i. n. A fee paid on sealing.
cērastes, sc̄. m. [κέρας.] A horned serpent.
cērāsus, i. f. The cherry, tree and fruit.
 †**cērātina**, sc̄. f. [κέρας.] A dilemma in logic.
cērātūm, i. n. Cerate, a wax salve.
cērātus, a, um. adj. Smeared with wax, with pitch (of a ship).
Cerbēreus, a, um. adj. 1. Of Cerberus. 2. †Of Hell, infernal.
cērcūrus, i. m. [κέρκουρος.] A light kind of vessel used in the Levant. 2. A sort of fish.
 †**cerdo**, ὄnis. m. A handicraftsman, a cobbler.

Cérellis, *a. adj.* 1. Of, belonging to, sacred to Ceres. 2. Of corn, fit for growing corn (of the soil, etc.).

cérèbrōsus, *a. um. adj.* Hot-headed, passionate.

cérèbrum, *i. and dim. cérèbellum*, *i. n.* 1. The brain. 2. The intellect. 3. Quick temper.

Céres, *éris*, *f.* 1. The Goddess of corn. 2. Corn, bread.

cérēus, *a. um.* Waxen, soft as wax, pliable, waxy-looking; (*m. as subst.*) a wax taper.

cérintha, *sc. f.* Honeysuckle.

†cérinus, *a. um. adj.* Waxen; (*n. as subst.*) a wax-coloured (yellow) robe.

cerno, *is*, *crevi* (no sup. in the simple verb). *v. a.* 1. To sift. 2. To distinguish, (but esp. by the eye) to see. 3. To see with the mind, to comprehend. 4. (Rare) To decide, to determine. 5. §To decide by fighting, to fight. 6. †To determine. 7. Cerno hereditatem, to enter upon an inheritance.

Scernuus, *a. um.* With one's face towards the ground.

‡cérōma, *átis*, *n.* [κηρόδει.] 1. Ointment for wrestlers. 2. The ring in which wrestlers wrestle. 3. The wrestling contest.

‡cérōmátiōn, *a. um. adj.* Anointed with ceroma.

cerritus, *a. um. adj.* Violent, mad.

cerrua, *i. f.* A kind of oak.

certāmen, *Inis*. *n.* A contest, a combat, a battle.

certātim *adv.* Vying with one another eagerly.

certatio, *onis*, *f.* and **‡certatus**, *ús. m.* A contest.

certe, *adv.* 1. Certainly, surely, assuredly. 2. At all events.

certo, *adv.* Assuredly, to a certainty.

certo, *as. v. n.* 1. To contend, to fight, to enter into a contest. 2. §To strive vigorously.

certus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Determined; (of a person) resolute. 2. Determined; (of a measure) resolved on, certain. 3. Fixed, appointed (of a time, etc.). 4. Unerring, infallible, trustworthy. 5. Certain, ascertained. 6. Certain, i.e. knowing to a certainty, fully assured: certum (or more usu. certiore) te facio, I inform you; certior esse, to be informed of (c. gen. or c. de and abl. of the fact).

‡cérūchi, *örum*, *pl. m.* The ropes fastened to the yards of a ship.

cérula, *sc. f.* C. minista, or miniatula, a kind of pencil with which the Romans marked objectionable passages in a writing.

cérussa, *sc. f.* White lead, white paint for the face.

cérussatus, *a. um. adj.* Painted with cerussa.

cerva, *sc. f.* A hind, a doe, a deer.

‡cervical, *alias*, *n.* [cervix.] A pillow.

cervinus, *a. um. adj.* Of a stag, of deer: cervina senectus, old age equal to that of the stag, Juv.

‡cervisia, *sc. f.* Beer.

cervix, *Icia*, *f.*, and dim. **cervicilla**, *sc. f.* The neck, the nape of the neck: tantis cervicibus qui andeant, men so stiff-necked, so obstinate, as to dare, etc., Cic.

cervus, *i. m.* 1. A stag, a buck, a deer. 2. A chevaux de frise.

cessatiō, *ónis*, *f.* 1. Delay, procrastination. 2. Idleness, indolence.

cessator, *ónia*, *m.* A loiterer, a dilatory person.

cessio, *ónis*, *f.* A cession, a yielding up.

cesso, *as. v. n.* (but with *pass. part. cessatus*). 1. To be inactive, lazy, remiss, unoccupied; (of land) to lie fallow, to be uncultivated. 2. To cease, to desist. 3. To be absent. 4. †To make default, to fail to appear in a court of justice. 5. To err: cessas in vota? do you cease to offer your vows? Virg.; non cessavit amori, [your life] has had no time for love, Prop.

cestrosphendōne, *ea. f.* [σφενδόνη.] An engine for hurling stones.

‡cestrum, *i. n.* A graving tool, a basin.

cestus or os, i. m. A band (esp. the girdle of Venus).

cōtārium, i. n. A fishpond.

cōtārius, i. m. A fishmonger.

cōtēroqui or quin. In other respects, otherwise.

cōtērus, a, um. (usu. in pl.) [καὶ ἔτερος.] The rest, the other; (n. pl. as adv.) in everything else, in other respects.

cōtērum, adv. 1. In other respects. 2. But, besides.

cōtra, se. f. A short Spanish shield.

cōtrātūs, a, um. adj. Armed with a cetrā.

cōtus, i. m., in pl. cōtē. n. A sea monster, large fish, whale.

cōu, adv. 1. As. 2. As if.

†cōveo, es. no sup. To wag the tail, to fawn.

chālybēius, a, um. adj. Of iron, of steel.

Chālybs, ībis. m. [Χάλυψ.] 1. (In pl.) A people in Spain, or in Pontus, celebrated for their manufacture of steel. 2. (In sing.) Steel, iron.

chānne, es. f. A fish like a perch.

chaos, only nom., acc., and abl. chao. n. Chaos.

chara, se. f. A root, a sort of wild cabbage.

chāractēr, īris. m. [χαρακτῆρ.] A form, characteristic style.

chāristra, īram. pl. n. [χάρις.] An annual family banquet, at which all quarrels were reconciled.

chārītes, um. dat. Isin. pl. f. [Χάρις.] The Graces.

charta, se. f., dim. chartūla, se. f. Paper, a writing of any kind: charts titula, blotting paper, Plin.

chārybdis, īs. f. A whirlpool on the coast of Sicily; (metaph.) any whirlpool.

chēlæ, īrum. pl. f. [Χηλαλ.] (Lit.) The arms of Scorpion in the Zodiac; (and as they reach into Libra) Libra.

chēlydrus, i. m. A water-snake, a snake.

chēlys, only in nom. and acc. chelyn. f. [Χέλυς.] A lyre, as originally made of a tortoise's shell.

chērägra, se, or chir. f. [Χεληρ.] Gout in the hand.

chiliarchus, i. m. [χιλιοι δρόχω.] A captain of 1000 men, a chiliarch.

chirōgrāphum, i. n. 1. Handwriting, an autograph. 2. +A written bond.

†chirōnōmas, i, and -nōmon, ontis. m. [Χεληρ νέμω.] One who moves his hands gracefully in dancing or acting.

chirurgia, se. f. [Χειρουργία.] 1. Surgery. 2. (Metaph.) Violent measures or remedies.

chlämýdātus, a, um. adj. Wearing a chlamys.

chlämys, īdis. f. [Χλαμύς.] A Grecian cloak, a military cloak, a state mantle, generally a cloak, a mantle.

†chörägus, i. m. [Χορηγός.] One who furnished the chorus, provided what was necessary for the exhibition of a play; (metaph.) he who supplies a banquet, etc.

†chöraules, se. m. [Χόρος αὐλέω.] He who accompanies a chorus on the flute.

chorda, se. f. [Χορδή.] 1. Catgut, a string (esp. of a musical instrument). 2. +A rope.

chörëa, se. f. [Χορεία.] A dance.

chörēus, i. m. The trochaic foot, a trochee.

chörus, i. m. [Χόρος.] 1. A dance. 2. A chorus of dancers. 3. A band, a company.

†chria, se. f. [Χρεία.] An apophthegm.

chrýsanthes, is. m. A chrysanthemum.

chrýsolithus, i. m. [Χρυσός λίθος.] A chrysolite.

chrýsophrys, yos. f. A sort of fish.

chibārius, a, um. adj. 1. Of food, for food. 2. Fit for ordinary food, i. e. common; (n. pl. as subst.) food, provisions.

†chibātus, ūs. m. Food, provisions.

cibbo, *as. v. a.* To feed.

cibōrium, *i.* A large cup (like the pod of the Egyptian bean).

cibus, *i. m.* 1. Food, nourishment, aliment. 2. Bait for fish; *cibus animalis*, nourishment derived from the air, Cic.

cicāda, *sc. f.* A grasshopper, a cricket.

†cīcātrīcōsūs, *a. um. f.* 1. All over scars. 2. All over corrections.

cīcātrīx, *Icis. f.* 1. A scar, the mark of a wound or cut; *obducta cicatrix*, a wound scarred over, Cic.

cicer, *ēris. n.* Chickpea, vetches.

cīchōrēum, *i. n.* Chicory, endive.

cīcōnia, *sc. f.* A stork.

cīclēr, *ūris. adj.* Tame.

cīclūta, *sc. f.* 1. Hemlock. 2. A shepherd's pipe.

cīco, *es. only in pres. and imperf.* 1. To put in motion. 2. To call, to call forth, to summon, to rouse, to excite, to stir up. 3. To name, give the name of. 4. To disturb, to agitate: *quibus verbis eretum cieri oporteat*, with what formula the inheritance ought to be divided, Cic.; *bellum cīeo*, to bring on war, Liv.; *pugnam cīeo*, to conduct the battle vigorously, Liv.

cīclīum, *i. n.* A close cloth of Cilician goat's hair.

Cīlīx, *Icis. m., f.* Cilissa, *sc.* Cilician.

cīmex, *icis. m.* A bug (lit. and metaph. as a reproach).

Cīmmērius, *a. um. adj.* 1. Cimmerian. 2. Infernal, situated in the shades below.

cīnsedus, *i. m.* A profligate; (used also as adj.) shameless.

cīnāra, *sc. f.* An artichoke.

cīncinnātus, *a. um. adj.* With curls; used also of cometa, as having tails.

cīncinnus, *i. n.* 1. A curl. 2. Artificial ornament (in speech, etc.).

†cīnōtōtīlus, *i. m.* A little girdle.

cīnēctūra, *sc. f.* A girding, a cincture, a girdle.

cīnēctus, *ūs. m.* 1. A way of girding. 2. *†*A girdle, a belt.

cīnēctūtus, *a. um. adj.* Girt after the fashion of the ancients.

†cīnēfactus, *a. um. adj.* Reduced to ashes.

cīnērārius, *i.* A hair-curler.

cīnēreus, *a. um.* Ash-coloured.

cīngō, *is. nxi. netum. v. a.* 1. To gird. 2. To crown, to wreath.

3. To surround, to encompass, to encircle so as to besiege, to beset; or so as to cover, to protect, or even *§*so as to escort.

cīngūla, *sc. f.*, and *orūm. pl. n.* A belt, a girdle.

cīnīflō, *ōnis. m.* A hairdresser.

cīnīs, *ēris. m., f.* also, Lucr., Cat. Ashes; often esp. the ashes of the dead, or of a ruined town, or even of a conquered country.

cīnāmūm, *i. n.* Cinnamon.

Cīnīphīus, *a. um. adj.* Near the Cynips, a river in Africa, African.

cīppus, *i. m.* 1. A gravestone. 2. (In pl.) A palisade.

cīrcō and more usu. *cīrcum. prep. c. acc.* 1. About, around (of number, place, or time). 2. Very near. 3. *†*About, concerning.

cīrcōnsīs, *e. adj.* Of the circus, in the circus.

cīrcino, *as. v. a.* To move or bend in a circle: *eadem cīrcinat auras*, moves in a ring through the air, Ov.

cīrcinus, *i. m.* A pair of compasses.

cīrciter. prep. c. acc., and *adv.* About (of time or numbers), *†*of place.

cīrcūltiō, *ōnis. f.* 1. A going round, a patrolling. 2. A roundabout way of acting or speaking, circumlocution.

cīrcūltus, *ūs. m.* A going round, a circuit, a revolution (of stars, etc.). 2. A circuit (i. e. a space to be travelled round). 3. A period, a sentence.

4. Circuitous speech or action, circumlocution.

†cīrcūlātīm, *adv.* In circles, in knots of people.

cīrcūlor, *ēris. v. dep.* To gather, to assemble in a circle or knot.

cīrcūlus, *poet. sync. cīrcūlūs*, *i. m.* 1. A circle. 2. A circular course.

3. Anything circular, a ring, a hoop, a chain. 4. A circle of people, a company.
- circumactus**, *ūs. m.* A being moved round, a circular motion.
- circumago**, *is, ēgi, actum. v. a.* 1. To drive round, to drive about, bring round, move round, to wheel round, to turn round, to drag about: circumagit se annus, the year revolved, or passed away, Liv.
- circumaro**, *as. v. a.* To plough round.
- circumassura**, *as. f.* The outline, the circumference.
- circumcidō**, *is, cidi, cīsum, v. a. [cædo.]* To cut around, to curtail, to diminish.
- circumcisus**, *a, um. part. of prec., as adj.* 1. Abrupt, steep, precipitous. 2. **†Brief.**
- circumclido**, *is, si, sum. v. a.* To shut in, hem in, inclose, surround.
- circameolo**, *is, ui, cultum. v. a.* To inhabit around or near.
- circummeuso**, *as. v. a.* To run about.
- circundo**, *das, dēdi, dātum. v. a.* 1. To put around, to throw around. 2. To surround, to flank, to cover, to encircle.
- circumdūo**, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* 1. To lead, draw, drag, or bring round; (sometimes subaud. those who are led around): as, præter castra hostium circumducit, he marches (i. e. leads his army) round by the camp of the enemy, Liv. 2. **†To cheat.** 3. To speak drawlingly: circumductas captivorum agmine, surrounded by the band of captives, Juv.
- circumduatio**, *ōnia. f.* 1. **†A bringing round.** 2. **†A cheating, as embezzling.** 3. **†The expansion of an idea.**
- circumductus**, *ūs. m.* Circumference.
- circumeo**, *is, ivi, itum. v. n. and a.* 1. To go around, travel round, march round. 2. To surround, to encompass, to encircle. 3. To go round among so as to canvass, to canvass. 4. (Chiefly in pass.) To surround so as to overwhelm. 5. To circumvent, to cheat. 6. **†To express by circumlocution.**
- circumēquita**, *as. v. a.* To ride round.
- circumfero**, *fers, tūli, lātum. v. a.* To bear around, to carry round, to move round. 2. To spread, disseminate. 3. To publish, to assert generally. 4. To purify (a person by carrying around him consecrated objects, etc.). 4. (Esp. in pass. part.) To expand, to make long (a writing, etc.).
- circumflecto**, *is, xi, xum. v. a.* To bend around, to move round.
- circumflio**, *as. v. a.* To blow round, to attack on all sides.
- circumflio**, *is, xi, xum. v. a.* 1. To flow round, to surround. 2. (v. a.) To be abundant. 3. To abound in, i. e. to be rich in.
- circumfluius**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Flowing round, surrounded with water.
- circumfōdio**, *is, fōdi, fossum. v. a.* To dig around.
- circumfrāneus**, *a, um. adj.* Found in, common about the market or the forum. 2. Haunting the forum or market: as circumforaneum, debt (because the bankers' shops were in the forum).
- circumfundō**, *is, fūdi, fūsum. v. a.* 1. To pour around, to place around. 2. To surround, to encompass, to encircle. In pass. used as dep., like the Greek middle voice. 1. To surround (usu. c. dat., sometimes c. acc.), to throng round so as to surround (sine c.). 2. To embrace, to cling to (c. dat.): undique circumfusæ molestiae, annoyances that surround us on all sides, Cic.
- circumgēmo**, *is, ui, itum. v. a.* To roar around.
- circumgesto**, *as. v. a.* To carry round.
- circumgrēdior**, *ēris, gressus sum. v. dep.* To go around, travel round, surround.
- circuminjicō**, *is, jēci, jectum. v. a.* To cast in round about.
- circumjāceo**, *es, ui, no sup. v. a.* To lie round or near, to border on (c. dat.).
- circumjectus**, *ūs. m.* That which surrounds, a circuit.
- circumjicō**, *is, jēci, jectum. v. a.* 1. To cast, throw, or place around, (c. dat. of the more remote object). 2. To surround. 3. (In pass.

esp. in part:) To surround (c. dat.): *quod anguis vectem circumjectus esset*, because the snake had coiled himself round the bar, Cic.
circumligo, *as. v. a.* 1. To bind round, to fasten to (c. dat.). 2. To surround.

circumlineo, *is. lōvi, litum. v. a.* To smear, to anoint, to cover.
circumluo, *is. ui, ultum. v. a.* To wash on all sides, to be surrounded.

†*circumlustrans*, *antis. part.* Looking around.

circumlūvio, *ōnis. f.* Land made into an island by the water spreading around it.

circummitto, *is. misi, missum. v. a.* To send around.

circummūnio, *is. Ivi, Itum. v. a.* 1. To fortify around. 2. To surround, to invest.

circumvallatio, *ōnis. f.* A surrounding by circumvallation.

Circumpādānus, *a. um. adj.* Around the river Po, in the north of Italy.

circumplaudo, *is. si, sum. v. a.* To applaud on all sides.

circumplexor, *ēris, plexus sum. v. dep.* To embrace, to surround.

circumpllico, *as. ui, Itum. v. a.* To fold, to twine around.

circumpōno, *is. pōsui, pōsitum. v. a.* To place around (c. dat. of the more remote object).

circumrētio, *Is. Ivi, itam. v. a.* To enclose with a net, to ensnare.

circumrōdo, *Is. si, sum. v. a.* 1. To gnaw around. 2. (Metaph.) To hesitate, to nibble about. 3. To attack (satirically).

circumscindo, *is. scoldi, scissum. v. a.* To cut round, to strip.

circumscribo, *is. psi, ptum. v. a.* 1. To draw a line round, to enclose within a circle. 2. To define, to fix the boundaries or limits of. 3. To comprise, to comprehend (rare). 4. To limit, to confine, to circumscribe. 5. To circumvent, to entrap, to ensnare, to deceive, to over-reach, to defraud. 6. †To embenze. 7. To withdraw, to set aside.

circumscripte, *adv.* In brief sentences.

circumscriptio, *ōnis. f.* 1. A circle drawn round. 2. A limit, a boundary, compass. 3. A sentence, a clause. 4. Overreaching, deceiving, defrauding, fraud.

circumscriptor, *ōris. m.* A defrauder.

circumscriptus, *a. um. part.* of *circumscribo*, but used also as adj. c. compar. Limited, contracted, restricted.

circumsēco, *as. ui, sectum. v. a.* 1. To cut around. 2. †To circumscribe.

circumsēdeo, *es. seasi, sessum*, and in pres. *circumsēdo*, *is. v. a.* To surround, besiege, blockade, invest.

circumsēpio, *is. sepsi, septum. v. a.* To hedge around, to surround for protection.

†*circumsēro*, *is. sōvī, siltum. v. a.* To plant round (c. dat. of the place).

circumsessio, *ōnis. f.* A besieging, a blockade.

circumsilic, *Is. ui, sultum. v. n.* To spring about, to hover round.

circumsisto, *is. stīti, no sup. v. a.* To stand around to surround.

circumsōne, *as. ui, Itum. v. a. and n.* 1. (v. n.) To resound, to sound, to ring all round, to ring (as ears with a noise). 2. (v. a.) To surround with noise.

circumsonus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Sounding around. 2. †Ringing with sound.

†*circumspecte*, *adv.* Carefully, circumspectly.

circumspectio, *ōnis. f.* Circumspection, caution.

circumspecto, *as. v. a.* 1. To look around, to gaze round upon. 2. To watch for, to be on the look-out for.

circumspectus, *ūs. m.* 1. A looking around, a looking on. 2. A view, a power of beholding. 3. Consideration.

circumspectie, *Is. spexi, spectam. v. a.* To look round, to gaze round on, to survey, to see near. 2. To be circumspect, cautious, to take heed.

3. To consider on all sides, to meditate on, to weigh, to examine. 4. To look out for, to provide, to provide for.

- circumspectus**, a, um. *part.* of *prec.*, used also as *adj.* 1. Well weighed well considered. 2. †Cautious, circumspect.
- circumstō**, as, stēti. v. a. To stand around, to surround, to beset.
- †**circumstrō**, is, xi, etum. v. a. To build around, to strengthen around.
- †**circumtēgo**, is, xi, etum. v. a. To cover round.
- †**circumtentus**, a, um [tendo.] Surrounded, clothed, girt.
- circumtēro**, is, trīvi, tritum. v. a. To press around, to surround.
- circumtextus**, a, um. Woven all around.
- circumtēno**, as, ui, itum. v. a. To thunder round, to roar around.
- †**circumtonsus**, a, um. [tondeo.] Shorn, cut all round.
- †**circumtrēmo**, is, ui, no sup. v. n. To tremble around.
- circumvādo**, is, si, sum. v. a. To surround, to attack on all sides.
- circumvagus**, a, um. adj. Surrounding, moving around.
- circumvallo**, as. v. a. To surround with a rampart, to blockade.
- circumvectio**, ūnis. f. 1. A carrying round, a conveying. 2. A revolution (of the sun).
- circumvēctor**, aris. v. pass. (act. only in Sil. Ital.). To be carried round, to go round.
- circumvehor**, ēris, vectus sum. v. pass. To be carried round, to go round (in a carriage, or on horseback, or in a ship): circumvehens Peloponnesum, sailing round Peloponnesus, Nep.
- circumvēlo**, as. v. a. To envelop, to clothe, to veil.
- circumvēnio**, is, vēni, ventum. v. a. 1. To come round, to surround, to flow round, to hem in, to blockade. 2. To beset, to encompass (as evils, etc., do). 3. To circumvent, deceive, cheat.
- †**circumversor**, Iris. v. dep. To turn round.
- circumverto**, is, ti, sum. v. a. 1. To turn round: rota circumvertitur axem, the wheel turns on its axis, Ov. 2. †To circumvent, to cheat.
- circumvestio**, Is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. To clothe, to protect.
- †**circumvincio**, is, nxi, notum. v. a. To bind around.
- †**circumviso**, is, si, sum. v. n. To look around.
- circumvēlo** and **circumvēlito**, as. v. a. To fly around, to hover round.
- circumvolvōr**, eris. v. pass. To revolve around, (act. in Plin.) to move round.
- circus**, i. 1. A circular line or course: Circus Lacteus, the Milky Way, Cic. 2. The circus at Rome, where the chariot races, etc., took place : v. Smith's *Dict. Ant.* 3. § A racecourse.
- ēris**, is. f. A bird into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was changed.
- †**cirrātus**, a, um. adj. Curled, ringleted.
- †**Cirrhēsus**, a, um. adj. Of Cirrha, of Delphi.
- cirus**, i. m. 1. A curl, a ringlet. 2. †The crest of a bird.
- cis**. prep. c. acc. 1. On the side of. 2. † Within (of time).
- Cisalpinus**, a, um. adj. On this (the Italian) side of the Alps.
- cisium**, i. n. A two-wheeled carriage, a cabriolet.
- Cirrenanus**, a, um. adj. On the nearer side of the Rhine.
- Cissēis**, Idos. f. The daughter of Cisseus, Hecuba.
- cista**, ss, dim. **cistella**, ss. f. A chest, a box for anything (esp. for holding sacred utensils at religious festivals; also for receiving votes, either of citizens in the assemblies, or of the judges in a trial).
- †**cistellatrix**, icis. f. A slave who had the charge of the money-box.
- †**cisterna**, ss. f. A cistern.
- cistifer**, ēra, ērum. adj. Carrying a box.
- cistōphōrus**, i. An Asiatic coin worth 4 drachmæ.
- †**cistilla**, ss. and †**cistellula**, ss. A little box, a little chest.
- citātim**. adv. Hastily, hurriedly.
- citātus**, a, um. *part.* of *cito*, but used as *adj.* Quick, speedy, swift: citato equo, at full gallop.
- citērior**. compar.; superl. **citimus**, a, um. Nearer, nearest, †less.
- cithāra**. f. [*κιθάρα*] 1. A harp. 2. § The art of playing the harp.
- citharista**, ss. m., f. †**citharistria**, ss. A harper, a player on the harp.
- cithārizo**, as. v. n. To play the harp.
- †**cithārcidius**, a, um. adj. Of a citharectus.

citharodus, i. m. One who played on and sung to the harp.

citō, adv. Quickly, speedily, soon.

cito, as v. a. 1. (Rare) To put in rapid motion, to excite. 2. To summon, to cite. 3. To quote. 4. To name. 5. To rehearse, to recite.

citra, prep. c. acc. 1. On this side. 2. On this side, i. e. not reaching to, falling short of (as an arrow, etc.), inferior to. 3. Within (of time), before (of time). 4. Without: *citra scelus*, without (i. e. not amounting to), wickedness, Ov.; *nec citra mota nec ultra*, moving neither this way nor that, Ov.; *citra spem omnium cessit*, it turned out contrary to universal expectation, Gall.; *citra quam debuit*, differently from, worse than, what she should have done, Ov.

citreus, a, um. adj. Of the citron, of citron wood.

citro, adv. (never used except in conjunction with *ultra* after verbs of motion).

Ulto citro, ultro et citro, ultro citroque, this way and that way, to and fro, backwards and forwards, up and down: *beneficia ultro citro data accepta*, kindnesses being interchanged, Cic.

citrum, i. n. Citron wood (anything made of citron wood, a table, etc.).

citrus, i. f. The citron tree.

civicus, a, um. adj. (chiefly but not solely poet.). 1. Of, belonging to, or concerning citizens, civic, civil. 2. Belonging to the city: *civica corona*, a crown given as a reward for saving the life of a citizen.

civilis, e. adj. 1. Of, or concerning or belonging to, citizens, civic, civil. 2. Relating to the state, political. 3. Civil, courteous, affable: *civilis quercus*, the civic crown, Virg.; *civilis vir*, a statesman, Quint.

‡civilitas, ētis. f. 1. The art of politics, of government. 2. Courtesy, affability.

civilliter. adv. 1. Like a citizen, as becomes a citizen. 2. Courteously, civilly.

civis, is. m. f. 1. A citizen, a fellow citizen. 2. (With respect to a king) A subject.

civitas, ētis. f. 1. The freedom of a city, citizenship. 2. The body of citizens, the state. 3. ‡A city.

clādes, is. f. [κλάδω.] 1. Injury, damage, loss. 2. Defeat, slaughter, disaster: *Scipias cladem Libyæ*, the Scipios, the scourge or conquerors of Africa, Virg.

clam. adv. and (more rarely) prep. c. abl. (once in Hirt. c. acc., once in Ter. c. gen.). 1. Secret (very nearly as *indecl. adj.*), in secret, secretly. 2. (As prep.) Without the knowledge of, unperceived by: *haud clam me est*, I am not unaware, Ter.

clāmātor, ōris. m. One who makes a noise, a declaimer.

clāmitātio, ōnis. f. Loud crying out, clamour.

clāmīto, as. and more usu. clāmo, as. v. n. and a. To cry out, to vociferate, to shout, to raise an outcry, to call to, to call upon, to proclaim (as a fact).

clāmor, ōris. m. 1. A loud cry, clamour, shout (either of approbation or disapprobation). 2. §Any loud noise.

clāmōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Full of noise, noisy. 2. ‡Making a noise.

clancūlum. adv. Privately, secretly.

clādestinus, a, um. adj. Secret, clandestine, concealed.

‡clango, is. no perf. v. n. To sound, to make a noise.

clangor, ōris. m. Clang, loud noise (of trumpets, birds crying or flying, etc.).

clāre. adv. 1. Brightly, clearly. 2. Distinctly, plainly, loudly. 3.

Honourably.

clāreo, es, ui, no sup. 1. To be bright. 2. To be evident, to be conspicuous.

clāresco, is, no perf. (not in Cic., Cæs., or Liv.). 1. ‡To become bright, clear. 2. ‡To become evident, obvious. 3. To become distinct, loud. 3. To grow famous, to become illustrious.

clārīdito, as. v. a. To summon loudly.

- elārgātio, önis. *f.* 1. A formal demand of satisfaction on pain of a declaration of war. 2. A fine imposed (on the violation of certain conditions).
- telārigo, as. v. *a.* To demand satisfaction under pain of a declaration of war.
- telārisōnus, a, um. *adj.* Clear-sounding, loud, distinct.
- claritas, atis. *f.*, more rarely claritudo, inis. *f.* 1. Brightness, clearness. 2. Distinctness. 3. Celebrity, renown.
- telaro, as. v. *a.* 1. To make bright, visible. 2. To explain, illustrate. 3. To make illustrious.
- telāror, öria. *m.* Brightness, clearness.
- Clārius, a, um. *adj.* Of Claro, a small town in Ionia (ep. of Apollo).
- clārus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Bright, brilliant, clear, making clear (as the wind clears the sky, etc.). 2. Clear (i. e. distinct), loud. 3. Clear (i. e. evident, intelligible, universally known). 4. Famous, illustrious, glorious. 5. Notorious, conspicuous.
- classiārius, a, um. *adj.* Of or belonging to the fleet; (as subst.) a sailor, a marine: centurio classiarius, a captain of a ship, Tac.; classiarii, the sailors in the fleet (i. e. the fleet), Nep., Tac.
- classicīla, as. *f.* A little fleet.
- classicūm, i. *n.* 1. A military signal, a signal of battle. 2. §A trumpet.
- classicūs, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the fleet, naval; (*m. pl.* as subst.) sailors, marines.
- classis, is. *f.* 1. A class (for the division of the Roman people into classes, see Smith, *Dict. Ant.* in v. Comitia). 2. §An army. 3. A fleet. 4. (Rare) A ship.
- elāthri, örum. *pl. m.* Rails, bars, a balustrade.
- telāthro, as. v. *a.* To furnish with rails or bars.
- claudeo, es, no sup., more usu. claudico, as. v. *a.* To be lame, to limp. 2. (Metaph.) To be in a crippled state, to be weak.
- telāuditas, atis. *f.* Lameness.
- claudio, is, si, sum. v. *a.* 1. To shut, to close, to block up. 2. To enclose, shut up, confine, blockade, surround. 3. To close, i. e. to end: claudere fugam hostibus, to cut off the enemies' escape, Liv.; claudere agmen, to bring up the rear, Cæs.; clausa consilia habere, to keep one's counsel secret; claudere aures ad voces, to shut one's ears to sounds, Cic.; in clauso linquunt, they leave it shut up, Virg.
- claudus, a, um. *adj.* Lame, crippled (lit. and metaph.).
- claustrum, i. *n.*; more usu. -tra, trorum. *pl. n.* 1. Anything which shuts, a bar, a barrier, a barricade, a bolt, bounds, lines of circumvallation. 2. A dam, a dike: vite claustra, the bonds of life, Lucr.; claustra montium, narrow passages through the mountains, Tac.; quæ urbs velut claustra Etruriae erat, a city which was, as it were, the key of Etruria, Liv.; Ægyptus claustra annonæ, Egypt, the chief point from which corn was procured, Tac.
- clauſīla, as. *f.* A close, end, conclusion; the end of a sentence.
- clāva, as. *f.* 1. A club, a bludgeon. 2. A foil.
- telāvārium, i. *n.* Money given to soldiers for the nails of their shoes.
- telāvātor, öris. *m.* One who carries a club or a foil.
- clāviotīla, as. *f.* 1. A little key. 2. A tendril.
- clāvīger, öra, örum. *adj.* 1. The bearer of a key. 2. The bearer of a club, esp. as epith. or even synon. of Hercules.
- clāvis, is. *f.* A key: claves admitem, he (a husband) took away the keys (from his wife), i. e. divorced her, Cic.
- clāvus, i. *m.* 1. A nail: ex hoc die clavum anni movebā, from this day you will reckon the beginning of the year (because each year the consul or dictator drove a nail into the wall of Jupiter's temple, Sept. 13.), Cic.; ut hoc trabali clavo figeret, to clinch the matter, Cic. 2. The handle of a rudder, the rudder, the helm (lit. and metaph.). 3. A

purple stripe in the tunic, broad on that of a senator, narrow on that of a knight : latum clavum impetravi, I have become a senator, Plin. 4. §A tunic.

Cleanthēus, a, um. adj. Of Cleanthes, stoic.

clēmēta, entis. adj. Clement, merciful, kind, gentle, moderate.

clēmēter. adv. Gently, mercifully, kindly, with moderation.

clēmētia, sc. f. Clemency, mercy, gentleness, kindness, moderation.

clēpō, is, psi. v. a. [κλέψτω.] (An old legal word), to steal.

clēpēydra, sc. f. A clepsydra, an hour glass filled with water, used to limit the duration of an orator's speech : ad clepsydrā latrare, to bawl by the hour, Cic.

clēpta, sc. m. [κλέψτης.] A thief.

clēlbānus, i. m. An iron pan to bake bread.

clēns, entis. m., f. clienta, sc. A client, a dependent, a vassal.

clēntēla, sc. f. 1. The state of a cliens : ease in clientēla Cæsaria, to be a client of Caesar, Cic. 2. The body of clients : quod in clientēla fuerat ejus [oppidi], because he was in alliance with it, Cæs.

clēlināmen, Inis. n. Inclination.

clēlinātus, a, um. part. Inclined, bent, sunk, leaning.

clēlinicus, i. m. [κλίνω.] A physician who attends patients confined to their bed.

clēpoo, sc. v. a., usu. in pass. part. To arm with a shield.

clēpus and clēpum, i. 1. A shield; prop. a round, brasen shield. 2. §The disk of the sun.

clētēlis, arum. pl. f. Panniers, a pack-saddle.

clēttellarius, a, um. adj. Carrying, fit to carry a pack-saddle.

clēvēbus, a, um. adj. Hilly, steep.

clēvus, i. m. 1. A hill, an ascent, a slope. 2. §Anything sloping, even a table with uneven legs. 3. §A difficulty.

clēcā, sc. A sewer, a drain (lit. and metaph.).

Clōtho, fia. f. [κλωθὼ.] One of the Fates.

clēuo, es. no perf. To be called, spoken of, to be famous.

clēunis, is, m. f. A buttock, a haunch.

clēurīnns, a, um. adj. Of monkeys.

Clīnius, i. A name of Janus.

clēyster, ēris. m. [κλυστῆρ.] A clyster-pipe.

clēsaccedo, is, cessi, cessum. v. n. To be added besides.

clēsarcatio, omis. f. A heaping together.

clēsarcere, as. v. a. To heap together, to amass, to collect.

clēsasco, is. no perf. v. n. 1. To turn sour. 2. (Metaph.) To become bad.

clēsactio, ònia. f. A collecting together.

clēsacto, as. v. a. To compel.

coactor, òria. m. A gatherer together, a collector of money, of taxes, etc.: coactores agminis, those who brought up the rear, Tac.

coactum, i. A mattress.

coactus, fia. m. Compulsion.

coactus, a, um. part. [from cogo, q. v.].

coaddo, is, dēdi, dīlum. v. a. To add together.

coadifico, as. v. a. To build up to, as far as.

coequo, as. v. a. 1. To level. 2. To make equal, to equalise.

coagētatiō, òmia. f. A joining together, a uniting, a combination.

coagēto, as. v. a. To join, connect, combine.

coagētum, i. m. A joining together, a joint.

coagilūm, i. n. 1. Rennet, a means of coagulating. 2. ♫Curdled milk.

coalesco, is, alui, allum. v. n. 1. To grow together, to unite. 2. To agree, to coalesce. 3. To grow (as a tree, etc.). 4. To become consolidated, vigorous (of power).

coangasto, as. v. a. To narrow, to confine, to circumscribe.

coarguo, is, ui, no sup. v. a. 1. To convict. 2. To convict so as to

- refute, or disprove, or prove foolish, useless, etc. 3. To prove : *desini coarctari aures, publishes the tale of its master's ears*, Ov.
- coartatio, ūnis. f.** A crowding together in a narrow space.
- coarto, as. v. a.** 1. To crowd together, to make narrow. 2. To abridge, to shorten, to compress into a small space.
- coaxo, as. v. a.** To croak as a frog.
- coccinatus, a, um. part.** Clad in scarlet.
- coccinus, and coccineus, a, um. adj.** Scarlet.
- coccum, i. n.** 1. †The berry on the scarlet oak. 2. Scarlet.
- cochlea, m. f.** [κοχλίας.] 1. A snail. 2. A snailshell.
- cochlear, and cochlearē, is. a.** A spoon.
- cofōles, Itia. m. f.** A person with one eye.
- cocilia, e. adj.** Baked : *cocilibus muris, with brick walls*, Ov.
- cōdex, Icīs. m.** 1. A trunk of a tree. 2. A book, a writing (esp. an account-book or a will).
- cōdīcilli, örūm. pl. m.** Tableta, a writing, a note, a rescript, a deed, a codicil.
- cōlītes, um. pl. m.** The inhabitants of heaven, the gods.
- colestis, e. adj.** 1. Heavenly, of or in heaven, celestial, divine. 2. Divine (i. e. excellent). 3. §Thinking themselves gods (i. e. perfectly happy); (*pl. m. as subst.*) gods.
- coelīcola, m. m. (usu. in pl.)** An inhabitant of heaven, a god.
- coellifer, ēra, ērum. adj.** Supporting the heavens (epith. of Atlas).
- Cœlīmontanus, a, um. adj.** Of the Cœlian Hill, one of the hills of Rome.
- coellipotens, entis. adj.** Mighty in heaven.
- cœlum, i. n., pl. cœli. m. [κοῖλος.]** 1. Heaven. 2. The sky. 3. The atmosphere, a climate, the weather. 4. (As opp. to the shades below) The upper air.
- cōmō, is, ēmi, emtum. v. a.** To collect by buying, to buy up.
- coemtio, ūnis. f.** 1. A purchase, a mock purchase to relieve an estate of liabilities. 2. A form of marriage by which the wife was free from tutela legitima.—See Smith's *Dict. of Antiq.*, *is voc.* Connubium.
- cœna, ss. f.** [θευη.] 1. The principal meal of the Romans, dinner, supper, usually beginning about three o'clock. 2. †A dish, or course of dishes, at dinner. 3. †A dinner party.
- cœnācium, i. n.** A dining-room, an upper room.
- coenāticus, a, um. adj.** Belonging to, depending on dinner.
- coenatio, onis. f., dim. coenatiuncula, ss.** A dining-room.
- coenātorius, a, um. adj.** Belonging to dinner; (*n. pl. as subst.*) dinner costume.
- coenito, as, and cœno, as, c. part. coenatus. v. n.** To dine, to sup, to dine on (c. acc.).
- coenōsus, a, um. adj.** Muddy.
- coentila, ss. f.** A small or plain dinner.
- cœnum, i. n.** Mud, dirt, mire; (lit. and metaph., and as a term of reproach) a dirty fellow.
- cœo, Is, Ivi, Itum. v. n.** 1. To go together, to come together, to assemble, to meet. 2. To meet hostilely, to encounter, to fight. 3. To agree, to unite, to combine, to conspire. 4. To curdle, to coagulate. 5. To unite for the purpose of procreation—*coire societatem*, to unite in an alliance, Cic.
- cœpi. perf. def. (v. Lat. Gr.) v. a. and n.** To begin, to commence, to arise.
- cœptus, a, um. part. pass. of pres.** Begun; (*n. as subst.*) an undertaking.
- copto, aa. v. a. and n.** To begin, to attempt, to undertake.
- cœptus, ūs. m.** A beginning, an undertaking.
- coëpilōnus, i. m.** A fellow feaster, a companion at a feast.
- coerceo, es, ui, Itum. v. a.** 1. To enclose, to surround, to confine. 2. To restrain, check, bridle, curb: *postrema coercent, they bring up the rear*, Virg.
- coercitio, ūnis. f.** Restraint, a power of checking.

- cœtus, ūs. m. [coeo.]** 1. †A coming together. 2. An assemblage, a company.
- cōgritāte. adv.** After thinking, deliberately.
- cōgritātio, ūnia. f.** 1. Thinking, thought, reflection (the act). 2. A thought. 3. Thought (i. e. the faculty of thinking).
- cōgritātūm, i. n.** A thought, an idea.
- cōglito, as. v. a. and n.** To consider, to think, to meditate, to reflect, to think upon. 2. To intend, to design, to plan.
- cognatiō, onia. f.** 1. Relationship. 2. Affinity, resemblance (often c. cum and abl.). 3. A family, a number of relations.
- cognātus, a, um. adj.** 1. Related to, akin to. 2. Resembling.
- cognitio, onis. f.** 1. Knowledge, acquaintance. 2. A judicial inquiry. 3. †Discovery, recognition.
- cognitor, oris. m.** 1. An advocate (at law), an attorney. 2. A witness.
- cognōmen, Inis, and cognōmentum, i. n.** A family name, a surname, an additional name.
- cognōmīnis, e. adj.** Of the same name (sometimes c. gen. more rarely c. dat.).
- cognōmino, as. v. a.** To name, to surname, to denominate: verba cognominata, synonymous words, Cic.
- cognoscens, entis. part. of seq.; used also as adj. c. gen.** Acquainted with.
- cognosco, is, nōvi, nītum. v. a.** 1. To be or to become acquainted with, to perceive, to understand, to know. 2. To recognise. 3. To examine into judicially, to take cognisance of. 4. To examine, to reconnoitre.
- cōgo, is, cōgī, actum. v. a.** 1. To drive together to one place, to assemble. 2. To collect (money, etc.). 3. To cause to coagulate, to condense. 4. To contract, to narrow (usu. in pass. part.). 5. To compel, constrain, force. 6. To infer, to conclude (usu. in pass.): agmen cogo, to bring up the rear; ut nec duces simus nec agmen cogamus, that we may neither be first nor last, Cic.; me in semi-horæ cuniculum coegisti, you have reduced me to the narrow space of half-an-hour, Cic.; cogo in ordinem, to reduce to the ranks, to degrade;—[they said of Appius] nimium in ordinem se ipsum cogere, et vulgari cum privatis, that he lowered the dignity of his office too much, that he mixed too commonly with private individuals, Liv.; in alternos cogere verba pedes, to write in lines of alternating length (i. e. in elegiac verse), Ov.
- coherentia, ūr. f.** Coherence, consistency, connection.
- cohæreo, es, si, sum, and in pres. cohæresco, is. v. n.** 1. To stitch together, to stick, to cohere, to be united. 2. To agree, to be consistent.
- cohēres, ūdis. m. f.** A coheir, a coheiress.
- cohībeo, es, ui, Itum. v. a.** 1. To hold together, to hold, to contain, to encircle. 2. To hold back, to restrain, to check, to moderate, to subdue.
- cohōnēsto, as. v. a.** To do honour to, to grace.
- cohōrresco, is, rui, no sup. v. n.** To shudder, to shake, to tremble.
- cohors, tis. f. §sync. cors.** 1. A yard, a farmyard. 2. A division of soldiers, a company, a cohort, the tenth part of a legion, three Manipuli or six centuries. 3. A crowd, a multitude, a company (esp. the retinue of a magistrate in the provinces, &c.): prætoria cohors, the general's body-guard, Cæs.; the retinue of the prætor, Cic.
- cohōrtātio, ūnia. f.** Exhortation, encouragement.
- cohōrticūla, ūr. f.** A small cohort or company.
- cohōrtor, aris. v. dep.** To exhort, to encourage.
- coalitio, onis. f.** A banding together, a coalition, a conspiracy.
- coitus, ūs. m.** A coming together, a uniting, combining, coalition.
- †cōlāphus, i. n.** A blow with the hand, a slap.

- Colchicus, a, um, Colchus, a, um. Colchian. Colchis, *Idis.* f. A Colchian woman, Medea.
- coleus, i. m. A testicle.
- ‡collipium, i. n. Strong food for wrestlers.
- ‡collabasoo, is (no perf.) v. n. To be ready to fall, to totter.
- collabefacto, as. v. a. To shake, to cause to totter.
- collabeficio, is, factus. v. pass. 1. To be shaken, to fall, to sink. 2. To be defeated. 3. To be dashed to pieces (of a ship). 4. To become liquid, to dissolve.
- collabor, *ēris*, lapsus sum. 1. To fall together, to fall, (esp. of buildings) to become ruinous. 2. To fall in a swoon, to faint, to collapse.
- ‡collacératus, a, um. adj. Torn to pieces, torn.
- collacrýmatio, onis. f. Weeping together, weeping.
- collacrýmo, as. v. n. To weep together; to weep.
- collacteus, and a. m. f. A foster brother or sister.
- collare, is. n. A collar.
- collatitus, a, um. adj. Extended, diffuse.
- ‡collaticius, a, um. adj. 1. Brought together, combined of many ingredients. 2. Raised or effected by contributions.
- collatio, onis. f. 1. A bringing together, a contributing, a contribution. 2. A comparison: signorum collationes, the bringing together of the standards, i. e. the engaging in battle, Cic.
- ‡collativus, a, um. adj. Capacious, large.
- collator, *ōris*. m. One who brings together.
- collatus, ūs. m. An attack; v. confero.
- collatus, a, um. part. pass. from confero, q. v. Collatis signis, with standards brought close together (so that the armies fight), Virg.
- collaudatio, onis. f. Praise.
- collaudo, as. v. a. To praise greatly.
- ‡collaxo, as. v. a. To loosen, to widen.
- collecta, ūs. f. A reckoning at a club, a rated contribution.
- collectaneus, a, um. adj. Collected together.
- collectitius, a, um. adj. Collected from all quarters.
- collectio, onis. f. 1. A gathering together, a collecting, a collection. 2. A recapitulation, a summing up. 3. ‡A syllogism. 4. ‡A mourn.
- ‡collectivus, a, um. Collecting circumstances, inferring.
- colléga, ūs. m. A colleague in anything, a fellow actor, etc.
- collégium, i. n. 1. Colleagueship, association in office. 2. A body of persons united in office, etc., a college, a company, a guild, a corporation.
- ‡collévo, as. v. a. To smooth, to make smooth.
- collibet or -lubet. v. impers. It pleases, it is agreeable.
- ‡collicīce, arum. pl. f. Gutters on the roof.
- ‡collicīlus, i. m. A little hill.
- collido, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To dash together, beat or press together. 2. (In paas.) To come in contact, in collision: Græcia Barbariæ lento collis duello, Greco contending with the barbarians in a protracted war, Hor.
- colligatio, onis. f. A binding together, a union.
- colligo, as. v. a. 1. To bind together, to fasten, to unite, to connect. 2. To bind so as to restrain, to check, to bridle. 3. To detain.
- colligo, is, egi, ectum. v. a. 1. To gather together, to collect, to assemble. 2. To obtain, to procure, to get. 3. ‡To reckon. 4. To reckon up in the mind, to consider. 5. To conclude, to infer: collige me, colligo animum, to recollect oneself, to compose, to recover oneself; colligo vasa, to pack up the baggage, prepare to march (of an army): cogenbantur orbem colligere, they were compelled to collect themselves into a solid body, Liv.; pulverem Olympicum collegisse, to cover themselves with the dust of the Olympic race-course, Hor.; colligor ex ipso dominis placuisse sepulchro, by my very tomb I am inferred, (i. e. I am proved) to have pleased my mistress, Ov.

- collineo, as. v. a.** 1. To direct (an arrow, etc.) straight. 2. To hit the mark.
- collino, is, lōvi, litum. v. a.** To smear, to defile, to pollute.
- collinus, a, um. adj.** Of, on, growing on a hill, etc.: Porta Collina, the gate of Rome, called also Quirinalis, near the Quirinal Hill.
- colliquēfactus, a, um. part. pass.** Melted, dissolved.
- collis, is. n.** A hill.
- collōcātio, onis. f.** 1. A placing, a collocation. 2. Collocatio filiae (in matrimonium, sc.), a giving a daughter in marriage.
- collōco, as. v. a.** 1. To place, to set, to establish, to fix, to lodge, to arrange. 2. To give in marriage. 3. To lay out, to invest (money), to spend (one's youth, etc.): melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos beneficium collocari puto, I think a kindness better placed at interest (as it were) with the virtuous than with the rich; totum se in scientiā collocare, to employ himself wholly in, to devote himself wholly to science, Cic.
- collōctūpto, as. v. a.** 1. To enrich. 2. To embellish, to set off.
- collōctūtio, onis. f., and collōquium, i. n.** Conversation, conference.
- collōquor, ēris, lōcūtus sum. v. dep.** To converse, to talk with, confer with (c. cum and abl.), also colloquimur inter nos, we converse together, Cic.
- collūceo, es, xi. v. n.** To shine, to be bright, to sparkle, to glisten.
- collūctātio, onis. f.** Struggling, a struggle.
- collūdo, is, si, sum. v. n.** 2. To sport, to sport with. 2. To be in collusion with (c. cum and abl.).
- collum, i. n. and †collus, i. m.** 1. The neck: posuit collum in pulvere Teucro, he fell on the plains of Troy, Hor.; cum paucis collum torsisset, when he had seized (arrested) a few, Liv.; so, collum obtorqueo, obstringo.
- collio, in, ni, litum. v. a.** To wash, to wash out. 2. §To moisten.
- collūsio, onis. f.** Collusion, a secret understanding.
- collūsor, ēris. m.** A playmate.
- collūstro, as. v. a.** 1. To illuminate, to fill with light. 2. To survey, to inspect.
- †collūtūlo, as. v. a.** To soil, to defile.
- collūvio, onis. f., and †collūvies, ei. f.** 1. Scum, offscourings, dregs (esp. of people, etc.): cum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam, when I get free from this mob and rabble, Cic.
- collūbus, i. m.** Exchange of money, agio.
- collūrya, es. f.** Vermicelli.
- collūrium, i. n.** Salve for the eyes.
- cōlo, ia, lui, cultum. v. a.** 1. To cultivate, to till. 2. To inhabit, to dwell in, to settle in (not used of living in a house, but a country or city). 3. To cultivate (arts, habits, objects, etc.), to cherish, to attend to. 4. To cultivate, to refine, to adorn. 5. To honour, to worship, to respect: nec vitam illam colere possum, nor can I endure that kind of life, Cic.; in amicis colendis, in cultivating friendship, Cic.
- ‡cōlo, as. v. a.** To strain, to filter.
- cōlōcātūm, i. n., and †-sia, es. f.** The Egyptian bean.
- cōlōnā, es. f.** A countrywoman, a husbandman's wife.
- cōlōnia, es. f.** 1. † An abode. 2. A colony (for the condition of a Roman colony, see Smith, *Dict. Ant.* in voc.). 3. The body of colonists.
- cōlōnious, a, um. adj.** Of, belonging to, coming from a colony.
- cōlōnus, i. m.** 1. A husbandman, a farmer. 2. A colonist, a settler. 3. §An inhabitant.
- cōlor, ēria. m.** 1. Colour, hue, complexion (lit. and metaph. of affairs, etc.). 2. Condition, character, style. 3. Bright colour, brilliancy, beauty. 4. Embellishment, attractive, ornament. 5. Pretext, excuse, colouring.
- cōlōro, as. v. a.** 1. To colour, give a hue, or complexion to (lit. and metaph.). 2. Esp. to render brown, swarthy.
- coloratus, a, um.** §Swarthy.

- ‡*colossēus*, a, um. and ‡*colossalēus*, a, um. *adj.* Colossal.
- ‡*colossus*, i. m. A colossus.
- ‡*colōstrum*, i. m. more usu. in *pl.* 1. The first milk given by a cow after calving, biestring. 2. ‡A term of endearment.
- cōlūber*, bri. m., *cōlūbra*, se. f. A snake, a serpent.
- cōlūbrifer*, éra, érum. *adj.* Bearing serpents, having snakes for hair.
- ‡*cōlūbrinus*, a, um. *adj.* Of or like a snake, cunning.
- cōlūm*, i. n. A strainer, a colander.
- cōlūmba*, se. f., and *columbus*, i. n., and §*cōlumbīlus*, i. m. A dove, a pigeon.
- ‡*cōlūmbar*, éris. n. A collar (like the hole in a dovecote).
- ‡*cōlumbārium*, i. n. A pigeon-house, a dovecote.
- cōlumbārius*, i. m. A pigeon-keeper.
- cōlumbīnus*, a, um. *adj.* Of or like a pigeon or dove.
- cōlūmella*, se. f. A small column or pillar.
- cōlūmen*, Inis. n. 1. A height, the highest point. 2. A gable. 3. A support, prop: *columen amicorum Antonii*, the chief one of the friends of Antony, Cic.
- cōlūnna*, se. f. 1. A column, a pillar. 2. *Columna Mænia* (Mænia sometimes understood), a pillory in the Forum: *excelsā columnā*, in the lofty heaven, Cic. (in verse); *tanquam demissa columnā in mare de celo descendit*, as a waterspout descends from the sky to the sea, Lucr.
- ‡*cōlūnis*, e. *adj.* Safe.
- cōlūnnarium*, i. n. A tax on the pillars of a house.
- cōlūnnarius*, i. m. A man who has been punished at the pillory (see *columna*), a bankrupt, an insolvent.
- ‡*cōlūnnatus*, a, um. *adj.* Supported by pillars: *os cōlūnnatum*, a man's head or face leaning on his hand.
- cōlūrnus*, a, um. *adj.* Of hazel.
- cōlūs*, i, more usu. ñs. f. A distaff.
- cōma*, se. f. 1. Hair. 2. §A leaf, foliage, even grass (esp. in *pl.*). 3. §Wool. 4. (In *pl.*) Streams of light, rays.
- §*cōmans*, antis, and ‡*cōmatus*, a, um. 1. With long, flowing hair. 2. With horsehair crest (of a helmet).
- ‡*cōmarchus*, i. m. [κώμης ἀρχός.] A burgomaster, a mayor.
- cōmbībo*, is, bi, bītum. v. a. To drink, to drink up, to imbibe (lit. and metaph.).
- cōmbībo*, ñnis. m. A drinking companion.
- cōmbīro*, is, usi, ustum. v. a. 1. To burn. 2. (Metaph.) To destroy: *ut Semela est cōbustus*, how he was consumed with the love of Semele, Prop.; *comburere diem*, to pass the day jovially, Plaut.
- cōmēdo*, is (old 2nd sing. *comes*), ñdi, ñsum. v. a. 1. To eat, to eat up, to devour (lit. and metaph.). 2. To squander: *quem comes*, whom you are eating out of house and home, Plaut.
- cōmēs*, Itis. m. f. A companion, associate, comrade (when an older person is spoken of as *comes* of a boy, an idea of taking care of him is implied). 2. An attendant, (in *pl.*) the retinue (of a magistrate, etc.), the court.
- cōmētes*, se. m. [κομῆτης.] A comet.
- cōmīce*. *adv.* In a comic manner, as in a comedy.
- cōmīcūs*, a, um. *adj.* Comic, of, in, or like a comedy; (m. as subst.) a comic writer. 2. ‡A comic actor.
- cōmīs*, is. *adj.* Courteous, affable, civil.
- cōmissābundus*, a, um. *adj.* 1. Revelling, riotous. 2. ‡Decked out as for a banquet.
- cōmissatio*, ñnis. f. A revel, a riotous feast, a festive procession.
- cōmissātor*, oris. m. A reveller, one who joins a festive procession: *iste cōmissatores conjurationis*, that gang of debauched conspirators, Cic.; *cōmissator libellus*, a book read at revels, Mart.
- cōmissor*, éris. v. dep. To revel, to feast, to join a festive procession.
- cōmītas*, étis. f. Courtesy, affability, civility.

cōmītātus, ūs. m. 1. A band of companions, an escort, a convoy, a retinue, a band, a multitude. 2. Companionship.

cōmīter. adv. Courteously, civilly.

cōmītālis, e. adj. Of, belonging to the comitia: comitiales homines, men who attended the comitia to sell their votes, Plaut.

cōmītātus, ūs. m. The assembly of people in the comitia.

cōmītium, i. n. 1. (In sing.) The place where the comitia were held.

2. Any place of assembly. 3. (In pl.) The assembly of the people at Rome: in some they voted in curiae, in others in centuries, in others in tribes. See Smith, *Dict. Ant.* in voc.—Comitia Consulum, comitia for the election of consuls, Liv.

cōmīto, as. v. a.; also, and in prose more usu., cōmītor, āris. v. dep. To accompany, to attend, to escort: [cum quidam quæreret quid ei cæcitas attulisset respondit] puer ut uno esset comitator, that he had the more need of the attendance of, or that he had the additional attendance of, one servant, Cic.

commīcūlo, as. v. a. To stain, to pollute, to defile.

commāndūco, as. v. a. To eat.

commānīpūlāris, is. m. A soldier in the same manipulus.

commārītus, i. m. A fellow husband.

commētātus, ūs. m. 1. † A passage through a passage. 2. Leave of absence, furlough. 3. †A train, a company of travellers, a caravan. 4. A marsh, a passage: duobus commētibus exercitum reportare constituit, he determined to bring his army back at two passages, to make two passages for that purpose, Cæs. 5. Provisions, supplies of all kinds for an army: commētātus argentarius, profit made by dealing in money, Plaut.

commēdītor, āris. v. dep. 1. To meditate on. 2. To resemble, to remember one of.

commēmēni. v. def. To remember, to recollect.

commēmōrābilis, e. adj. Worthy of being commemorated, memorable.

commēmōrātio, onis. f. Mention (usu. honourable, but not always), commemoration.

commēmōro, as. v. a. 1. To call to mind, to bring to one's mind. 2. To mention, to commemorate (sometimes c. de and abl.).

commēndābilis, e. adj. commendable, praiseworthy.

commēndātīcīus, a, um. adj. Recommendatory: literæ commēdātīcīus, letters of introduction, Cic.

commēndātīo, onis. f. Recommendation, commendation.

commēdātōr, oris. m., f. commēdātītrix, Icīs. A recommender, a commander.

commēndo, as. v. a. 1. To recommend (to one's protection, etc.). 2. To recommend, make agreeable, acceptable, to introduce favourably (pass. part. used as adj.): quæ res commēdātior erit memorīe hominū sempiternæ, what can better deserve to be recommended to the everlasting recollection of mankind? Cic.; a me commēdātissimus, most warmly recommended by me, Cic.

commentārium, i, and dim. commentariolum, i. 1. A memorandum or note book. 2. A treatise, a commentary.

commentātīo, onis. f. 1. Careful meditation, consideration. 2. †A treatise, a dissertation.

commentātīcīus, a, um. adj. 1. New, newly invented. 2. Imaginary. 3. Fabricated, false, falsely alleged.

commentātōr, oris. v. dep. 1. To meditate on, to weigh, to consider. 2. To discuss, to dispute (sine c.). 3. To devise, to invent, to contrive (part. used in pass. sense): commentata oratio, a seriously pondered speech, Cic; also †commento: ora commentavi; I have marked his face, i. e. beaten it, Plaut.

commentātōr, oris. m. An inventor.

commentātūm, i. n. A contrivance, invention, fiction, a feigned tale.

- commensatus, a, um.** part. from comminiscor, q. v. (used also as adj.). False, fictitious.
- commeo, as. v. s.** 1. To go to and fro. 2. To go to, to frequent (c. ad or in and acc., or c. adv. loci).
- commercium, i. a.** 1. Commerce, traffic. 2. A right of trading. 3. †An article of commerce (usu. in pl.). 4. †A mart, a market. 5. Intercourse, communication: commercium habere cum Musis, to have dealings with the Musea, Cic.; nec habet ullum cum virtute commercium, nor has it any connection with virtue, Cic.; bellum commercia Turnus sustulit ista, Turnus put an end to that interchange of kindness at times permitted even in war, Virg.
- commercioor, āris. v. dep.** To trade together, to buy.
- commēroo, ea. v. a.**; also †**commērcoor. v. dep.** 1. To deserve, to merit; (often to deserve punishment; therefore) 2. †To commit a crime, to offend.
- commētior, Iris, mensus sum. v. dep.** 1. To measure. 2. To proportion (c. cum and abl.).
- †commēto, as. v. s.** To go frequently.
- commīgro, as. v. a.** To go, to remove, to migrate.
- commilitium, i.** 1. A being, a fellow-soldier. 2. Companionship.
- commilito, ūnis. m.** A fellow-soldier, a comrade.
- commīnātio, ūnis. f.** Threatening.
- commingo, is, inxi, iustum. v. a.** To defile by making water on.
- commīniscoor, āris, mentus sum. v. dep.** To devise, to invent, to contrive.
- commīnor, āris. v. dep.** To threaten.
- commīnno, is, ui, titum. v. a.** 1. To make small, to break to pieces, to crush. 2. To diminish, to lessen. 3. To defeat, to subdue, to break (the spirit).
- commīnus. adv.** [cum manus.] 1. Hand to hand, in close combat. 2. Near, coming close to (in Prop. c. acc. or c. dat.): jacto qui semine comminus arva inequitor, who after having sown the seed presses on the field immediately (or according to another interp.) with his hand, i. e. with a harrow guided by his hand, Virg.
- commīsoco, es, ui, mistum. v. a.** To mingle, to mix, to combine (c. cum and abl. or sc. abl. or c. inter and acc.).
- commīserātio, ūnis. f.** A part of a speech meant to raise compassion.
- commīserescit. v. impers.** It moves to pity.
- commīsēror, aria. v. dep.** 1. To pity. 2. To excite pity (as an orator).
- commīssio, onis. f.** 1. A beginning or engaging in games or a battle. 2. A contest. 3. †A declamation.
- commīssum, i. a.** 1. That which is committed to one, a secret. 2. That which is committed, an offence, a crime. 3. †Forfeiture.
- commīssūra, ss. f.** A joint, a seam, a uniting.
- †commītigo, as. v. a.** To mitigate, to soften.
- commītto, is, misi, missum. v. a.** 1. To join together, to join, to unite. 2. To bring together either for comparison, or in contest, to compare, to set fighting: desiste manum committere Teucris, cease to fight with the Trojans, Virg. 3. To begin (esp. a battle, a contest, games, etc., once even of a legal trial). 4. To do (esp. wrong, injustice), to commit, offend: quasi committeret contra legem, as if he were offending against the law, Cic. 5. To give cause, to act so (esp. wrongly) as to give cause (c. ut and subj.): ego nolo quenquam civem committere ut morte multandus sit, I do not wish any citizen to render himself liable to the penalty of death, Cic.; non est meum committere ut negligens videar, it will not do for me to let myself seem careless, Cic. 6. To incur (a penalty). 7. (In pass.) To be forfeited as a penalty. 8. To commit, to entrust (c. dat. or c. in and acc.) (this construction not used of entrusting to a person): committat se in id conclave, he ventured into

- that room, Cic.; discrimen omne committunt, they run every risk, Quint.
 commōde, and dim. +commōdūle. *adv.* 1. Conveniently, advantageously.
 2. Courteously.
- commōdītas, atis. *f.* 1. Fitness, suitableness, convenience, advantage.
 2. Courtesy, kindness.
- commōdō, as. v. *a.* 1. To furnish, to supply, to give. 2. To serve,
 be serviceable to, to oblige (a person), (*c. dat.*). 3. +To fit, to
 adapt.
- commōdūm, i, and dim. commōdūlūm, i. *n.* 1. A convenient opportunity:
 cum erit commodum tuum, when it is convenient to you, Cic. 2. Con-
 venience, advantage. 3. Pay, wages (for public service). 4. +A
 privilege. 5. That which is supplied or lent, a loan.
- commōdūm. *adv.* Opportunely, seasonably: commodum discesseras quum
 Trebatius venit, you had just gone when Trebatius came, Cic.
- commōdūs, a, um. *adj.* 1. Adapted to, suitable, fit, convenient, agree-
 able. 2. (Of persons) Obliging, friendly, civil, courteous. 3. +Well
 arranged, exactly measured, proper (in amount or size)
- +commōdīor, Iris. *v. dep.* To set in motion.
- commōnēscīo, Is, fēci, factum. *v. a.* 1. To remind. — 2. To men-
 tion.
- commōneo, es, ui, Itum. *v. a.* To remind (*c. gen.* or *c. de* and *abl.* or *a.* *ut*
 and *subj.*).
- commōnstro, as. o. *a.* To point out.
- commōratiō, onis. *f.* 1. An abiding, a dwelling, an abode. 2. Delay,
 a dwelling on some particular point.
- commōrīor, ēris, mortuus sum. *v. dep.* To die together, to die.
- commōrōr, ēris. *v. dep.* 1. To remain, to tarry, to abide. 2. To
 continue (in a condition, etc.). 3. To dwell on (a topic). 4. +To
 detain.
- commōtīo, ḍnis. *f.* Commotion, agitation, a rousing.
- commōtiuncīla, se. *f.* Slight indisposition, slight agitation.
- commōtūs, a, um. *part.* of seq., but used also as *adj.* c. compar. Unsettled,
 disturbed. 2. Excited, angry.
- commōveo, es, mōvi, motum. *v. a.* 1. To move, to stir. 2. To re-
 move, to cause to retire. 3. To agitate, to shake, to disturb, to dis-
 quiet, to provoke, to rouse, to excite.
- commōfīcātīo, ḍnis. *f.* 1. A making common, a communicating, a giving
 a share of. 2. A figure of speech, in which the orator seems to take the
 opinion of his hearers.
- commōfīcōo, as. To communicate to, to give a share of to (*c. cum* and *abl.*
 pers., more rarely *c. dat.*). 2. To communicate with, i. e. to consult
 (*c. cum* and *abl.*, or in Cæs. *c. dat.* pers. and *de* and *abl.* of the subject).
 3. To share: communicabo te mensā meā, I will let you share my table,
 Plaut. 4. To unite.
- commōfinio, Is, Ivi, Itum. *v. a.* To fortify on all sides, to fortify.
- commōfinio, ḍnis. *f.* Communion, mutual participation, share.
- commōnia, e. *adj.* 1. Common as shared with others. 2. Common,
 i. e. usual, ordinary. 3. Affable, courteous: communia loca, public
 places, Cic.; communis loci, common topics, Cic.; commune exordium, a
 general preface, appropriate to any side or question. n. commune, as
 subst., the community, the whole people, the state.
- commōnītās, ātis. *f.* 1. community, fellowship, intercourse, participation.
 2. Courteousness, affability.
- commōnīter. *adv.* Together, in common, jointly.
- commōrmuro, as. v. *a.* To murmur, to mutter.
- commōtābilis, e. *adj.* Changeable, that may be changed.
- commōtātīo, ḍnis. *f.* and +commutatus, fīs. *m.* Change, alteration.
- commōtū, as. v. *a.* 1. To change, to alter. 2. To exchange.
- cōmo, is, mōpi, mōptum. *v. a.* To dress the hair (often *c. acc.* of the hair, or
 head): simulatum compata dolorem, arraying herself in feigned woe, Lucan.

- cōmēdia, m. f. [κωμῳδία.] Comedy.
- cōmēdus, a. um. adj. Of comedy, (*m.* as *subst.*) a comic actor.
- ‡cōmōsus, a. um. adj. With long hair.
- compactio, ōnia. f. A joining together, a fastening together.
- compactus, a. um. part. from compaciscor (not used). Having made a bargain.—*n.* as *subst.*, a bargain, an agreement, a compact.
- compactus, a. um. part. pass. (from compingo, q. v. as adj.). Strong compact.
- compāges, ia. f., also Scōmpāgo, Inia. f. A joining together, a joint, anything that is strongly put together, that holds firmly.
- compar, īris. adj. Equal, like (*m.* as *subst.*). 1. A fellow, a mate, a consort. 2. A rhetorical figure, in which the several members of a sentence have an equal number of syllables.
- compārabilis, e. adj. Comparable to, that may be compared.
- compārāte. adv. Comparatively, by comparison with something else.
- compārātio, ōnia. f. 1. A comparing, a comparison. 2. A relation, a ratio, a proportion. 3. Division by mutual agreement. 4. (In the speech of an advocate) A set off, a balancing a good deed of the defendant against the crime now imputed. 5. A preparing, preparation. 6. The procuring, getting, providing.
- compārātivus, a. um. adj. Comparative, arrived at by comparison (an opinion etc.).
- †comparco, is, pōperci (no sup.), v. a. To save, to lay up.
- compāreo, ea, ui. (no sup.) v. a. To appear, to be visible, to be evident.
2. To be present. 3. To exist.
- compāro, as. v. a. 1. To put together, to join (sometimes inter se). 2. To match (for a contest, etc.). 3. To put by the side of as equal, to compare, to place in comparison. 4. To divide by mutual agreement, (of consuls choosing their respective provinces). 5. To prepare to provide. 6. To acquire, procure, obtain, get. 7. To arrange, to settle: sex (tribunos) ad intercessionem comparare, they procured six (or prevailed on, or gained over six) to interpose their veto, Liv.
- compasco, is, pāvi, pastum. v. a. and n. To feed together.
- compascūns, a. um. adj. Being a common pasture.
- ‡compādio, Is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. To fetter, to shackle.
- compellātio, ōnia. f. 1. An accosting, an address. 2. Sometimes esp. in the way of reproof, reproach.
- compello, as. v. a. 1. To accost, to address. 2. Sometimes in the way of reproof, to reprove, reproach. 3. To summon before a court of justice, to arraign.
- compello, is, pōlli, pulsūm. v. a. 1. To drive together, bring together assemble. 2. To drive (in any direction), to guide, to direct. 3' To impel, compel, force, constrain.
- compendiarius, a. um. adj. Short, like a short cut.
- compendium, i. n. 1. Gain (esp. one made by saving anything), a saving. 2. Saving of time, compression of language, brevity. 3. A shorter road than usual, a short cut. 4. †A short time.
- compensātio, ōnis. f. A balancing together, compensation: hāc utitur compensatione sapiens, the wise man balances the question in this way, Cic.
- compenso, as. v. a. 1. To balance together, to weigh one against the other, to compensate. 2. §To receive or have as compensation.
- compērendinātio, ōnia. f., and compērendinatus, ūs. m. An adjournment (strictly only till the next day but one, but used also of those for a longer period).
- compērendīno, as. v. a. To adjourn, to prorogue.—See above.
- compērō, Is, pēri, pertum. v. a. To find out, to learn, to discover: compertum ego habeo, I am quite sure, Sell; so, compertum est mihi (sometimes this passive form is followed by de and abl.).
- compes, ēdis. f. [pea.] A fetter, a shackle, any chain or bond (lit. and metaph.).

compesco, *is*, *ui*. no sup. *v. a.* 1. To check, to repress, to curb, to quench (thirst, etc.). 2. \dagger To forbear.

compētitor, *ōris. m. f.* *tītrix, Icīs.* A competitor.

compēto, *Is*, *Ivi, Itum. v. a.* 1. $\ddot{\imath}$ To coincide, to agree (of events). 2. $\ddot{\imath}$ To correspond to. 3. To be sufficient for, suitable for, fit for (usu. c. ad and acc.). 2. $\ddot{\imath}$ To belong to, be due to (c. in and acc.).

compilātio, *ōnis. f.* A stripping off and collecting, a compilation.

compilo, *as. v. a.* To strip, to plunder, to pillage.

compingo, *is*, *pāgi, pāctum. v. a.* 1. To put together, fasten together. 2. To thrust into, to confine in (c. in and acc.).

compitālis, *e. adj.* Of croas roads ; (*n. pl. as substant.*) a festival annually celebrated at the cross roads in honour of the Lares Compitales.

compitālicius, *a, um. adj.* Of the Compitalia.—See above.

compitūm, *i. n.* A place where several roads meet, a cross road, a road.

$\ddot{\imath}$ complāceo, *es, ui, Itum. v. a.* To please.

complāno, *as. v. a.* 1. To level, to make level. 2. To rase to the ground.

complector, *ēria, plexus sum. v. dep.* 1. To encircle, enfold, surround. 2. To embrace (lit. and metaph.). 3. To esteem, to regard affectionately, to love as a friend, to be attached to the interests of. 4. To comprise, to comprehend. 5. To understand.

complēmentūm, *i. n.* That which completes, a complement.

compleco, *es, ēvi, étum. v. a.* 1. To fill up, to fill, to complete (esp. in number). 2. To provide abundantly (an army with stores, etc.). 3. To complete, to finish, to perform (a promise) : Gorgia^q centum et septem complevit annos, Gorgia lived 107 years, Cic.; so, complērat genitor sua fata, my father had completed his allotted time of life, Ov.

completus, *a, um. part. of complex*, also as *adj.* Complete.

complexio, *ōnis. f.* 1. A combination. 2. A summary. 3. A sentence, a period. 4. The conclusion in a syllogism. 5. A logical dilemma.

complexus, *ūs. m.* from complector.

complexus, *ūs. m.* 1. An embrace, an enfolding, an encircling. 2. Affectionate regard. 3. The object of such regard, a bosom friend (only once) : si in Cæsaris complexum venire posset, if he could come to close quarters with Cæsar, Cæa.

complico, *as, avi, later ui.* To fold up, to fold.

$\ddot{\imath}$ complōdo, *is, si, sum. v. a.* To clap (the hands).

complōrātio, *ōnis. f.*, and **complōrātūs**, *ūs. m.* Wailing, lamentation.

complōro, *as. v. a.* To bewail, lament, deplore.

complūres, *a. adj. pl.* Several, many, very many, more.

$\ddot{\imath}$ complūries, *adv.* Many times.

$\ddot{\imath}$ complūscili, *as, a. adj. pl.* Many, several.

$\ddot{\imath}$ complūvium, *i. n. [pluo.]* A space in the middle of a house to collect the rain-water from the roof and convey it to a cisterne.

compōno, *is, pōsui, pōslūm. v. a.* 1. To place together, bring together, unite, join. 2. To compose (a book or a statement), to write. 3. To invent (esp. falsehoods, etc.). 4. To arrange, to place in order, to regulate. 5. \S To lay up, to store up. 6. To settle, to agree upon, to adjust. 7. To settle, appease, to put an end to (war, enmity, etc.). 8. To place side by side, to match (for a contest, etc.). 9. To place side by side so as to compare. 10. To adopt, make suitable to (c. ad and acc.). 11. \S To lay out (a dead body), to bury : regina se composit, the queen placed herself, i. e. lay down, Virg.; ante diem componet vesper, evening will first end the day, Virg.—See Compositus.

comporto, *as. v. a.* To bring together, to collect, to bring, to convey.

compos, *ōtis. adj. m. f.* Having the power over, the control over (usu. c. gen., sometimes c. abl.) : compos mentis, in one's senses, Cic.; corpore atque animo vix p̄e gaudio compotes, scarcely masters of themselves, in either

mind or body, from joy, Liv.; *compos voti, compos spci*, having gained their wishes, their hopes, Ov., Liv.; *compos prædā ingenti*, having gained a great booty, Liv.

composita. *adv.* In a well-arranged or orderly manner, neatly.

compōsitus, ōnis. *f.* 1. A putting together, uniting, combining, union, connection. 2. Coherence, consistency. 3. A composition, a writing, a treatise. 4. Arrangement, disposition (of things). 5. A reconciliation, the adjustment of a quarrel, etc. 6. A compact, an agreement. 7. A bringing together (people, so as to match them for a contest).

compōltor, ūris. *m.* One who arranges, frames, sets in order.

†compōlūra, ū. *f.* Arrangement.

compōsitus, a, um. *part.* of compōno, q. v., used also as *adj. c. compar.* and *superl.* 1. Fictitious, false. 2. Well-arranged, skilfully conducted, well executed, elegant. 3. Well prepared (*c. ad* and *acc.* of the object). 4. *†Calm, sedate.* 5. *†Compound.*

compōtārio, ūnis. *f.* A drinking party.

†compōtio, is. *v. a.* To make partaker of (*c. abl.* or *gen.* *rei*).

compōtor, ūris. *m., f.* compōtrix, Icis. A fellow-drinker, fellow-reveller.

compransor, ūris. *m.* A companion at dinner, a fellow-feaster.

comprēcātiō, ūnis. *f.* Supplication, prayer to a deity.

comprēcoor, ūris. *v. dep.* To pray to, to supplicate, to implore.

comprehendo, and sync. prēndo, is, di, sum. *v. a.* To take hold of, take, seize, catch hold of. 2. *§To catch at:* ignem comprehendendo, to catch fire, Cic. 3. To seize, arrest, apprehend. 4. To detect (a crime), to discover. 5. To comprehend, to apprehend, to understand: si quam opinionem jam mentibus vestris comprehendistis, if you have already adopted any opinion in your minds, Cic. 6. To comprise, to comprehend, to sum up: rem eandem comprehenderas, he had explained or discussed the same matter, Cic.; comprehendere multos amicitiā, to embrace many in friendship, Cic.; quæ memoriā comprehendisti, which you have cherished in your recollection, Cic.

comprehensio, ūnis. *f.* 1. A seizing, a laying hold of. 2. Arrest, apprehension. 3. Comprehension, perception. 4. A sentence, a period. 5. (In rhetoric) Style, form of expression.

compresso. *adv.* Briefly, concisely.

compressio, ūnis. *f.*, and compressus, ūs. *m.* 1. Compression. 2. *†An embrace.*

comprimo, is, pressi, pressum. *v. a.* 1. To press together, to press, to squeeze, to make close, dense. 2. To embrace. 3. To restrain, to check, to repress, to hold back. 4. To suppress, keep to oneself, conceal. 5. To suppress, put an end to (a sedition, tumult, etc.), to silence (conscience), to tranquillize: compressis (quod aiunt) manibus sedes, you are sitting, as the saying is, with your arms folded, Liv.

comprobātio, ūnis. *f.* Approval.

comprobātor, ūris. *m.* One who approves.

comrōbo, as. *v. a.* 1. To approve of. 2. To acknowledge. 3. To prove, to verify, to establish the truth of.

comprōmissum, i. *n.* A mutual promise to abide by arbitration.

comprōmitto, is, misi. *v. a.* To make a compromissum.

comptus, a, um. *part.* from *como*, q. v., also as *adj. c. compar.*, etc. Adorned, elegant.

†comptus, ūs. *m.* Ornament of the hair, dressed hair.

compungo, is, nxi, netum. *v. a.* 1. To prick, to sting. 2. To brand. 3. *†To dazzle.*

†comptūtārio, ūnis. *f.* Reckoning, computation.

computo, as. *v. a.* To compute, to reckon, to count, to make a calculation: facies tua computat annos, your face counts up (i. e. betrays your age), Juv.

†† compūtresco, is, rui. no sup. *v. n.* To putrefy, to rot.

ſeñāmen, Inis. *n.* An effort, a struggle.

cōnātum, i. n., and *cōnātus*, fū. m. An attempt, endeavour, effort. 2.

An inclination for, a willingness to make an effort for (c. ad and acc.).

concedēs, is. f., esp. in *pl.* A barricade of trees cut down.

concālēfācio, ls. fēci, factum. v. a. To warm all through.

†concālēo, es, ui, and in *prea.* and *imperf.* *concālesco*, is. v. n. To grow warm, be warm, get warm, (metaph.) to be warmed with love.

concalleco, is, ui, no sup. v. a. To become callous, hardened, experienced.

†concāmēro, as. v. a. To arch over.

†concāstigo, as. v. a. To chastise severely.

concāvo, as. v. a. 1. To hollow out. 2. To bend, to curve.

concāvus, a, um. adj. Hollow, hollowed out, vaulted, arched.

concedēo, is, cessi, cessum. v. a. and n. 1. (n.) To go away, withdraw, depart, retire. 2. To give way to, yield to (c. dat.). 3. To surrender. 4. To pass into, to pass over to (from one condition to another), to come under (c. in and acc.). 5. To grant, allow, permit, concede; (pass. often as impers.) it is permitted, it is granted. 6. To give up to, abandon from regard to, make over to: multi peccata liberūm parentum misericordiae concesserunt, many have pardoned the offences of the children out of pity to the parents, Cic.; concedite sylva, farewell, ye woods, Virg.

conclēbro, as. v. a. 1. To haunt, to frequent. 2. To pursue (studies, etc.) vigorously. 3. To celebrate, to solemnise. 4. To celebrate, to panegyrise. 5. To make known, to publish: alma Venus quæ terras concelebras, genial Venus, thou who fillest the earth with life, Lucr.

concentio, onis. f., and *concentus*, fū. m. A singing together, harmony. 2. Agreement, concord, unanimity.

†concentrio, as. v. a. To assemble by centuries, to collect.

conceptio, onis. f. 1. Conception, a becoming pregnant. 2. A drawing up of legal formulas.

conceptus, fū. m. 1. Conception, pregnancy. 2. *†A collection.*

concorpo, is, p̄si, ptum. v. a. 1. To tear to pieces. 2. (Metaph.) To abuse, to revile.

concertātio, ònis. f. Contest, esp. dispute, controversy.

†concoertātor, òria. m. A rival.

concertātōrius, a, um. adj. Controversial.

concerto, as. v. a. 1. To contend with, to rival. 2. To dispute.

concessio, onis. f. 1. An allowing, a granting, a giving leave, permission. 2. Admission, confession of error.

†concesso, as. v. a. To cease, to desist.

concessus, fū. m., only in *abl. sing.* Concession, permission, leave.

concha, sc. f. 1. A shell, esp. an oyster shell. 2. A pearl. 3. *§The trumpet of the Triton, any trumpet.* 4. A vessel for holding oil, unguenta, salt, etc.; a cruet, a saltcellar.

conchēs, a, um. Concha bacca, a pearl, Virg.

conchis, is. f. A kind of French bean.

†conchīta, sc. m. A catcher of shell-fish.

*conchylia*ts, a, um. adj. Purple.

conchylīum, i. n. 1. A shell-fish, an oyster. 2. A fish producing a purple dye, purple. 3. *‡(In pl.) Purple robes.*

concidō, is, cīdi. no sup. v. n. [cādo.] 1. To fall, to fall down, to fall to the ground. 2. Esp. to fall dead, to die, to be slain. 3. To perish, to be destroyed. 4. To fall, to become weaker, to abate (as the wind, authority, etc.): hostes concidunt anima, the enemy lose heart, Cæs.

concidō, is, cīdi, cīsum. v. a. [cādo.] 1. To cut up, to cut to pieces, to defeat, to destroy, to slay. 2. To beat severely, cruelly. 3. To cut to pieces (so as) to weaken, to ruin, to destroy the power, or influence or weight of. 4. To confute, to convict, to condemn. 5. *†To cheat, to ruin.*

concīsco, es, Ivi, Itum; also *imperf.* *concibam*, infin. *concire*, *†3rd sing.*

pres. concit, and *part.* +*concitua.* 1. To assemble together, to collect, to summon. 2. To provoke, to excite, to rouse, to stir up, to disquiet, to agitate.
conciliabulum, *i. n.* A place of assembly, a court of law, a market-place, etc.

conciliatio, onis. f. 1. Connection, union. 2. A bringing or coming together in friendliness, a conciliating, a gaining over to one's side. 3. An acquiring, acquisition. 4. An inclination for (c. ad and acc. of the object).

conciliator, óris. m., f. -atrix, -tricis, dim. f. conciliatricula, sa. 1. One who prepares, who brings about a connection, a conciliator, a match-maker: quae conciliatrix est humanae societatis, which is the chief promoter of intercourse among mankind, Cic.

conciliatus, fia. m. only in abl. Union, connection.

concilio, as. v. a. 1. To bring together, to unite. 2. To unite in friendliness, to make friendly (of others). 3. To conciliate, to gain over. 4. To recommend, make acceptable. 5. To procure, obtain by purchase, to purchase, to acquire in any manner. 6. +To make a bargain. 7. To bring about (peace, love, friendship, for oneself, or between others): favorem ad vulgum conciliabat, it gained him favour with the multitude, Liv.

conciliatus, a, um. part. pass. of seq., used also as *adj.* (c. compar. and superl.). 1. Friendly. 2. Inclined (c. ad and acc.): flore etatis primo Hamilcari conciliatus, introduced to and favourably received by the elder Hamilcar while in the flower of youth, Liv.

concilium, i. n. 1. A meeting, an assembly. 2. Esp. for consultation, a council. 3. Union.

concinne, adv. Neatly, elegantly.

conciinitas, átis, and conciinitudo, Inis. f. Elegance (of style), neatness (of expression), etc.

concoinno, as. v. a. 1. To arrange, to prepare, to bring about. 2. +To render.

conciinus, a, um. adj. 1. Well arranged, elegant, neat. 2. Courteous: ut tibi concinnum est, as is agreeable to yourself, Plaut.

conclino, is, ui, centum. v. a. 1. To sing in concert. 2. To agree, to concede. 3. To sing, to sing of, to celebrate. 4. §To utter ss an oracle.

concio, ónis. f. 1. A meeting, an assembly. 2. A speech addressed to a meeting. 3. A tribune to speak from, a rostrum.

concionabundus, a, um. adj. Making a speech, haranguing.

concionalis, e. adj. 1. Suited to a public assembly. 2. Accustomed to frequent a public assembly (for the purpose of exciting the populace).

concionarius, a, um. adj. Suited to a public assembly.

concionator, óris. m. A haranguer of the people, a demagogue.

concionor, óris. v. dep. 1. To make a speech, deliver a harangue. 2. To declare, proclaim (very rare).

concipio, Is, cœpi, ceptum. v. a. 1. To take, to receive, to catch. 2. To conceive, to become pregnant. 3. To perceive, to apprehend, to conceive, to imagine, to form an idea of. 4. To conceive, to cherish (a feeling of love, hatred, etc., or an idea). 5. To draw up, frame (an expression, a form of words, a treaty, etc.). 6. To announce, to proclaim (as the Roman magistrates announced the auspices, the Latin holidays, etc.).

concise, adv. Briefly, concisely.

concisio, ónis. f. A separating (a paragraph into short sentences)

concensus, a, um., part. pass. from *concido*, used as *adj.* Brief, concise.

concitatio, onis. f. 1. A stirring up, a rousing. 2. Tumult.

concitator, óris. m., and f. +concitatrix, leis. A stirrer up, an exciter.

concitate. adv. Rapidly, impetuously.

concitatus, a, um. part. pass. of seq., used also as *adj.*, c. compar. and

- superl. 1. Impetuosa, rapid : concitato equo, at full gallop, Nep. 2
 Excited, vehement, provoked, indignant.
- conclito, as. v. a. 1. To excite, to stir up, to rouse to rapid motion or action, to instigate, to impel.
- conclitor, ðris. m. One who excites, a stirrer up.
- conclitus, a, um. part. pass. of conciego, q. v., used also as adj. Excited, roused up, provoked. 2. Impetuosa. 3. Hurled (of weapons from an engine) : concitus ad rixam, hastily plunging into quarrels, Cic.
- conciuntilla, as. f. A short harangue.
- conclamatio, ðnis. f. A shouting together, a universal shout.
- conclamo, as, and †conclamito, as. 1. To shout all together, to raise a general shout, to shout. 2. To call out, to exclaim. 3. To call upon (the dead), to bewail, to lament (often in pass. as *impers.*) : ad arma concitatum est, the battle cry (lit. the cry "To arms") was raised, Liv.; clamare vasa, to give the order for packing up the baggage (i. e. for marching); jubet vasa conclamari, he orders the army to prepare to march, Cea.
- conclave, is. n. A room, a chamber.
- conclido, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To shut up, to enclose, to confine. 2. To end, to conclude, to close, to terminate, to round off (a sentence). 3. To conclude (i. e. to infer, to establish as a conclusion).
- conclisse. adv. Harmoniously rounded off (of a sentence, etc.).
- conclisio, ðnis. f. 1. A closing, a shutting in, a blockading, a blockade. 2. An end, a conclusion, a perforation. 3. A conclusion, an inference. 4. The consequence (in a logical argument).
- conclisiunctila, as. f. dim. of prec. An inference.
- †concoctio, ðnis. f. Digestion.
- concoortio, ðnis. f. A supping or dining together.
- concolor, ðris. adj. m. f. Of the same colour, wearing a dress of the same colour.
- †concoptilo, as. v. a. To couple together, to join, to unite.
- concoquo, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To boil up together. 2. To digest. 3. To ripen, to mature. 4. To digest (metaph.), i. e. to tolerate, to put up with. 5. To revolve in one's mind, to ponder on, to consider seriously. 6. To concoct, to devise.
- concordia, as. f. 1. Concord, harmony, agreement, unanimity. 2. Alliance, friendship. 3. The Goddess Concord : cum Pirithoo felix concordia Theseus, with Pirithous his happy friend Theseus, Ov.
- concorditer. adv., compar. -dius, -dissime, etc. Harmoniously, amicably.
- concordo, as. v. a. To agree, to harmonise, to correspond.
- concoors, rdia. adj. Agreeing with, in harmony, united in feeling.
- concrebisco, is, brui. v. a. To gather strength, to increase.
- concredo, is, dildi, ditum. v. a. To entrust, to commit, to consign.
- concremo, as. v. a. To burn, to consume by fire.
- concrepo, as, ui, itam. v. a. 1. To rattle, to make a noise : multitude armis concrepat, the multitude clash their arms, Cea. 2. (As v. a.) To rattle.
- concreso, is, ðvi, ðtum. v. a. 1. To grow together, to congeal, to stiffen. 2. To grow up, to grow.
- concretio, ðnis. f. 1. A condensing, condensation. 2. Concrete matter.
- concretus, a, um. part. pass. of concresco, q. v. 1. Condensed, thick. 2. Congealed, stiffened, clotted (as water with frost, hair with blood, or as frost itself). 3. Concrete, composed of (c. ex and abl.). 4. Grown into, ingrained, inherent: concretus dolor, tearless agony, Ov.; concretum lumen, light growing around, Cic.
- †concretus, ðs. m. Concretion, condensation.
- †concrimino, aris. v. dep. To advance a violent accusation.
- †concretio, as. v. a. To torture.
- †concubinitas, ðs. m. Concubinage.

- concubinus**, *i. m.*, and *f.* -*bina*, *ss.* 1. A concubine. 2. An adulterer.
- concubitus**, *fs. m.* A lying together, connection.
- concupisca nocte**. At the beginning of night, at the time of the first sleep.
- concupiō**, *as. ui*, Itum; and in pres. **concumbo**, *is.* To lie together, to lie with.
- conculoo**, *as. v. a.* To tread on, to trample on, (lit. and metaph.) to crush. 2. To despise.
- concupisco**, *is. Ivi*, Itum (also concupiens, Enn.). *v. a.* To desire, to desire very much, to covet, to seek to obtain.
- +concupiro**, *as. v. a.* To take care of, attend to.
- concourro**, *is. ri*, *rsum. v. n.* 1. To run together, to assemble, to meet. 2. To run (for refuge). 3. To meet in conflict, to encounter (c. inter and acc., or c. cum and abl., more rarely c. contra and acc., §also c. dat.). 4. To concur, (of events) to happen at the same time: concurruntur, they engage in battle, Hor., so Liv.
- concurrētio**, *ōnis. f.* 1. A running together, a flocking to the same place, assembling. 2. A coming together so as to jostle, a jostling. 3. A running about from one place to another, a travelling. 4. Concourse, correspondence, coincidence. 5. ♫ A skirmishing of light troops.
- concurrētor**, *ōris. m.* A skirmisher.
- concurrētio**, *ōnia. f.* 1. A meeting, a concourse. 2. (In rhetoric) A repetition of the same words.
- concurso**, *as. v. n.* 1. ♦To come together. 2. To go to and fro, to hurry about, to travel about.
- concurrētus**, *fs. m.* 1. A coming or flocking together, an assembling, a meeting. 2. A clashing, a meeting in conflict, a conflict, an attack. 3. A concourse, a combination.
- +concessus**, *fs. m.* (only in *abl.*). A shaking.
- conditio**, *īs, ussi, ussum. v. a.* 1. To shake together, to shake. 2. To shake up so as to examine, to examine. 3. To agitate, to disturb, to distract, to disquiet, to excite. 4. §To rouse. 5. §To strike together, to clash.
- +conditūlūm**, *i. n.* A little ring for slaves to wear.
- +condēset**, *v. impers.* It is becoming.
- +condēōro**, *as. v. a.* To adorn excessively.
- +condemnator**, *orū. m.* One who procures the conviction or condemnation of.
- condēmo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To convict, to condemn (c. gen. or *abl.* of the crime, more rarely c. de and *abl.*, c. ad and acc. of the punishment, ♫c. *abl.*). 2. To condemn, i. e. to disapprove. 3. To procure the conviction or condemnation of.
- condēno**, *as. and +condenseo, es*, no perf. *v. a.* To condense, to consolidate, to bring into close order.
- condēnsus**, *a. um. adj.* Dense, thick, closely crowded.
- condicō**, *is. xi, etum. v. a.* 1. To talk over with, to agree with, to agree in appointing, to appoint, to fix: cum mihi condixisset, as he had engaged himself to me (to dinner), Cic.
- +condignus**, *a. um. adj.* Worthy.
- condimentū**, *i. n.* Seasoning (lit. and metaph.).
- conditio**, *īs, ivi*, Itum. *v. a.* 1. To season, to spice. 2. To preserve, to pickle. 3. To embalm. 4. To give a seasoning or relish, (metaph.) to embellish, to make attractive, to make less unpleasant.
- condiscipūlātus**, *fs. m.* The being a schoolfellow.
- condiscipūlus**, *i. m., and f. -īla, ss.* A schoolfellow.
- condisco**, *is. dīdīci*, no sup. To learn with, to learn thoroughly.
- conditio**, *ōnis. f.* [fr. *condō*.] 1. Condition (in every sense), state, situation. 2. Condition, terms of an agreement, stipulation. 3. An op-

portunity of settling (a daughter in marriage), a giving in marriage, a marriage. 4. An intrigue, (or personified) an object of intrigue, a gallant: nullā conditio, onis. f. [fr. condio.] A seasoning.

conditor, óris. m. [condo.] A builder, a founder, a maker, an author.

†conditórium, i. n. A coffin, a funeral urn.

conditus, a, um. part. fr. condo, q. v.

conditus, a, um. part. pass. fr. condio, used also as adj. (c. compar. and superl.) 1. Savoury. 2. Elegant, acceptable (of a speech).

condo, is, didi, ditum. v. a. 1. To put together, to compose (a book), to build, to found, to establish. 2. To lay up, store up: condo aliquem in carcerem, to throw a man into prison, Cic., Liv. 3. To preserve, to pickle. 4. To hide, to conceal. 5. To bury (metaph.): ensem in pectus, or in pectore, to bury a sword in his breast, Virg., Ov. 6. To spend the day: cantando condere soles, to sing till sunset, to see the sunset while singing (like the expression in the Greek epigram, Ἡλίος δὲ λέσχη κατεδύσας): condo lustrum: to purify the people at the close of the census, to close the census.

condōcio, is, fēci, factum, and condōcio, es, ui, etum. v. a. To teach, to train.

condōlesco, is, ui, Itum. v. a. To grieve excessively, to be in pain.

condōnatiō, ónis. f. A giving away.

condono, as. v. a. 1. To give, to bestow. 2. To give up, to surrender. 3. To remit (a debt), to pardon (c. acc. of the crime or punishment, dat. para.): sibi ut condonarent filium orabat, he entreated them to pardon his son out of regard to his own services, Liv.

†condormio, is, Ivi, Itum, and †condormisco, is. v. a. To sleep.

condicibilis, e. adj. Advantageous.

condoo, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To bring together, to assemble, to collect. 2. To unite. 3. To hire, to farm, to contract for, to contract to do. 4. To borrow. 5. (As v. impers., though hoc, id, or even haec, ea, are sometimes inserted) To conduce, to be beneficial, to be serviceable, to contribute.

conductieius, a, um. adj. Hired, mercenary.

conductio, ónis. f. 1. A connecting. 2. A hiring, renting, farming.

conductor, óris. m. One who hires, rents, farms, contracts for.

conductus, a, um. part. from conduco (*m. plur. as subst.*). Mercenaries, mercenary soldiers; (*n. as subst.*) a hired house.

conduplicatio, ónis. f. Doubling, repetition.

†conduplio, as. v. a. To double.

†conduro, as. v. a. To harden.

†condus, i. m. One who lays up, one who hoards.

†condytus, i. m. A reed.

†confabulator, óris. v. dep. To converse.

†confarreatio, ónis. f. A peculiar form of marriage.

†confarreo, as. v. a. To marry by making an offering of bread.—See Smith's Dicit. of Antiq., in voc. Marriage.

confatellis, e. adj. Connected by a similar fate, fated.

confectio, ónis. f. 1. A making, composing, completing. 2. Chewing, mastication (of food).

confector, óris. m. 1. One who transacts, completes. 2. A destroyer.

confectus, a, um. part. pass. of conficio, q. v. (also) 1. Made, completed. 2. Worn out, exhausted, weakened. 3. Digested.

confarcio, is, si, tum. To cram together, to press close.

confairo, fera, tili, latum. v. a. 1. To bring together, to collect: capita conferunt, they lay their heads together (i. e. consult together), Liv.; coram inter nos conferemus, we will consult together personally, Cic. 2. To confer. 3. To contribute (money), to contribute to, to conduce to (c. ad and acc. of the end, &c. dat.). 4. To connect, to unite. 5. To bring together (esp. in a hostile manner): confero manus, castra, signa, arma

(c. cum and abl.), to fight with ; *mecum confer ait*, fight with me, says he, Ov.; *conferre gradum*, to go to meet (amicably), Virg. 6. To bring together for the purpose of comparison, to compare (c. cum and abl., or c. inter [sc], or c. ad and acc., or c. dat.). 7. To compress. 8. To direct, to turn. 9. ~~To change.~~ 10. To employ upon, to devote to (c. in and acc. of the object). 11. To attribute, to ascribe (usu. c. in and acc.). 12. To postpone, defer. 13. ~~+To adduce.~~ 14. *Confero me, to go, to betake oneself (usu. c. ad and acc.).*

confertim. *adv.* Closely, in close order, in a dense body.

confertus, a, um. part. pass. of *confero*, also as *adj.* (c. compar. and superl.).

1. Filled with, full of (c. abl.). 2. Closely packed, close, dense.

~~†~~*confervēscio, is, fēci, factum. v. a.* To heat, to melt.

conferveo, ea, ui, no sup. v. n. To grow warm, hot (lit. and metaph.).

confessio, onis. f. Confession, acknowledgment.

confessus, a, um. part. of confiteor, q. v., both in act. and pass. sense. 1. Confessing, acknowledging. 2. Confessed, acknowledged, evident, manifest.

confestim. adv. Immediately, instantly.

conficiens, entis. part. of seq.; but also *adj.* (c. comp. and superl.). 1. Efficient, efficacious. 2. Active, diligent in (c. gen. of the work).

conficio, is, fēci, factum. v. a. (pass. conflo, is). 1. To make, to compose, to prepare, to complete, to perfect, to finish. 2. To cause. 3. To ruin, to destroy. 4. To kill. 5. To collect. 6. (*In pass.*) To be deduced from, to follow from (as a conclusion).

confictio, onis. f. Inventing, invention.

confictus, a, um. part. pass. from *confingo*, q. v.

confidens, entis. part. of confido, q. v.; also as adj. (c. compar. and superl.). Confident, bold, audacious.

confidenter. adv. Confidently, boldly, audaciously.

confidentia, ae. f. Confidence, boldness, audacity.

~~†~~*confidentib^{is}quis, a, um. adj.* Speaking boldly.

confide, is, fīsus sum. v. n. 1. To trust, to feel confident. 2. To trust in, to rely on (c. dat.).

configo, is, xi, xum. v. a. 1. To fix, to fasten together, to join. 2. To pierce, to transfix.

confindo, is, fīdi, fissum. v. a. To cleave, to cut asunder.

confingo, is, inxi, iectum. v. a. 1. To make, to form. 2. To devise, to invent (esp. so as to assert falsely).

confinias, a. adj. 1. Bordering on, contiguous (often c. dat.). 2. Akin to, similar ; (*m. as subst.*) a neighbour.

confinium, i. n. A border, a boundary, confines : *mox patuit breve confinium artis et falsi*, it was soon seen how narrow is the boundary between art and falsehood, Tac.

confisco. pass. of *conficio*, q. v.

confirmatio, onis. f. 1. Confirmation. 2. Encouraging, exhortation. 3. An adducing of proofs.

confirmator, oris, pecuniae. One who becomes surety for a sum of money.

~~†~~*confirmitas, atis. f.* Obstinacy.

confirmo, as. v. a. 1. To strengthen, confirm, establish. 2. To encourage (esp. by exhortation), to confirm in loyalty, etc. 3. To establish, to prove. 4. To affirm, to assert positively : *confirma te*, get well, Cic. ; *confirmato corpore*, when you are quite recovered, Cic. ; *nunc erige te et confirma*, now do rouse yourself and take courage, Cic. ; *eos confirmat ut Roman pergerent*, he persuades them to march to Rome, Sall.

~~†~~*confisco, as. v. a.* To confiscate.

confisio, onis. f. Confidence, trust.

confisus, a, um. part. in act. sense for *confido*, q. v.

confiteor, eris, fessus sum. v. dep. 1. To confess, to acknowledge. 2. To indicate, exhibit, make manifest.

confixus, a, um. part. pass. fr. *configo*, q. v.

confagro, *as. a. n.* (very rarely *v. a.*). To burn to destroy by fire.

conficiatura, *sc. f.* The art of melting and casting metal.

conficiatus, *a. um. part. pass.* from **conficio** (*q. v.*), also as *adj.* 1. Made, made up, formed, composed (*c. ex* and *abl.* of the component parts). 2. Got together, collected. 3. Kindled : consensus fratrum conspirans et pene conficiatus, the unanimity of the brothers agreeing, and almost, as one may say, moulded into one will, Cic.

conflictio, *ōnia f.* and **conficietus**, *īta m.* A collision, a conflict.

conficto, *as. v. a.* 1. ¶To strike to the earth, to rain. 2. (*In pass.*) To be afflicted, harassed. 3. **confictor**, *as. v. dep.* To struggle against (*c. cum* and *abl.*: **conficto** used in this sense by Jer.).

configo, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* 1. To strike (one thing) against (another). 2. To compare (more usu. *v. n.*). 3. To be in conflict, to contend, to fight, to struggle (*c. cum* and *abl.*, or *contra* and *acc.*) : cause quae inter se confligunt, conflicting causes, Cic.

confio, *as. v. a.* 1. To blow up, to kindle, (*lit.* and *metsph.*) to inflame (passions, not persons). 2. To fuse metals, to cast, to forge. 3. To bring about, to effect, to produce. 4. To get together, to collect.

confuentes, *iūm. pl. m.* (*subaud. fluvii*): more rarely in *sing.* The junction of any river, esp. the name of the town now called Coblenz.

confuso, *is, xi, xum. v. n.* 1. To flow together, to meet. 2. (*Metaph.*) To flock together, to assemble.

confidio, *īa, fodi, fessum. v. a.* 1. To dig about, to pierce, to transfix, to stab : confidore spero, I hope that it will be, Ter.

confirmatio, *ōnia f.* Conformation, form, shape, arrangement : conf. vocia, tone, voice ; conf. animi, an idea, a notion ; sententiarum ornamenta et conformatio[n]es, ornaments and figures of speech, Cic.

conformo, *as. v. a.* To form, to fashion, to shape, to train.

confosus, *a. um. part. pass.* fr. **confodio** (*q. v.*).

confragosus, *a. um. adj.* (Of paths) Broken, ragged, (*metaph.*) hard.

confrēmo, *is, ui, Itum. v. a.* To roar in concert, to cry out loudly.

confrico, *as, ui, atum. v. a.* To rub.

confringo, *is, frēgi, fractum. v. a.* To break to pieces, to break, to destroy, to put an end to.

configlio, *īa, fūgi, fūgitum. v. a.* To flee (esp. for refuge).

confīgūm, *i. n.* A refuge, a place of refuge.

confundo, *is, fūdi, fūsum. v. a.* 1. To pour together, to mingle, to mix. 2. To confuse, to confound, *i. e.* to mingle so as to cause mistakes, to mingle in disorder. 3. To combine, to unite. 4. ¶To disturb (a treaty). 5. To confuse, perplex, confound. 6. To pour, to diffuse.

confusa, *adv.* Confusedly, in an irregular manner.

confusio, *ōnia f.* A mingling, a combining. 2. Confusion, disorder. 3. ¶Confusion (*i. e.* embarrassment) : crebra oris confusio, his frequent blashes, Tac.

confusus, *a. um. part. pass.* fr. **confundo**; used also as *adj.* (*c. compar.* and *superl.*). 1. Mixed, mingled. 2. Confused, irregular, disorderly. 3. Confused, embarrassed.

confutatio, *ōnia f.* Confutation, refutation.

confūto, *as. v. a.* To confute, to refute.

congelatio, *ōnia f.* A congealing.

congelō, *as. v. a.* 1. To cause to freeze, to congeal. 2. To make hard, to harden : congelat in lapidem, it petrifies him, Ov. 3. (*v. n.*) To freeze, to become hard, stiff : congelat otio, he grows torpid from having nothing to do, Cic.

congrēmatio, *ōnia f.* An embrace.

congrēmo, *is, ui, Itum. v. a.* 1. To groan loudly. 2. (*v. a.*) To lament.

conger, *gri. m.* A conger eel.

congrēsia, *ōti f.* A heap, a pile, a mass, a funeral pile.

congrēo, *is, gesci, gestum. v. a.* 1. To bring together, to collect, to

- amass. 2. To build, to erect, to construct. 3. §To join, to unite.
 4. To heap upon (c. dat.). 5. To compile. 6. To accumulate (on another), to attribute (many things) to.
- þeongrō, ónis. m. A thief.
- þeongerro, ónis. m. A playfellow.
- congestus, fū. m. A heaping up, an accumulation, a heap, a pile.
- þeongiālis, e, and congiārius, a, um. adj. Holding a congius, q. v.
- congiarium, i. s. A largess to the people of oil, wine, or even of money.
- congius, i. m. A liquid measure of about three-quarters of a gallon.
- conglācio, aa. v. n., also conglaclor. pass. or dep. To freeze, to be torpid, inactive.
- þeonglisoo, is. no perf. v. n. To grow up.
- þeonglōbātio, ónis. f. A gathering, a flocking together.
- conglōbo, aa. v. a. To gather into a ball or circle, to collect into a circle.
2. To accumulate, to collect.
- conglōmēro, as. v. a. To roll, to crowd, to press together.
- conglūtinātio, ónis. f. A cementing, a joining together.
- conglūtino, aa. v. a. To cement, to join together, to unite firmly. 2. To contrive, to put a plan together.
- þeongrēcco, aa. v. a. To squander like the Greeks, to squander.
- congrātilātio, ónis. f. Congratulation.
- congrātilōr, óris. v. dep. To congratulate (c. dat. pers.).
- congrēdior, óris, gressus sum. v. dep. 1. To come together, to meet.
2. To meet (in a hostile sense), to encounter, to fight, to contend with (usu. c. cum. and abl.). 3. To meet so as to converse with, to confer with.
- congrēgābilis, e. adj. Easily brought together, sociable.
- congregatio, ónis. f. An assembling, association, society.
- congrēgo, aa. v. a. To assemble, to collect, to unite.
- congressio, ónis. f., and congressus, fū. m. 1. A meeting. 2. +A union. 3. An encounter, a contest.
- congruens, entia. part. of congruo, q. v. 1. (Also as adj.) Agreeing with, corresponding to, consistent with (c. dat.). 2. Uniform. 3. Well-proportioned.
- congruenter. adv. Fitly, suitably, in a corresponding manner.
- þeongruentia, m. Congruity, agreeableness.
- congruo, is, ui, no sup. v. n. 1. To come together. 2. To agree, coincide, be consistent with (c. cum and abl. c. dat. or inter se). 2. To correspond to (sometimes c. ad and acc.). 3. To be fit for, adapted to.
- congruuus, a, um. adj. Corresponding, fit, suitable.
- þeññifer, óra, órum, and þeññiger, ora, erum. adj. Bearing cones.
- conjectio, ónis. f. 1. A hurling. 2. A comparison. 3. An interpretation.
- conjecto, as. v. a. To conjecture, to guess at, to divine: conjectando rem vetustate obrutam, by guessing at a matter the truth of which is buried in antiquity, Liv.
- conjector, óris. m., f. þeconjatrix, Icis. An interpreter of dreams.
- conjectura, m. f. 1. Conjecture, guess. 2. Interpretation of dreams, soothsaying, prophesying.
- conjecturālis, e. adj. Conjectural, proceeding on conjecture.
- conjectus, a, um. part. fr. conjicio, q. v.
- conjectus, fū. m. 1. A throwing together, a throwing, a hurling: vester in me animorum oculorumque conjectus, the direction of your minds and eyes towards me, Cia. 2. +A crowding together, a uniting. 3. +A heap, a pile.
- conjicio, Is, jōci, jectum. v. a. 1. To throw together, to throw. 2. To bring together, to unite. 3. To direct, to turn, to drive, to impel.
4. To guess, to conjecture. 5. To thrust (a weapon into an enemy, a victim, etc.). 6. To squander, to expend (c. in and acc. of the object).
7. To utter. 8. To aim. Conjicio me. 1. To betake oneself to, go to, retire to. 2. To devote oneself to (a study, etc.) (c. ad or in and

aca.) : quæ causa cur in noctem se conjiceret, what the reason was for his making such haste as to travel by night, Cic.; hæc crimina conjecta sunt in tuam diligentiam, these charges are brought against your diligence, Cic.; in metum Thessali conjeceti, the Thessalians being terrified, Liv.; conjectit se in fugam, he took to flight, Cic.

conjugális, e, and **conjúgiális**, e. *adj.* Conjugal, of marriage.

conjugátio, ónis. *f.* 1. A combining. 2. The etymological connection of words.

conjugátor, oris. *m.* One who brings about a union.

conjugíum, i. *n.* 1. +Connection, union. 2. Marriage. 3. §A married person, husband or wife (with ref. to the other).

conjúgo, as. *v. a.* To join, to unite, to connect: congregata verba, words etymologically connected, Cic.

conjuncta. *adv.* 1. Conjointly, jointly. 2. Intimately.

conjunctim. *adv.* Jointly, in common, together.

conjunctio, ónis. *f.* 1. Connection, union. 2. Marriage (rare). 3. Relationship. 4. Friendship, intimacy. 5. Connection of ideas. 6. A conjunction.

conjunctus, a, um. *part. pass.* of seq.; used also as *adj. c. compar.* and superl. (usu. c. dat.). 1. Connected, united. 2. Related, akin. 3. Attached, intimate, devoted to. 4. Bordering on, contiguous to. 5. Conformable to, consistent with: prope conjunctis sententiis, almost unanimously, Cic.—*n.* as *subst.* 1. +A property of bodies (in opp. to a separable accident). 2. Connection.

conjungo, is, nxi, nctum. *v. a.* 1. To join together, to join, to connect, to unite (usu. c. cum and abl., sometimes c. dat.). 2. To continue. 3. To contract (vowels): bellum quod conjungunt reges, a war which the kings carry on in concert, Cic.; quem ego cum Deorum laude conjugeo, whom I put on a level with the Gods, Cic.

conjurátio, ónia. *f.* A confederacy, a combination, a conspiracy.

conjurátua, a, um. *part. pass.* of seq. One who has sworn, who has conspired; (*m. pl.* as *subst.*) conspirator.

conjuro, as. *v. n.*, with *pass. part. conjurátus*. To swear a common oath, to conspire, to combine. 2. To swear.

conjux, ugls. *m. f.* A consort, a husband, a wife.

connecto, is, exui, exum. *v. a.* 1. To connect, to join, to unite (c. cum and abl., or c. dat., or inter se). 2. To subjoin as a logical conclusion.

connexio, ónia. *f.* A logical conclusion.

connexus, a, um. *part. pass.* of prec.; also as *adj. c. compar.* 1. Closely connected. 2. Related to (c. dat.): persequere connexos his funeribus dies, examine the events of the days following these deaths, Cic.; (*n. as subst.*) a logical conclusion, the connection of an argument.

connexus, ña. *m.* Connection, union, combination.

connitor, ñris, nñsis or nixus sum. *v. dep.* 1. To lean upon, to rest upon. 2. To strive, to labour, to strive to reach (sometimes c. ut and subj., or c. ad or in and acc. of the object). 3. To bring forth (as a mother).

conniveo, es, nivi, or nixi, no sup. 1. To close the eyes. 2. To be closed (of the eyes). 3. +§ To be obscured. 4. To wink at, connive at (in sceleribus, Cic.).

connixus, a, um. *part. fr. connitor*, q. v.

connubialis, e. *adj.* Of marriage, conjugal.

connubium, i (abl. connubii, trisyll., Virg.). *n.* 1. Marriage. 2. A right of marriage, of intermarriage.

connopéum, i. *n.* [κόνοπευ.] A gauze net to keep off gnats.

conor, ñris. *v. dep.* To attempt, to endeavour, to undertake.

conquassatio, ónis. *f.* A violent shaking.

conquasso, as. *v. a.* To shake violently.

conquéror, ñris, questus sum. *v. dep.* To complain, to complain of, or at, to bewail, to lament, to express indignation at (an event).

- conquestio, ūnis. *f.*, and *m.* conquestus, ūn. (only in abl.). Complaint, lamentation.
- conquiesco, is, ūvi, ūtum. *v. a.* 1. To rest, to be at rest, to repose (lit. and metaph.). 2. To sleep. 3. To halt (on a march). 4. To be put an end to (of an employment, a war, etc.). 5. To find relaxation (in a pursuit).
- conquiniisco, is, quexi. *v. a.* To stoop down.
- conquirro, is, quisivi, quisitum. *v. a.* 1. To seek for, search for, search out, to seek for in different quarters, to collect.
- conquisite, *adv.* Very carefully.
- conquisitio, onis. *f.* 1. A seeking for, a collecting. 2. A levying (of troops).
- conquistor, oris. *m.* 1. A recruiting officer. 2. +A spy.
- conquistitus, a, um. *part. pass.* of conquirro; used also as *adj.* (c. compar. and superl.). Exquisite, recherché.
- consalutatio, ūnis. *f.* A general greeting.
- consaluto, as. *v. a.* To greet, to salute (of several persons).
- consanescō, is, sānui, no sup. To become well again, to recover.
- consanguineus, a, um. Akin to, related to, (ſm. *f.* as *subst.*) a brother, a sister.
- consanguinitas, atia. *f.* Relationship, consanguinity.
- consuncio, as. *v. a.* To wound severely.
- consolērō, as. *v. a.* To pollute with wickedness.
- consolēratus, a, um. *part. pass.* of prec., also as *adj.* Wicked, depraved.
- conscendo, is, di, sum. *v. a.* 1. To climb up, to mount, to ascend, to go on board (a ship), to embark in (c. acc. or c. in and acc.): conscendi navibus sequor, I put to sea, Virg.
- conscensio, onis. *f.* A climbing up, an embarkation.
- conscientia, as. 1. A knowledge possessed in common. 2. Consciousness, knowledge. 3. Privity. 4. Conscience (good or bad): ne quis modestiam in conscientiam duceret, lest any one should distort their modesty into a consciousness of guilt, Sall.; quis meum in iatius gloriissimi facti conscientiam nomen audivit? who ever heard my name mentioned among the accomplices in that most glorious achievement? Cic.
- conscindo, is, scilde, scissum. *v. a.* 1. To cut or tear to pieces. 2. To attack (with abuse): sibilis conscius, hissed off, Cic.
- conscisco, Is, ivi. *pres. infin.* concire (Hor.). *v. a.* 1. To unite in approving, to approve of, to decree, to decide on in common. 2. To agree. 3. To be privy to, conscious of: mortem sibi ipse consicisset, he would have slain himself, Cæs. (Sometimes without sibi; sometimes c. in and acc.): facinus in se ac suos fedum ac serum consiscunt, they determine on a wicked and savage line of conduct for themselves and their families, Liv.; consiscenda mors voluntaria, a voluntary death should be adopted, Cic.; et exilium et fugam nos consisceremus, that we should take refuge in banishment and flight.
- conscius, a, um. *adj.* 1. Sharing a knowledge with another, privy to, conscious, conscious of (sometimes c. dat. of the accomplice, c. gen. of the act, but sometimes also c. dat.). 2. Conscious, i. e. knowing oneself guilty; (*m.* as *subst.*) an accomplice, a confidant.
- conscrētor, aris. *v. dep.* To hawk so as to clear the voice.
- conscrībillo, as. *v. a.* To mark (as a scourge does).
- conscrībo, is, psi, ptum. 1. To write, to compose. 2. To write down in a list, to enrol, to enlist, to levy. 3. To draw up, to frame (a law, etc.). 4. To scribble over. 5. +To mark (as a scourge does).
- conscriptio, onis. *f.* A writing, a treatise, a written minute.
- conscriptus, a, um. *part. pass.* of conscrībo, q. v., as *adj.* Chosen, conscript, (a title of the Roman Senatus), (*m.* as *subst.*) a senator, Hor.
- consēco, as, ui, sectum. *v. a.* To cut to pieces, to cut up, to dismember.
- conscrētio, ūnis. *f.* 1. A consecration, dedication. 2. †Deification.
- conscrēto, as. *v. a.* 1. To consecrate, to dedicate, to devote (lit. and

metaph.). 2. To devote to the infernal gods, to destruction. 3. To deify. 4. To immortalise (esp. in *part. pass.*).

consecutarius, *a.* *um. adj.* Following as a consequence; (*n. as subst.*) a logical conclusion.

consecutatio, *onis. f.* A pursuit of, a striving to attain.

consecutrix, *Icias. f.* One who eagerly pursues.

consecutio, *ōnis. f.* A cutting to pieces, a cutting down.

consecutor, *āris. v. dep.* 1. To follow, to attend upon. 2. To pursue, strive to attain or gain, aim at, desire. 3. To imitate, to affect. 4. To pursue as an enemy, to chase, to persecute.

consecutio, *ōnis. f.* 1. A consequence. 2. The order in which one thing follows another: ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem afferat voluptatis, the mere removal of annoyance brings pleasure as its consequence, Cic.

consenserco, *is*, 'nisi, no sup. 1. To grow old, to grow old in company with, or together. 2. To decay, to become weak, powerless, useless, inconsiderable, to lose influence, to grow out of date.

consensio, *ōnis. f.*, and **consensus**, *īs. m.* 1. Agreement, unanimity, consent, harmony. 2. A combination, conspiracy: consenaio, a band of conspiratoria, Nep. Consensu (as *adv.*), unanimously: bellum erat consensu, war was voted unanimously, Liv.

consentaneus, *a.* *um. adj.* Agreeing with, corresponding to, consistent with (c. cum and abl., more usu. c. dat.): quod consentaneum est ei dicere, what it is natural for him (consistent with his character) to say, Cic.

Consentes Dii. The twelve chief Deities,—Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jovi, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo.

consentio, *is*, *sī*, *sum. v. a.* 1. To feel with, to agree, to agree with, to harmonise (often c. ad and acc. of the measure agreed to, or c. ut and subj., or c. infin.). 2. To combine, to conspire. 3. +To perceive at the same time. Consensit senatus bellum, the senate determined on war, Liv.

consēpio, *is*, *psi*, *ptum. v. a.* To hedge, to fence, to enclose, to surround.

conseptum, *i. n.* An enclosure.

consequans, *entia. part.* of **consequor** (used also as *adj.*). Suitable, natural, consistent with what has gone before; (*n. as subst.*) a consequence.

consequentia, *īs. f.*, and **+consēquia**, *īs.* 1. The order in which things follow, succession. 2. A consequence.

consequor, *ēris*, *sēcūtūs sum. v. dep.* To follow, to attend, to pursue (in any way, for any purpose, as a consequence, an attendant, an enemy). 2. To follow, to imitate. 3. To arrive at, reach, overtake, attain to, obtain. 4. To be full. 5. To rival, to equal. 6. To perceive, to understand. Laudes ejus verbis consequi, to do justice to his praise by words, Cic.

consētro, *is*, *sērui*, *sertum. v. a.* 1. To join together, to unite, to connect. 2. To fasten (a dress). 3. To place close to (c. dat. of the more remote object). 4. To fight (rare, usu. manus consero): inter se strictas conservare manus, they fought with drawn swords, Ov.; consertis deinde manibus, then engaging in close combat, Liv.; haud ignotas belli artes inter se conservabant, they engaged in war, not without previous experience of one another's tactics, Liv.; ego te ex jure manum consertum voco, I make a formal claim to you; (manum conserere being a legal phrase for to claim a thing by laying one's hand upon it before the prætor), Cic.

consētro, *is*, *sēvi*, *sītum. v. a.* To plant, to sow (either the land or the seed).

conseruo. *adv.* Connectedly.

conservatio, *ōnis. f.* Preservation.

conservatōr, *ōris. m.*, *f.* —*ātrix*, *Icias.* A preserver.

+conservitium, *i. n.* Joint servitude.

conservo, *as. v. a.* To preserve, to save, to maintain. 2. To observe (a law, a promise, etc.), to keep, to regard.

conservus, *i. m.*, *f.* **conserva**, *īs.* A fellow-servant, a fellow-slave.

- consessor**, *ōris. m.* One who sits by, an assessor.
- consensus**, *īs. m.* An assembly of persons sitting together.
- considērāte**, and **considērāter**. *adv.* Considerately, circumspectly.
- considērātio**, *ōnis. f.* Consideration, contemplation.
- considērātus**, *a. um. part. pass.* of considero, also as *adj.* (c. compar. and superl.). 1. Well-considered. 2. Considerate, circumspect, cautious.
- considēro**, *as. v. a.* 1. To consider, reflect upon, contemplate, examine. 2. (v. n.) To consider, reflect, meditate. 3. (v. n.) To be cautious.
- consido**, *is, sōdi, sessum. v. n.* 1. To sit down, to sit: cum ad jus dicendum consedit, when they had taken their seats as judges. 2. To sink, to settle down. 3. To encamp, to station oneself, take up one's abode, etc. 4. To subside, abate (of angry passions, etc.), to diminish. 5. To end. Consedit utriusque nomen in questura, the name of neither was heard of as questors, Cic.
- consignātio**, *ōnis. f.* A written document.
- consigno**, *as. v. a.* 1. To seal, to seal up, to sign. 2. To attest, to establish. 3. To record, to register. Inscitae et quasi consignatae in animis notiones, ideas implanted in, and as it were stamped upon, our minds, Cic.
- consiliārius**, *i. m.*, and **consiliātor**, *ōris. m.* A counsellor, an adviser: consiliarius Jovis, an interpreter of the will of Jupiter (of a soothsayer), Cic.
- consiliōr**, *ōris. v. dep.* 1. To take counsel, to consult, to meet in council. 2. *To advise.*
- consilium**, *i. n.* 1. Counsel, deliberation. 2. (Metaph.) A body met in council; a council. 3. Advice. 4. An intention, design. 5. A plan, a contrivance. 6. Counsel, i. e. good counsel, wisdom, prudence. Quasi consilii sit rea, as if the matter were still open for deliberation, Cæs.; magni consilii est, it is a matter requiring great deliberation, Cic.; hortator pugnae consiliumque fuit, he was the instigator to and adviser of battle, Ov.; quid in eo genere efficere possis tui consilii est, what you can do in a matter of that kind you must decide yourself, Cic. [They decide] unde consilium fuerit culpam abesse, that where there was no deliberate intention there was no guilt, Liv.; ea uti deseram non est consilium, I do not intend to abandon them, Sall.
- consimilis**, *e. adj.* Like, very like, similar.
- consipio**, *īs.* Mente consipere, to be master of one's senses, Liv.
- consisto**, *is, stīti. v. n.* 1. To stand, to stand still, to stop. 2. To take up a position, to be stationed. 3. To settle, to take up one's abode. 4. (Metaph.) To dwell (on a topic) (c. in and abl.). 5. To stand firm, to have a firm footing. 6. To consist, to subsist, to be. 7. To come to a stop, to an end, to cease. 8. To be consistent with, to agree with (c. cum and abl.). 9. (+As v. a.) To render. Re autem ne consistes quidem ullo judice, but as to the facts, you will not have a leg to stand on, let who will be the judge, Cic.; vita omnis in venationibus consistit, their whole life is passed in hunting, Cæs.; in quo non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, to whom not only no guilt, but no suspicion even could attach, Cic.
- consitio**, *ōnis. and consitūra, m. f.* Sowing, planting.
- consitor**, *ōris. m.* A sower, a planter.
- consitus**, *a. um. part. pass.* from consero, q. v.
- consōbrinus**, *i. m.*, and *f.* -Ina, *m.* 1. A cousin. 2. *A relation.*
- consōdoer**, *ēri. m.* The father of a husband or wife, considered with reference to the father of the other.
- consociātio**, *ōnis. f.* Union, association.
- consōcio**, *as. v. a.* 1. To have in common, to share. 2. To join, to unite. 3. To decide upon in concert.
- consōciātus**, *a. um. part. pass.* of seq. (used also as *adj.* c. superl.). United, harmonious. 2. Agreed upon in concert, concerted together.
- consolābilis**, *e.* Admitting of consolation.

- consolatio**, *ōnis. f.* Consolation, comfort. 2. A consolatory discourse: *consolatio timoris*, encouragement to allay fear.
- consolātor**, *ōris. m.* A comforter, a consoler.
- consolātōrius**, *a, um. adj.* Consolatory, comforting.
- consolōr**, *ōris. v. dep.* 1. To console, to comfort. 2. To encourage. 3. To alleviate.
- +consonnio**, *as. v. a.* To dream, to dream of.
- +consonans**, *antis. m.* A consonant.
- consōno**, *as. ui, Itum. v. n.* 1. To sound, to make a noise. 2. To resound.
- consōnus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Harmonious. 2. Consistent, proper.
- consōpicio**, *Is, Ivi, Itum.* 1. To lull to sleep. 2. +To benumb. 3. (In pass.) To sleep.
- consors**, *tia. Sadj.* 1. Sharing, partaking in. 2. Possessed in common. 3. Kindred, of a brother or sister, (more usu. as *subst. m. f.*) a partner, a partaker, a sharer in, a colleague. 4. A consort, husband or wife. §5. A relation, a brother, a sister.
- consortio**, *ōnis. f.* and **consortium**, *i. n.* Community, fellowship, participation, society.
- conspectus**, *a, um. part. pass.* from **conspicio**, *q. v.*, also as *adj.* (c. compar.). Conspicuous, remarkable.
- conspectus**, *ūs. m.* 1. Sight, a look, a glance: in **conspectu**, in one's sight, before one's eyes. 2. A view. 3. Mental survey, consideration.
- conspengo**, *is, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To besprinkle, to strew. 2. To sprinkle, to scatter.
- conspiciendus**, *a, um. gerundive of seq.* (as *adj.*). Conspicuous.
- conspicio**, *Is, spexi, spectum. v. a.* 1. To look at, to behold, to perceive. 2. To notice. 3. +To understand. 4. (In pass.) To be conspicuous.
- conspicor**, *ōris. v. dep.* To descry, to perceive, to see.
- conspicuous**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Visible. 2. Conspicuous, remarkable.
- conspirātio**, *ōnis. f.* 1. Agreement, unity of sentiment, harmony. 2. A combination, a conspiracy.
- conspirātus**, *a, um. part. pass.* of seq., but also +as *adj.* Conspiring, having conspired (in *Cæs. B. C.* the reading is doubtful).—See **constipo**.
- conspiro**, *as. v. n.* 1. §To blow together, sound together. 2. To agree. 3. To combine, to conspire (in good or bad sense; usu. c. in and acc. of the object.); (+pass. *impers.*): **conspiratum est in eum a sexaginta amplius**, he was conspired against by more than sixty persons, *Suet.*
- consponsor**, *ōris. m.* A joint surety.
- conspypo**, *is, ui, Itum, and consproto, *as. v. a.* To spit on, to besprinkle.*
- +conspuro**, *as. v. a.* To defile, to pollute.
- +constabilio**, *is, Ivi, Itum. v. a.* To establish.
- constans**, *antis. part.* from **consto** (used also as *adj.*, c. compar. and superl.). 1. Firm, constant, steady, unshaken, consistent. 2. Uniform. 3. Obstinate. 4. Costing (fr. **constat**). **Constantia magno [odia]**, costing you dear, *Ov.*
- constanter**. *adv.* 1. With firmness, constancy, consistency, steadily, unmoved, unshaken. 2. Regularly, unalterably, uniformly.
- constantia**, *as. f.* 1. Firmness, constancy, consistency, steadiness. 2. Uniformity. 3. Perseverance.
- constat**, *perf. st̄tit. v. impers.* (sometimes also in 3rd *pl.*, the nom. being sometimes expressed). 1. It is evident, it is clear, it is universally admitted, or known. *Neque satis Bruto constabat quid ageret*, nor had Brutus altogether made up his mind what to do, *Cæs.*; *inter omnes constabat*, all were agreed, *Cic.* 2. It costs (c. abl. of the price).
- consternatio**, *ōnis. f.* 1. Consternation, fright. 2. Tumult, seditious disorder.

- consternatus**, a, um. part. of seq.; as adj. In consternation, in confusion, in disorder.
- consterno**, as. v. a. 1. To overthrow, to throw down. 2. To throw into consternation, into disorder, to terrify, to dismay. In fugam consternantur, they are alarmed and put to flight, Liv.; multitudo ad arma consternata, the multitude terrified into taking up arms, Liv.
- consterno**, is, strāvi, strātum. v. a. 1. To strew, to cover by strewing. 2. To throw down.—See *constratua*.
- constipo**, as. v. a. To press closely together.
- constituo**, is, ui, fūtum. v. a. 1. To put together, to place, to arrange, to station, to post (an army, etc.). 2. To marshal, to array. 3. To halt, i.e. to cause to halt. 4. To settle, to establish. 5. To build, to erect, to found, to make. 6. To appoint, to determine, to fix (often c. infn.). 7. To fix in concert with, to agree upon with (c. cum and abl., or c. inter and acc.). 8. To resolve, to determine (to do so and so).
- constitūtio**, ònis. f. 1. A constitution, disposition, natural character. 2. (In rhetoric) The point in dispute. 3. A regulation.
- constitütör**, òris. m. An establisher.
- constitütum**, i. n. 1. An institution. 2. An agreement.
- consto**, as, stiti, stätum. v. a. 1. To stand, to stand firm, to remain, to endure, to last: quo mente vix constes, through which you are scarcely in your senses, Cic.; Vitruvio nec sana constare mens, Vitruvius began to be almost beside himself, Liv. 2. To agree, to agree with, correspond to, be consistent with (c. cum and abl., or c. dat.). 3. To subsist, exist, consist (often c. ex and abl.). Monuit ejus diei victoriam in eorum virtute constare, he warned them that the victory of that day depended on their valour, Cass.—See *constat*.
- consträtum**, i. n. A platform, a row of planks placed to walk on.
- consträsus**, a, um. part. pass. from *consterno* (q. v.).
- constrictus**, a, um. part. pass. from *constringo*; also as adj. (c. compar. etc.). Abridged, concise, compact. Paephismata jurejurando constricta, decrees ratified by an oath, Cic.; constrictam jam omnium horum conscientiâ teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? do you not see that your conspiracy is hampered and held in check by the consciousness that all these men before you have of it? Cic.
- constructio**, ònis. f. 1. A putting together, a construction. 2. Connection.
- construo**, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To heap up, to gather together. 2. To put together, to build, to construct, to make. 3. To arrange.
- constüpeo**, es, ui. no sup. To be utterly amazed, astonished.
- constüpator**, oris. m. A defiler, a ravisher.
- constüpro**, as. v. a. To ravish, to defile.
- consuadeo**, es, si, sum. To advise (c. dat. pers.).
- consuasor**, òris. m. An adviser.
- consuefacio**, is, feci, factum. v. a. To accustom, to habituate.
- consuesco**, is, suevi. part. in pass. form *consuetus*. v. n., §lat. pl. *pres. consuesmus*: prop. 1. To be accustomed, to be wont, to be habituated. 2. To have intercourse (sexual) with. 3. (+ v. a.) To accustom, to habituate.
- consuetudo**, ònis. f. 1. Custom, habit, usage. 2. Intimacy, familiar friendship. 3. Intercourse, sexual connection: consuetudo epistolaram, epistolary correspondence, Cic.
- consuetus**, a, um. part. of *consuesco*. 1. Accustomed, habituated, in the habit of. 2. Customary, usual, habitual.
- consul**, òlis. m. 1. The chief yearly magistrate at Rome. 2. A pro-consul (rare).
- constiläris**, e. adj. 1. Of a consul, like a consul, worthy of a consul. 2. Of consular rank, having been consul (in this sense often as *subet*).
- constiläts**, fùs. m. The consulship.
- constölo**, is, ui, sultum. v. a. 1. To deliberate, to take counsel, to com-

sult 2. To come to a decision. 3. (c. dat.). To consult a person's interests, to provide for his welfare, to regard. *Timori magis quam religioni consulere*, to be influenced by fear rather than by religion, *Casa*. 4. (v. a. c. acc.) To consult, i. e. to ask the opinion of, esp. to consult an oracle or a lawyer. 5. *Consulo boni*, to be satisfied with, to put a favourable construction on. *De perfugis gravius consultum*, they came to a sterner decision respecting (i. e. they inflicted severer punishment on) the deserters, *Liv.*; *munus hoc eorum qui consuluntur*, this is the business of the lawyers (i. e. of those who are consulted as counsel).

consultatio, *onis. f.* 1. Deliberation, consideration. 2. A subject for deliberation. 3. Consultation, asking for advice, inquiry.

consulte, *adv.* Deliberately, advisedly, cautiously.

consulto, *adv.* Deliberately, i. e. on purpose.

consulto, *as. v. n.* 1. To deliberate, to consider, to reflect. 2. To provide for, regard the interest of (c. dat.). 3. (v. a.) To consult, to ask advice of: *ad hanc consultanda multitudine conversa*, the multitude now having its attention turned to deliberating on these matters, *Liv.*

consulter, òria. m. 1. An adviser, a counsellor (chiefly in *Sall.*). 2. A consultor, one who asks advice.

consultrix, òria. f. One who provides for, who has a care for.

consultum, i. n. 1. A consultation of an oracle. 2. A decree (of the senate). 3. A decision, a resolution.

consultus, a, um. part. pass. of *consulio*, q. v.; also as *adj.* (c. compar. and superl.). 1. Fully considered, examined (of a matter). 2. Being consulted, having one's opinion asked. 3. Skilful in, well versed in, of profound knowledge (c. gen. of the knowledge); (m. as *subst.*) a lawyer.

consultus, fùs. m. 1. Deliberation, prudence. 2. A decree.

+consum, only in fut. *confore* and *confuturum*. To be, to happen.

+consummatio, ònis. f. 1. Connection. 2. An end, a consummation, a completion: *consummatio gladiatorum*, the test of the skill of gladiators, *Plin.*

consummo, as. v. a. To complete, to finish, to consummate.

consumto, is, mpti, mptum. v. a. 1. To consume, to eat, to devour. 2. To destroy, to wear away. 3. To expend, to spend (money or time), to waste, to squander. 4. To exhaust, to impair, to carry off (as a disease does): *cum mare, cum terras consumperit, sra tentet*, when he has exhausted sea and air, let him try the sky (seek a refuge there), *Ov.*

consumptio, onia. f. A consuming, consumption: *consumptio operæ*, an expenditure of trouble, *Cic.*

consumptor, òria. m. A consumer, a destroyer.

consumuo, is, ui, ëtum. v. a. To stitch together, to contrive.

consurgo, is, surrexi. v. a. To rise, to rise up, stand up: *Hispania ad bellum consurrexit*, Spain rose in insurrection, *Liv.*

+consurro, as. v. a. To whisper together.

contabesco, is, bui, no sup. v. a. To waste away, to pine away.

contabulatio, ònis. f. A floor, a covering of boards.

contabulio, as. v. a. To cover with boards, to floor. *Contabulatum mare molibus*, the sea being bridged over (the Hellespont by Xerxes), *Curt.*

contactus, fùs. m. 1. Touch, contact. 2. Contagion.

contactus, a, um. part. pass. fr. *contingo*, q. v. (esp.). Infected, struck by contagion, polluted, defiled.

+contagies, is. f. 1. Contact. 2. Contagion.

contagio, onia. f., and contagium, i. n. 1. Contact, union. 2. Contagion, infection.

contaminio, as. v. a. 1. +To blend, to unite. 2. To contaminate, to pollute, to defile, to mar.

contigo, is, xi, stum. v. a. 1. To cover, to cover up or over. 2. To conceal, to hide. 3. To bury (c. abl. of the ground or grave, etc.).

contumacio, as. v. a. To defile, to pollute.

contumendus, a, um. gerundive of seq.; as adj. Despicable, contemptible.

- contemno, *is*, *mpsi*, *mpyrum*. *v. a.* To despise, to contemn.
contemplatio, ónia. f. 1. A viewing, a view, a survey. 2. Contemplation, meditation. 3. †Careful aim.
contemplator, óris. m. One who contemplates, meditates on.
contemplátus, fia. m. (only in abl.). Contemplation, meditation.
contempior, Áris. v. dep., and †*contempto*, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To survey. 2. To contemplate, to consider, to meditate on. 3. To observe, to notice; *contemplatus* once used in pass. sense: *contempto situ Carthaginis rediit*, having surveyed the position of Carthage, he returned.
contemptim. adv. Disdainfully, scornfully.
contemptio, ónia. f., and **contemptus, fia. m.** Contempt, disdain, scorn.
contemptor, óris. m., and *f. -trix*, *tricis*. A despiser, scorner, disdainer.
contemptus, a, um. part. pass. of *contemno*; used also as *adj.* (c. compar. and superl.). Contemptible, despicable, vile.
contendo, is, di, tum. v. a. and n. 1. (*v. a.*) §To stretch, to draw tight, to strain, to bend (a bow). 2. §To hurl, to shoot. 3. To exert (the mind, one's strength, etc.). 4. Labour at, seek to carry out. 5. To entreat earnestly, to beg (not c. acc. of the thing solicited, c. ab and abl. of the person solicited, c. ut or ne and subj. of the object). 6. To affirm positively, to assert emphatically, to maintain. 7. To contrast, to compare. 8. (*v. n.*) To labour, to strive, to exert oneself. 9. To go, to go towards; often *contendit ire*, he sets out to go, *Cæs.* 10. To contend with, struggle with. *Cum inter se multos annos contendenter, as they had been contending together for many years, Cæs.*; *remittendum est aliquid ne omnia contendamus*, we must pass over some things that we may not strain every point, *Cic.*
contento. adv. 1. Eagerly, with exertion, energetically. 2. †Sparingly, scantly.
contentio, ónia. f. 1. A stretching tight, a straining, tension. 2. Violent exertion. 3. Contention, a contest. 4. Comparison, a contrasting. 5. (In rhetoric) Antithesis.
contentus, a, um. part. pass. of *contendo*, as *adj.* 1. Tightened, tight. 2. Eager, fully exerted: *contenta voce*, at the top of his voice, *Cic.*
contentus a, um. adj. [contineo.] Contented, satisfied, content.
†**Contérōbrömius, a, um. adj.** Wandered over by Bacchus.
conterminus, a, um. adj. Bordering on (c. dat.), contiguous.
contēro, is, trivi, tritum. v. a. 1. To grind, to bruise, to crumble, to rub together, to wear away by rubbing, to wear out. 2. To spend, to pass (time, life, etc.). 3. To trample under foot (metaph.): *an ille se in musicis contereret?* should he spend all his time in the study of music? *Cic.*; *ejus gravissimas injurias voluntariā quadam oblione contriveram*, I had on purpose as it were buried the gravest injuries he had done me in oblivion, *Cic.*; *que sunt horum temporum ea jam contrivimus*, such topics as are suited to these times I have already exhausted, *Cc.*
contereo, es, ui, Itum. v. a. To frighten, alarm, terrify.
contestatio, ónia. f. An earnest entreaty.
contestatus, a, um. part. of seq.; also in pass. sense. Well attested, notorious.
contester, Áris. v. dep. 1. To call to witness. 2. Contestor *litem*, to enter on a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring an action.
contexto, is, ui, xtum. v. a. 1. To weave, to weave together, to twine, to connect. 2. To put together, to make. 3. To devise, to invent.
contexte. adv. In close connection.
contextus, fia. m. Connection, coherence, agreement: *in contextu operis*, in the progress of the work, *Tac.*
contineo, is, ui, no sup. 1. To become silent, to be silent. 2. To be still, stilled.
†**contidinium, i. n.** Evening.
contignatio, ónia. f. A joining of beams, a flooring, a floor: *tertia contig-natio*, the third story, *Hirt.*

- contigno, as. v. a.** To unite by beams, to floor.
contiguus, a, um. 1. Contiguous, adjacent. 2. § Within reach (c. dat.).
- continens, entis. part. of contineo; used as adj.** 1. Adjacent, neighbouring, contiguous (c. dat.). 2. Following close upon (an event, etc.), connected with. *Continentibus diebus*, on the following days, Cæs. 3. Continued, uninterrupted, continuing successively, in unbroken succession. 4. Continent, temperate, chaste. *Continentes causæ*; and in n. pl. *continentia*, the chief point, that on which a matter turns, Cic. *Continentes terra*, and *continentis* by itself as *subst. f.*, the mainland, the continent: *continentes sylvæ, c. montes*, a chain of woods, a chain of mountains, Cæs. Liv.; neque consul, se continentis genere tertiam victimam reipublicæ præbuisset, nor would the consul have devoted himself for the republic, as the third victim of his family in unbroken descent, Cic.
- continenter. adv.** 1. Continuously, uninterruptedly, in unbroken succession. 2. Continently, temperately, soberly.
- continentia, ss. f.** 1. ¶ A holding back. 2. Continence, temperance.
- contineo, ea, ui, tentum. v. a.** 1. To hold together, to connect. 2. To hold, to contain, to comprise, to comprehend. 3. To surround, encompass, encircle, confine. 4. To preserve, to retain, to keep. 5. To keep together, to restrain, repress, check, bridle.
- contingo, ia, tigi, tactum. v. a.** 1. To touch, to lay one's hand on, to take hold of. 2. To touch with the mouth, to taste, to eat. 3. To reach, arrive at, attain to. 4. To affect, influence (as passions, etc. do). 5. To come or be in contact with, to touch, to border on, be adjacent to. 6. To be connected with, related to (c. acc.). 7. To happen to, to befall (c. dat.) (usu. of favorable events, but not always), to arise, to happen.
- contingo, is, xi. (for continguo). v. a.** To moisten, to besprinkle.
- continuatio, onis. f.** 1. A series, a long succession. 2. A sentence, a period.
- continuo. adv.** 1. Immediately, instantly. 2. As a necessary consequence; (in an argument) inevitably, at once.
- continuo, as. v. a.** 1. To connect, to join, to unite (c. dat. of the more remote object). 2. To place together, so as to make a row. *Ingens cupidus agros continuandi*, a vehement desire to add field to field, Liv.; *fundos quos continuavit*, farms which he has bought or inherited contiguous to one another, Cic. 3. To continue uninterruptedly. *Diem noctemque continuare potando*, to continue drinking day and night (or perhaps to unite day and night in drinking bouts), Tac.; *Sinonibus Sitonum gentes continuantur*, the Sitones border on the Sinones, Tac.; *paci externæ festim continuatur discordia domi*, domestic dissensions follow immediately on the establishment of peace abroad, Liv.
- continuus, a, um. adj.** 1. Continuous, connected together, joining, adjacent, continued in unbroken series. 2. Successive. *Continuâ die*, the next day, Ov.; *Leucada continuam veteres habuere coloni*, in the time of the ancient inhabitants Leucas was joined to the continent, Ov.; *continuus fortunæ ictus*, repeated strokes of (hard) fortune, Ov.
- contorqueo, ea, si, tum. v. a.** 1. To twist, to turn about, to turn. 2. ¶ To wheel round and round. 3. To guide, to direct, to steer. 4. To hurl, throw, shoot. 5. To twist (an argument, etc.), to distort, contortus.
- contorte. adv.** In a forced, unnatural manner.
- contortio, onis. f.** 1. A whirling round: *contortiones orationis*, twistings of language, quibbles, fallacies, Cic.
- contortus, a, um. part. pass. of contorqueo; used also as adj., and dim.**
- contortilus, a, um.** 1. Twisted, wrested unnaturally. 2. Involved, complicated, intricate. 3. Vehement, energetic (of language, etc.).
- contra. prep. c. acc., also adv.** 1. (prep.) Opposite to, over against. 2. Against, in opposition to, contrary to. 3. (as adv.) Opposite. 4. On the contrary, on the other hand: *contra est*, the contrary is the fact, Cic.

- (in this sense often followed by atque, ac, or quam). Contra ac Deiotarus sensit, contrary to the opinion of Deiotarus, Cie.; contra quam ipse censisset, contrary to his own opinion, Cic.
- contractio, onia. f.** 1. Contraction. 2. Compression, an abridging.
- contractiuncula animi.** Depression of spiritus, Cic.
- contractus, a, um. part. pass.** of contraho, used also as adj. (c. compar.). Contracted, limited, narrow, small, scanty. 2. Concise (of language).
- contradiccio, ia, xi, etum. v. a.** To contradict (c. dat.).
- contraho, his, xi, etum. v. a.** 1. To draw together, to collect. 2. To contract, to narrow, to compress, to abridge, (of sails) to draw in, to reef, to furl, (of a face) to contract with frowns, wrinkles, etc. 3. To curb, to bridle. Te rgo ne contrahas et demittas animum, I entreat you not to let your courage be diminished or depressed, Cic. 4. To make, to conclude a bargain. Qui contrahendis negotiis implicantur, who are occupied in business, Cic.; cum illo nemo rem ullam contrahebat, no one transacted any business, had any intercourse, with him, Cic. 5. To cause, to produce. 6. To contract, incur.
- contrapono, is, posui, positum. v. a.** To place opposite.
- contrarie and contrário. adv.** In a contrary manner, on the contrary.
- contrarius, a, um. adj.** 1. Opposite to. 2. Contrary, different. 3. Opposed, adverse, hostile, unfavourable: orationes inter se contrarie, speeches different from one another, Cic.; versantur retro contrario motio atque colum, they go backwards with a motion contrary to that of the heaven, Cic.
- contrectatio, onia. f.** Touching, handling.
- contrecto, as. v. a.** 1. To touch, to handle. 2. To meddle with, apply oneself to. 3. \ddagger To violate, defile.
- contrémo, is, and in prose contrémisco, is, mui (no sup.).** 1. To tremble, to shake. 2. To fear. 3. To waver.
- contribuo, is, ui, utum. v. a.** 1. To enrol in the same list, to unite to, to incorporate with. 2. To bring in, to contribute.
- contristo, as. v. a.** 1. To sadden, make sad. 2. To cause to look gloomy, to darken.
- contritus, a, um. part. pass.** of contero, q. v. (also as adj.). Hackneyed, trite.
- controversia, se. f.** Controversy, dispute: sine ulla controversia, undeniably.
- controversius, a, um. adj.** Full of dispute, controverted.
- contróversor, ária v. dep.** To dispute.
- controversus, a, um. adj.** 1. Controverted, disputed, disputable. 2. Fond of controversy, disputatious.
- contricido, aa. v. a.** To cut to pieces, to destroy.
- contrido, is, si, sum. v. a.** To thrust together, to crowd together.
- contruncio, as. v. a.** To cut to pieces.
- contibernalis, ia. f.** 1. A comrade. 2. An attendant (of a general). 3. A companion.
- contibernium, i. n.** 1. A being a comrade, a living in the same tent. 2. The being an attendant of a general, to learn the art of war from him, attendance (of friends, pupils, teachers, etc.). 3. \ddagger The marriage of slaves. 4. Concubinage. 5. A tent, a war tent. 6. A dwelling, an abode (esp. for slaves).
- contueor, ária, uitus sum. v. dep.** 1. To look upon, survey, behold, see. 2. To contemplate, to consider.
- tentuitus, fia. m. (only in abl.).** A look, a gaze.

- contumacia, sc. f.** 1. *Obstinacy, stubbornness, contumacy.* 2. *Firmness.*
- contumaciter. adv.** *Obstinately, contumaciously, arrogantly.*
- contumax, a, scia. adj.** 1. *Obstinate, contumacious, insolent.* 2. *Firm, unshaken.*
- contumelia, sc. f.** 1. *Insult, contumely, insulting reproach.* 2. *Reproof.* 3. *Injury (even that done to ships, Cses.).* 4. *Violation, ravishment.*
- contumeliosa. adv.** *Insultingly, reproachfully.*
- contumeliosus, a, um. adj.** *Insulting, contumelious, reproachful.*
- contumulo, as. v. a.** *To bury.*
- contundo, is, tudi, tūsum. v. a.** 1. *To bruise, to beat, to crush, to beat in, to beat down.* 2. *To subdue, to break (a spirit, etc.).* 3. *+To bring to a close.*
- conturbatio, ómia. f.** *Perturbation, agitation.*
- conturbator, óris. m.** *One who throws into disorder.*
- conturbo, as. v. a.** 1. *To disturb, to disquiet, to agitate, to perplex, to throw into confusion, into disorder.* 2. *To make bankrupt : Pedo conturbat, Pedo is bankrupt, Juv.*
- contus, i. m.** *A pole, a puntpole.*
- contúlio, onis. f.** *A battering, a bruising.*
- cōnus, i. m.** *A cone.*
- convādor, aris. v. dep.** *To summon before a court.*
- convalesco, is, lui. v. a.** *To recover from an illness, be convalescent, to get strong (lit. and metaph.).*
- convallia, is. f.** *A valley enclosed all round, a valley.*
- convāso, as. v. a.** *To pack up.*
- conveeto, as. v. a.** *To bring together, to collect.*
- convector, óris. m.** *A fellow-passenger on board ship.*
- conveho, is, xi, etum. v. a.** *To bring together, to collect, to convey.*
- convallo, is, li, vulsum. v. a.** 1. *To pull up, tear up, tear down, pull off.* 2. *To tear to pieces, to tear up, to tear, to rend.* 3. *To shake, to cause to totter; (metaph.) to make to waver.* 4. *§ To agitate, to convulse : cum signa convelli juberet, when he ordered the standards to be plucked up (in order to march), Liv.; so, unci convellere morsus, to weigh anchor, Lucan.*
- convēna, sc. m. f. (usu. in pl.).** *People coming to one place from various quarters.*
- convēniens, entia. part. of convenio ; used also as adj. (c. compar., etc.).** 1. *Agreeing, unanimous, harmonious.* 2. *Consistent, in accordance with (c. cum and abl. or inter se).* 3. *Appropriate, suitable, fitting (c. dat. or c. ad and acc.).*
- convenienter. adv.** *Suitably, conformably, in a manner consistent with (c. dat. or c. ad and acc.).*
- convēnio, Is, vēni, ventum. v. n. and a.** 1. *(v. n.) To come together, to meet, to assemble.* 2. *To unite, to combine, to agree (also pass. in this sense).* Pacem conventam frustra fuisse, that peace had been agreed upon to no purpose, Sall. 3. *To fit, to be fitting, suitable, applicable (c. dat. or c. in or ad and acc.).* 4. *(v. a.) To meet, to accost (used also in pass. part. in this sense).* Scripsit Lentulus transmisso, nec eum a minore Balbo conventum, he wrote word that Lentulus had crossed, and that he had not been met by the younger Balbus, Cic.; si ea in manum non convenerat, if she had not been formally married, Cic. (Smith, *Dict. Am.*, in voc. *Marriage*.)
- convēnit. v. impers.** 1. *It is becoming.* 2. *It is agreed (sometimes the nom. is expressed) : pax quæ cum S. Quintio convenisset, the peace which had been agreed upon with S. Quintius, Liv.; dum rem conventuram putamus, while we think the matter will be settled, Cic.*
- conveaticiam, i. n.** *Money paid to the Greek citizens of the lower orders for attending the assemblies of the people.*
- conventiculum, i. n.** *A small assembly.*

- conventio, onis. *f.*, and conventum, i. *n.* An agreement, a compact.
- conventus, a., um. *part. from convenio, q. v.*
- conventus, fū. *m.* 1. An assembly, a meeting. 2. The inhabitants of a province, or provincial town. 3. A compact, an agreement: conventum agere, or peragere, to hold a circuit, a court (of provincial magistrates).
- †converbēro, as. *v. a.* To beat, to strike.
- converro, is, ri, sum. *v. a.* 1. To sweep together, to scrape together. 2. †To beat.
- †conversatio, onis. *f.* Intercourse, conversation.
- conversio, onis. *f.* 1. A turning round, a revolution: conversio mensium, the periodical return of the months, Cic. 2. Change, alteration. 3. Repetition (of the same word). 4. The rounding of a sentence. 5. †Transition.
- converso, as. *v. a.* To turn round.
- conversus, a., um. *part. pass. from convertō (esp. in the senses).* 1. Turned about, turned round. 2. Changed, transformed, disguised. 3. Directed, turned (towards). 4. Translated. 5. Turned away, so as to be adverse.
- convertō, is, ti, sum. *v. a.* 1. To turn, to turn round. 2. To change, to alter. 3. (To alter so as) To throw into disorder; to turn upside down. 4. To direct, apply, employ (on an object), (c. ad or in and acc.). 5. To translate. Castra castris convertunt, they change camp with camp (i. e. move from one to another), Cæs.; convertunt signa, they wheel round, Cæs.—(very rarely convertō is used as *v. n.*); hoc vitium huic sum in bonum convertebat, this defect in him alone turned to good, Cic.
- convestio, is, Ivi, itum. *v. a.* To clothe.
- convexus, a., um. Convex: cœli convexa, the vault of heaven, so Virg.; so, supera convexa, Virg.
- convictor, ūris. *m.* A reviler, a railer.
- convictor, ūris. *v. dep.* To rail at, to revile.
- convicium, i. *n.* 1. A loud cry, a loud noise. 2. Reproach, reviling, railing (the most usual meaning). 3. Clamorous importunity. 4. Violently expressed disapprobation, contradiction, reproof.
- convictio, onis. *f.* [vivo.] A living with, intimacy. 2. A body of convictores.
- convictor, ūris. *m.* One who lives with, an associate, a friend, a daily guest.
- convictus, ūris. *m.* A living with, friendly intercourse, intimacy. 2. †A banquet, a feast.
- convinco, is, vici, victum. *v. a.* 1. To convict of offence, of crime (c. gen., c. abl., c. de or in and abl.). 2. To prove, to demonstrate. Multo quod convicta [prædia] ab Apolloniensibus, I pass over the fact that they were proved not to belong to the people of Apollonia, Cic.
- conviso, is, si. *v. a.* To look into, to examine thoroughly.
- conviva, se. *m. f.* A guest at a feast, a table companion.
- convivālis, e. *adj.* Of or belonging to a feast.
- convivātor, ūris. *m.* One who gives a feast.
- convivium, i. *n.* A feast, a banquet.
- convivor, ūris. *v. dep.*, also †convivo, as. *v. n.* To feast, to carouse, to banquet.
- convōcātiō, ūnis. *f.* A summoning together, an assembling.
- convōco, as. *v. a.* To call together, to summon, to meet, to convoke, to assemble, to summon.
- convōlo, as. *v. n.* To fly together, to flock together.
- convolvo, is, vi, vōlūtum. *v. a.* 1. To roll together, to roll round, to roll. 2. To involve, to overwhelm.
- convōmo, is, ui, Itum. *v. a.* To vomit over, to be sick over.
- cōpērio, is, ui, ertum. *v. a.* 1. To cover, to envelope. 2. To overwhelm.
- cooptātiō, onis. *f.* Election, choice.

cōpto, *as. v. a.* To elect to an office shared by more than one, to the senate, etc.

cōtrior, *ēris*, *ortus sum. v. dep.* To arise at the same time, to arise (of events, war, etc.), to rise up (of enemies, insurgents, etc.).

+**ſcoortus**, *ſta. m.* A rising.

cōpa, *as. f.* A female dancer with castanets.

+**ſophinus**, *i. m.* A basket.

cōpia, *as. f.* 1. Plenty, abundance, a great quantity, a great number; (in pl.) riches. 2. The goddess Plenty. 3. Opportunity, means, power. 4. Forces, i. e. troops (most usu. in pl. in this sense). Se eorum copiis aluerunt, they maintained themselves on their resources, Cæa.; magna mihi copia est memorandi, I can easily enumerate, Sall.; oramus ut nobis pugnandi copiam facias, we entreat you to give us leave to fight, Liv.; bonam copiam ejurare, to deny on oath that one has sufficient, i. e. to declare oneself insolvent, Cic.

cōpidae, *arum. pl. f.* A small number of troops.

cōpidae, *adv.* 1. Abundantly, plentifully. 2. Copiously, fluently, eloquently. In provinciam sic copiose profectus erat, he had departed for his province so amply provided, Cic.; senatorum urna copiose absolvit, the senators' ballot-box acquitted him by many votes, Cic.

cōpīdeus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Abundantly provided, rich. 2. Abundant, ample. 3. (Of a writer, etc.) Copious, fluent, eloquent: copiosissimum ingenium, a mind fertile in expedients, Quint.

+**copis**, *is. adj.* [An old form of copiosus.]

ſcoprea, *as. m.* [*κόρπος*.] A low buffoon.

ſcopta, *as. f.* [*κόρτησις*.] A kind of cake made of mincemeat.

cōpila, *as. f.* 1. That which binds together, which connects, a bond. 2. A leash or couple for hounds. Copulæ tortæ, twisted ropes (of a ship's rigging), Plaut.

cōpiliatio, *ōnis. f.* A uniting, union, connection.

cōpilo, *as. v. a.* To join together, to couple, to unite.

+**ſequinus**, *a. um. adj.* Of or belonging to cooking.

cōquo, *is. xi.* and +**ſequino**, *as.* 1. To cook (in any way, boiling, baking, frying, etc.). 2. To burn up, to dry up. 3. To ripen. 4. To digest. 5. To meditate on, to desire. 6. §To agitate, to torment (as care, anger, etc.).

cōqua, *i. m., and f. cōqua*, *as.* A cook.

cor, *dia. n.* The heart. Lecti juvenes, fortissima corda, chosen youths, gallant hearts (i. e. gallant men), Virg.; cor habere, to have sense, Cic.; fatetur sibi vitam omnino semper horridam atque aridam cordi fuisse, he confesses that a rough and coarse manner of life has always been agreeable to him, Cic.; so, si vobis non fuit cordi Sp. Postumium proupere bellum gerere, if you did not choose that Sp. Postumius should be successful in war.

+**ſorāllinus**, *i. m.* A kind of fish found in the Nile and other rivers.

cōrallium, *i. n.* Coral.

cōram, *prep. c. abl. and adv.* In the presence of, before the face of, face to face with: intueor cōram haec ornamenti, I see these ornaments with my own eyes, Cic.; mihi promiserunt cōram et abenti mihi scripserunt, they promised me verbally, and when I was away they wrote me word, Cic.; cum cōram sumus, when we meet, Cic.; cōram quem quæscitis adsum, I whom you seek am before you, Virg.

corbis, *is. f.*, and *dim.* +**ſorbila**, *as. f.* A wicker basket.

corbita, *as. f.* A slow-sailing ship of burden.

cōrolum, *i. n.* 1.* A little heart. 2. (As a term of endearment) Darling.

Coryra, *as. f.* The island of Corfu.

+**ſordate**, *adv.* Prudently.

+**ſordatus**, *a. um. adj.* Prudent, wise.

cōrda, *ēcia. m.* 1. A kind of wanton dance. 2. A name given to the trochee by Aristotle, from its want of dignity.

+**ſordōlium**, *i. n.* Sorrow of heart, sorrow.

cordfylæ, sc. f. The fry of the tunny fish.

coriandrum, i. n. Coriander.

cōriārius, i. m. A leather-dresser, a currier, a tanner.

Cōrinthiācūs, a, um, and †Corinthiānsis, e, and Cōrinthiūs, a, um. Of Corinth, Corinthian; made of Corinthian brass.

†Corinthiarius, i. m. A worker in Corinthian brass.

cōrium, i. n. and †corius, i. m. 1. Leather; (in pl.) skins of leather.

2. Anything made of leather; a leathern strap, sack, etc. 3. A skin capable of being tanned (opp. to a fleece). 4. †Kind (of fruit), any outer covering. Corium concidere (c. dat. pera.), to tan a person's hide, i.e. beat him, Plaut.; ut velles corio ludere, cerdo, tuo, that you might be willing to play, you vagabond, at your own risk, lit., at the risk of your own skin, Mart.

cornēus, a, um, and dim. cornēolus, a, um. [cornu.] adj. Of horn.

cornēus, a, um. adj. [cornua.] Of cornel wood.

cornēen, Inis. m. A hornblower, a trumpeter.

†cornēor, ēris. v. dep. To caw like a crow, to croak.

cornicēlla, sc. f. A jackdaw.

†cornicēlārius, i. m. A soldier who led the wing of a small division of troops.

cornicēlum, i. n. A horn-shaped ornament on the helmet, given to soldiers as a reward for bravery.

Scornēger, ēra, ērum, and †cornifrons, tis. Bearing horns, horned.

Scornipes, ēdis. adj. m. f. With horny feet, with hard hoofs.

cornix, Icis. f. A crow. Cornici oculum, ut dicitur (elsewhere quoted qui cornicum oculos confixerit), he picked out the crow's eyes, as the proverb is, Cic., because the crow always attacks the eyes; so that it is nearly equivalent to our proverb of "the biter bit."

cornu. indecl. in sing., pl. -ua, uum, etc., also (but very rare) cornus, fia. m., and cornum, i. n. 1. A horn. 2. Anything made of horn, as a kind of trumpet; a bow (because tipped with horn); the ends of the sailyards (for the same reason). The cone of a helmet in which the crest was put, the sounding-board of the lyre; the end of the stick around which volumes were rolled; an oil cruet, a funnel, †a lantern. 3. Any horny substance, anything like horn; (in hardness) the hoof of a horse; (in shape) the horns of the moon, the branches of a river; the extreme end or point of anything, the end of a bench. Projecting points of land, forming the extremities of a harbour (esp. in pl.). 4. The wing of an army. Addis cornua pauperi, you add vigour, or courage, to the poor man, Hor.: si possimus cornua commovere disputationis, if we may be able to shake the strongest points of your argument, Cic.: Indicum cornu, an elephant's tooth, ivory, Mart.

cornum, i. n. A cornel (the fruit).

cornus, i. f. 1. The cornel tree. 2. A spear (as having a cornel shaft).

Scōrolla, sc. f. A garland, a chaplet.

cōrollārium, i. n. 1. A wreath of gold or silver flowers given to a good actor. 2. A gratuity.

cōrōna, sc. f. 1. A garland, a wreath. 2. A crown. 3. A circle of persons, a crowd, a ring. 4. †The coronet (of a horse): sub coronā vendo, to sell by auction (because the captives who were the first subjects of such sale were crowned): Crōssia ardētis stellā coronē, the Cretan constellation of the bright crown, Virg.; i. e. Ariadne, who was changed into a constellation called Creasa Corona.

cōrōnārius, a, um. adj. Of or for a crown; coronarium aurum, a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general (originally, to make him a crown to be borne in his triumph), Liv.

†cōrōnārius, i. m. and f. cōrōnāria, sc. A maker of, or dealer in garlands, etc.

cōrōno, as. v. a. 1. To crown, to wreath with a garland. 2. To surround, to encompass. 3. To fill (goblets) to the brim.

corpōratus, a, um. Furnished with a body.

corpōreus, a, um. adj. 1. Having a body, corporeal. 2. Of flesh, fleshy (of one shoulder of Pelops, as opp. to the other of ivory).

†corpulentus, a, um. adj. Corpulent, fat.

corpus, ōris. n. 1. A body. 2. A solid substance. 3. The flesh of a body. 4. A corpse, a carcass (used also of the bodies ferried over the Styx by Charon). 5. §A person. 6. What is collected under one head. A principio conjurationis usque ad redditum nostrum videtur mihi modicum quoddam corpus confici posse, from the beginning of the conspiracy to my return from exile appears to me capable of being made into one small volume, Cic.; unum corpus debet esse defensionia, the defence ought to be consolidated: unus corpus populi, one consolidated nation, Liv.; qui et ipsi ejusdem corporis erant, who were of the same body, i. e. of the same rank, Liv.

corpusculum, i. n. A little body.

†corrādo, is, si, sum. v. a. To scrape, to rake together, to procure.

correctio, onis. f. Correction, amendment.

corrector, oris. m. A corrector, an improver: corrector Bestius, Bestius the preacher of morality, Hor.

correctus, a, um. part. pass. of corrigo, q. v.

corrēpo, is, psi, ptum. v. n. To creep. Correpo pavore, to creep with fear, to shrink, Lucr.

correpte. adv. Shortly (as to the quantity of a syllable).

†correptio, onis. f. The shortening (of a syllable).

corruptus, a, um. part. pass. of corripio, q. v.

†corriideo, es, si, sum. v. n. To laugh together.

corrīgia, ss. A shoe-string.

corrigo, is, rexī, rectum. v. a. 1. To straighten. 2. To correct, to amend, to set right: to make amends for. Acceptam in Illyrico ignominiam corrigere cupiens, wishing to efface the memory of the disaster he had sustained in Illyricum, Liv.

corripio, ls, ui, reptum. v. a. 1. To seize upon, to seize, to snatch up: corripit e somno corpus, he rouses his body from sleep, Virg.; corripuit se, she roused herself, she hurried away, Virg. 2. To carry off, as plunder (or as disease carries people off). 3. To attack, to reproach, to reprove. 4. † To curtail. Eximiae corruptus imagine formæ, held captive by (charmed by) the appearance of exquisite beauty, Ov.

corrōbōro, as. v. a. 1. To strengthen. Corroboro me, to gain strength: qui conjurationem nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt, who by their disbelief encouraged (gave strength to) the conspiracy in its infancy, Cic.

corrōdo, is, si, sum. v. a. To gnaw to pieces, to gnaw.

corrōgo, as. v. a. To collect by entreaty, to collect.

corrīgo, as. v. a. To wrinkle. Ne sordida mappa corruget nares, that a dirty cloth may not make you turn up your nose, Hor.

corrumpo, ls, rūpi, ruptum. v. a. 1. To corrupt (in every sense), spoil, destroy. 2. To vitiate, falsify (records, etc.). 3. To seduce, to defile. 4. To bribe.

corruso, is, ui, ultum. v. n. To fall at the same time, to fall, to be slain, to be ruined.

corrupte. adv. Corruptly, profligately.

corruptāla, ss. f. That which corrupts, a means of corrupting, of seducing.

corruptio, onis. f. Corruption.

corruptor, ōris, m., and f. -trix, tricis. A corrupter, a seducer.

corruptus, a, um. part. pass. of corrumpo (used also as adj. c. compar. and superl.), corrupt, prodigate.

Corsicus, a, um, and Corsus, a, um. adj. Corsican.

cortex, Icis. m. 1. Bark, rind. 2. Cork.

†corticeus a, um. adj. Of cork.

cortina, ss. f. 1. †† A caldron. 2. § The tripod of Apollo, an oracle.

3. † A tripod. Cava cortins, the vault of heaven, Enn.

- cōrusco, as. v. a. 1. (rare) To push with the horns, to butt. 2. § To move quickly, to brandish. 3. § (v. n.) To flash, to glitter (of anything moving quickly).
- ſobrāſcōus, a, um. adj. 1. Quivering, trembling (of trees waving). 2. Flashing, glittering, bright (esp. through rapid motion).
- ſcorvīnus, a, um. adj. Of a raven.
- corvus, i. m. A raven.
- Cōrybāntiūs, a, um. adj. Of the priests of Cybele.
- Cōrycīus, a, um. adj., and f. Cōrycīs, Idis. 1. Of the Corycean caves on Mount Parnassus. 2. Of Corycos, a promontory and town in Cilicia.
- cōrycōus, i. m. C. laterum et vocis mesē Bestia, Bestia a field for the exercise of my lungs and voice, Cic. [Bestia having been defended by Cicero, and corycus being a leathern sack full of bran, on which athletes used to exercise their strength,—but the reading is a mere conjecture].
- cōrylētūm, i. n. A hazel grove.
- cōrylus, i. f. A hazel tree, a filbert tree.
- cōrymbifer, ēra, ērum. adj. Wearing clusters of ivy berries (of Bacchus).
- cōrymbus, i. m. A cluster of berries (esp. of ivy berries).
- cōryphēus, i. m. [κορυφή.] A leader, a spokesman.
- cōrytūs, i. acc. on. m. [κερυρδ̄s.] A quiver.
- cōs, cōtīs. f. 1. A stone. 2. A whetstone.
- ſeſomēta, se. m. [κοσμέτα.] A slave who took care of the wardrobe.
- cōsta, se. f. 1. A rib. 2. A side (of anything).
- cōstum, i. n. Zedvary, an aromatic plant.
- cōthurnātūs, a, um. adj. Buskinéd, tragic, solemn or sublime, like tragedy.
- cōthurniūs, i. m. 1. A buskin, a high boot for hunting or for acting tragedies. 2. A high-heeled shoe. 3. A lofty tragic style.
- ſeſtīcūla, se. f. A touchstone, a test.
- ſeſtābus, i. m. [κορτάδος.] A cracking or splashing noise.
- cottāna, orum. n. pl. A kind of Syrian fig.
- ſeſtūla, se. f. [κοτύλη.] A small liquid measure, about half a pint.
- cōturnix, Icis. f. A quail.
- Cōtyttia, oram. pl. n. The feast of Cotytto, the goddess of lasciviousness.
- Cōus, a, um. adj. Of Cos, an island in the Aegean sea: Cous artifex, Apelles the painter, Ov.; Cous poets, Philetas, Ov.; (n. sing. as subst.) Coan wine, (n. pl. as subst.) Coan garments.
- ſeſtināriūs, i. m. A soldier who fought from a war chariot.
- ſeſtinūs, i. m. 1. A war chariot. 2. A chariot.
- ſooxa, se. f. and ſeſtooxendix, Iois. f. The hip.
- erābro, ūnis. m. A hornet.
- ſorambe, es. f. Cabbage: crambe repetita, stale repetition, Juv.
- erāptīla, se. f. [κραψίλη.] 1. The heavy feeling caused by intoxication. 2. Intoxication.
- eras. indecl. and adv. To-morrow.
- erasse. adv. Coarsely, inelegantly.
- erassitūdo, Iinis. f. Thickness, density.
- erassus, a, um. adj. 1. Thick, dense, coarse, gross, heavy. 2. Stupid, barbarous, unpolished: crassā Minervā, of plain common sense, Hor.; mānusculum crasso filo, a homely present, Cic.
- erastinus, a, um. adj. Of to-morrow, to-morrow.
- erātōr, ēris. m., and erātēra, se. f. [κρητήρ.] 1. A goblet, a cup. 2. The name of a constellation. 3. A bottle, a flask (for oil). 4. †A crater.
- erātes, is. f. 1. Wickerwork. 2. A hurdle, a basket (esp. that which received the heads of malefactors), a kind of harrow. 3. (In pl.) fascines Crates favorum, the closely-woven honeycomb, Virg.; spines crates, the compact joining of the back bone, Ov.
- terāticūla, se. f. A gridiron.
- erātīo, ūnis. f. Creation, election.

creator, *ōris. m.* A creator, a founder, a father.

crēber, *bra*, *brum. adj.* 1. Thick, pressed close together. 2. Repeated, frequent. 3. Crowded with, full of.

crēresco, *(no perf. in the simple v.). v. n.* To become frequent, to grow strong, to be prevalent, to prevail.

crēbitas, *atis. f.* Frequency, great number.

crebro. *adv.* Frequently, repeatedly. *Cribrius quam cribrum*, with more holes than a sieve, Plaut.

crēdibilis, *a. adj.* Which may be believed, credible (*not of a person*). *Cre-dibili fortior illa fuit*, she was bolder than he could believe, Ov.

crēdibiliIter. *adv.* Credibly, in a manner to gain belief.

crebitor, *ōris. m.* A creditor.

crēditus, *a. um. part. pass. of credo*, *q. v.* *Creditas pecuniae*, money lent, Cic.

crēdo, *is*, *dīdi*, *dītum. v. a.* 1. To lend. 2. To trust, to entrust. 3. To believe, to place confidence in (c. dat. of either the speaker or the statement). 4. (v. n.) To believe, to think, to be of opinion, (sometimes ironically) to suppose.

crēdilitas, *atis. f.* Credulity.

crēdilis, *a. um. adj.* 1. Credulous, easy of belief, apt to believe, trusting. 2. ♫Easily believed.

crēmo, *as. v. a.* To burn.

crēmon, *ōris. m.* A juice distilled from berries, from grain, etc.

creo, *as. v. a.* 1. To create, make. 2. To create, to elect. 3. To beget, to bring forth. 4. To cause, to produce.

terēper, *ēra*, *ērum. adj.* Dark, obscure, uncertain.

crēpida, *se. f., dim. + crēpīdila*, *se.* A sole, a shoe, a slipper.

crēpīdātus, *a. um. adj.* Wearing sandals or slippers.

crēpido, *Inis. f. [κρηνίς.]* 1. ♫A pedestal. 2. A brink, an edge (esp. steep, a steep bank). 3. A pier, a quay. 4. ♫A ridge, a rock.

terēptācillum, *i. n.*, and ♫ *crēptācillum*, *i. n.* A rattle.

terēpto, *as. v. a.* To creak, to rattle, to crackle, to make a noise.

crēpitūs, *ūs. m.* A rattling noise, a loud sharp noise, a creaking.

crēpo, *as. ui, Itum. v. n. and a.* 1. (v. n.) To rattle, to creak, to make a noise, to crack as a thing which breaks. 2. (v. n.) To cause to sound, to rattle: *cum populus frequens lætum theatris ter crepuit sonum*, when the crowded populace in the theatre, thrice made a noise of applause by clapping their hands, Hor. 3. To chatter about, to keep talking of, to keep uttering.

crēpundia, *oram. pl. n.* A child's rattle, toys.

crēpuscūlum, *i. n.* The twilight, the dusk of evening.

creso, *is*, *crēvi*. *v. n.* 1. To grow, to arise. 2. To grow up, to increase, to multiply. 3. To rise in power, to increase in reputation, etc.

—See *Cretus*.

Cret, *ētia. m., f.* *Cressa*, also *Crētis*, *Idis. f.* A Cretan man or woman, (used also as *adj.*) Cretan.

Crēsina, *a. um.* *Crēteus*, *a. um.* *Crētensis*, *e.* *Crēticus*, *a. um.* Cretan, of Crete, an island at the bottom of the *Ægean Sea*.

crēta, *se.* 1. Chalk. 2. White paint used for sealing, for painting the face, for whitening garments: *creta est profecto horum hominum oratio*, in truth, the language of these men is so much whitening powder, i. e. removes all trouble from the mind, Plaut.

crētātus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Marked with chalk. 2. ♫Clad in white robes (like a candidate for office).

terētous, *a. um.* Of chalk, marked with chalk.

crētio, *ōnis. f. [cerno.]* A formal legal declaration of acceptance of an inheritance.

crētōsia, *a. um. adj.* Chalky, abounding in chalk.

crētil, *se. f.* Chalk for sealing with.

crētūs, *a. um. part. pass. of cresco*, used as *adj.* Born, descended from (c. abl. or ab and abl.).

teribro, *as. v. a.* To sift.

teribrum, *i. n.* A sieve.

crimen, *Inis. n.* 1. An accusation, a charge. 2. A crime, an offence. 3. §One guilty of crime, an object of accusation : *pictæ, celestum criminæ, vestes*, the embroidered garments, embellished with scenes of the errors of the Gods, Ov.; *ne ipse esset in crimine*, that he himself might not be accused, Cic.; *dare criminis* (c. dat. pers. or c. infin. and acc), to accuse of having done so and so; *qui probari potest crimen sibi ipsum facere?* how can it be proved that he is doing wrong? Cic.; *se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum*, she proclaims herself the guilty cause and source of these evils, Virg.

criminatio, *ónis. f.* Accusation.

†criminator, *oris. m.* An accuser.

criminor, *äris. v. dep.*, *†also criminio*, *as.* 1. To accuse, to impeach, to attack, to urge in accusation. 2. (Once) To be accused.

criminoſe, *adv.* In an accusing spirit, reproachfully.

criminoſus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Full of accusations, reproachful, abusive. 2. Containing matter of accusation (c. dat. pers. against whom).

crinalis, *e. adj.* Of, for the hair, (*n. as subst.*) a hairpin. *Crinali corpore,* with a body covered with feelers like hair, Ov.

crinia, *is. m.* 1. Hair. 2. The tail (of a comet).

crinitus, *a, um. part.* from *crinio*. 1. Having long hair. 2. Having a horsehair crest.

crispisulcans, *antis. adj.* Forked (of lightning).

crisko, *as. v. a.* 1. To curl. 2. To brandish : *nasus crispans*, a nose contracting itself into wrinkles, Pers.

crispus, *a, um, dim. †crispulus*, *a, um.* 1. Curled. 2. Having curled hair. 3. Wrinkled. 4. Quivering (of the plectrum striking the harp strings).

crisso, *as. v. n.* To wriggle.

crista, *se. f.* 1. The crest of a bird. 2. The crest of a helmet, a plume.

cristatus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Crested. 2. Wearing a crested helmet.

criticus, *i. m. [κριτικός.]* A critic.

crœcens, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of saffron. 2. Saffron-coloured, yellow.

crœcinus, *a, um. adj.* Of saffron, (*n. as subst.*) saffron oil.

†crœcio, *Ia, and †crœcito*, *as. v. n.* to croak.

crœdillus, *i. m. [κροκόδειλος.]* A crocodile.

crœcta, *se. f., dim. †crœotüla*, *is.* A saffron-coloured state robe.

crœcus, *i. m. [κρόκος.]* 1. Saffron. 2. The colour of saffron (i. e. yellow): *recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attæ fabula*, whether

Attæ's play is suited to the stage (because the stage was powdered with saffron), Hor.

crötälistria, *se. f.* A castanet dancer.

crötälum, *i. n. [κροταλον.]* A castanet.

Crötöpiädes, *se. m.* Linus, grandson of Crotopus.

†cruciabilis, and *†cruciamentum*, *i.*, and *cruciatus*, *is. m.* Torture.

†cruciabilliter, *adv.* With torture.

crificio, *as. v. a.* 1. To torture, to torment. 2. To afflict greatly.

crudelis, *e.* Cruel, pitiless, inhuman.

crudelitas, *ätis. f.* Cruelty, inhumanity.

crudeliter, *adv.* Cruelly, inhumanly.

crudeſco, *is. v. n.* To become violent, fierce (of disease, battle, etc.).

cruditas, *ätis. f.* Indigestion.

crudus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Raw, (of wounds) bleeding. 2. Raw, (of food) uncooked, undressed, (of leather) unpolished, indigestible. 3. Having an indigestion. 4. Unripe, not come to maturity: *cruda viridisque senectus*, a vigorous and green old age, Virg. 5. §Cruel.

eruento, *as. v. a.* To make bloody, to stain with blood.

eruentus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Bloody, blood-stained. 2. Bloodthirsty. 3. Blood-red, red.

- erimēna, *m. f.* A purse.
 eruor, ὄρις, *m.* 1. Blood (esp. when shed, flowing from a wound, etc.).
 2. Bloodshed.
 ἑραππελλαρι, orum, *pl. m.* Harnessed combatants among the Gauls.
 ἑρτιρίγιος, *i. m.* One whose legs or shins are broken.
 erus, ūris, *n.*, dim. ἑρυσεολούμ, *i. n.* The leg, the shin.
 ἑρυσμα, ἔτις, *n.* [κρούσμα.] A piece played on a stringed instrument.
 erusta, *m. f.* 1. A crust, a covering. 2. A rind, a shell, a husk.
 3. Stucco-work, plaster-work, work in relief.
 ἑρυστο, *as. v. a.* To encrust, to encase.
 erustum, *i. dim.* ἑρυστίλο, *i. n.* Crust, pastry.
 erux, ἔρεις, *f.* 1. A cross. 2. Torture. 3. †A rascal, one de-
 serving the cross: abi in malam crucem, you be hanged, Plaut.
 ἑρυπτα, *as. f.* [κρύπτω.] A vault, a secret passage or chamber.
 ἑρυσταλλίνος, *a, um.* adj. Of crystal; *n. pl.* as *subst.*, crystal vases.
 crystallus, *i. m. f.* Crystal.
 ἑρυस्तαλλο, *i. n.* Crystal, anything made of crystal, a crystal vase
 cūbiciłäris, *e.* and cūbiciłärius, *a, um.* Of a bed-chamber; cubicularius
 (as *subst.*), a chamberlain, a valet de chambre.
 cūbiciłum, *i. n.* 1. A bed-chamber. 2. †The emperor's seat at the
 theatre.
 cūbile, *is. n.* A bed (lit. and metaph.).
 cūbital, ἄλις, *n.* A cushion for the elbow.
 cūbitālis, *e. adj.* An ell long.
 cūbito, *as. v. n.* To lie down, to be in the habit of lying down.
 cūbitum, *i. n.* 1. An elbow. 2. An ell.
 ἑcūbitus, *is. m.* 1. A lying down. 2. A bed.
 cūbo, *as. ui. Itum. v. n.* 1. To lie, to lie down, to sleep. 2. To sit in
 a recumbent posture (esp. at meals, etc.). 3. To be sick, to keep one's
 bed: Usticae cubantis saxa, the rocks of the lowly or sloping Ustica, Hor.
 ἑcūullus, *i. m.* 1. A cap, a hood. 2. A wrapper, a packing-case.
 ἑcūetlo, *as. v. n.* To cry cuckoo.
 cūclus, *i. m.* A cuckoo, a term of reproach to a lazy farmer, for not having
 finished his pruning before the cuckoo is heard.
 cūclumis, ὄρις, *m.* A cucumber.
 ἑcūurbita, *as. f.* 1. A gourd. 2. A cupping-glass.
 ἑcūtatio, *is. v. n.* To crow as a cock.
 ἑcūdo, *is. di. sum. v. a.* To beat, to stamp, to coin, to make: istae in me
 cūdetur faba, Prov., that will fall on me, I shall suffer for that, Ter.
 ἑcūdo, ὄνις, *m.* A soldier's cap made of skin.
 cūjas, ἔτις, also †nom. cūjatis. Of what family, from what country.
 cūjus (gen. of qui); also, *a, um.* as *adj.* Whose (very rare).
 cūlca, *as.*, dim. ἑculcitella, *as. f.* A pillow, a cushion.
 cūleus, *i. m.* [κουλέδη] A leather sack, a leathern bottle.
 cūlex, ἕκις, *m.* A gnat.
 cūllina, *as. f.* 1. A kitchen. 2. §Food.
 culmen, ἕνια, *n.* The top, summit (prop. of a building), but also of a
 mountain, of a man's head, of heaven, the clouds, etc. etc.: summum
 culmen fortunæ, the utmost height of prosperity, Liv.
 culmus, *i. m.* A stalk, a stem.
 culpa, *as. f.* 1. Fault, error. 2. Mischief. 3. Blame.
 culpatus, *a, um.* (*part.* of *seq.*, as *adj.*) Blameable.
 culpo, *as.* and ἑculpito, *as. v. a.* To blame, to reprove, to find fault with.
 culter, tri, and dim. cultellus, *i. m.* 1. A knife. 2. †A cutter of a
 plough: me sub cultro liquit, he left me in great danger, Hor.
 cultor, ὄρια, *m. f.* cultrix, ἕκιδα. 1. A cultivator (lit. and metaph.), a tiller.
 2. An inhabitant. 3. One who favours, fosters, studies. 4. A wor-
 shipper.
 ἑcultrarius, *i. m.* [culter.] He who slew the victim at a sacrifice.

- cultūra, ss. I. Cultivation, (lit. and metaph.) agriculture. 2. Honouring, paying respect.
- cultus, ūs. ss. 1. Cultivation, (lit. and metaph.) tilling. 2. Training, education. 3. Worship. 4. Dress. 5. The way of living, the habits of life, esp. a civilised, polished way of living, refinement. 6. Licentiousness (only once in Sall.).
- cultus, a, ūm. (part. pass. of colo) q.v.; used as adj. (c. compar. and superl.). Refined, polished; ss. as pl. ūs., culta, cultivated lands, fields.
- cūlullus, i. m. A cup, a goblet, a drinking vessel.
- cum, prep. (c. abl.). With, together with, provided with, attended with, in contest with, in comparison with, with the favour of, exerting oneself with (in this sense more commonly omitted). After the ablative of ego, tu, sui, and qui it is put after its case, and joined to it; ss. mecum, quibuscum: si mihi cum illo nihil fuisset, if I had had nothing to do with him, Cic.; cum eo ut, on condition that, Liv.; cum octavo, eightfold, Cic.
- cum. conj. or adv. of time.—See quam.
- cūmēra, ss. f. A basket to keep corn in.
- cūminum, i. n. Cummin, cummin seed.
- cumque. Mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, hail to me whenever I invoke you with due honour.
- cūmīlāte. adv. Abundantly, amply.
- cūmīlātus, a, ūm. part. pass. of cūmulo; used also as adj. Abundant, ample.
- cūmīlo, ss. v. a. 1. To heap up, to pile up. 2. To accumulate, to amass, to acquire. 3. To increase. 4. To fill, to load. 5. To complete, to make complete, perfect.
- cūmīlius, i. m. 1. A heap, a mass. 2. An increase. 3. A crowning addition: ad summam lāetitiam meam magnus ex illius adventu cūmulus accedit, his arrival will crown my already great happiness, Cic.
- cūnābūla, ūrum. n. pl. 1. A cradle (lit. and metaph.). 2. A place where young children or animals are reared.
- cūnē, arum. pl. f. A cradle, (lit. and metaph.) a nest: primis cūnis, in his earliest infancy, Ov.
- cūnētābundus, a, ūm. adj. Delaying, loitering.
- cūnētanter. adv. Slowly, with hesitation, with delay.
- cūnotatio, onia. f. Delaying, loitering, dawdling, hesitation.
- cūnotātor, ūris. m. One who delays, loiters, hesitates, acts slowly.
- cūnotor, ūris. v. dep., and cūnoto, ss. To delay, to tarry, to loiter, to dawdle, to hesitate: nec cūnotatum apud latera, nor did they delay on the flanks, Tac.
- cūnctus, a, ūm. adj. All, the whole.
- cūneatim. adv. In the form of a wedge.
- cūneo, ss. 1. †To drive in like a wedge; (in pass. part.) formed like a wedge, pointed like a wedge, pointed.
- cūneus, i. m., and dim. cūnedūs, i. m. 1. A wedge. 2. A column of troops in the form of a wedge, i. e. a triangular column. 3. †The divisions of seats at a theatre, which were in the form of a wedge: ut cūneis notuit res omnibus, when the matter was made plain to all the seats, i. e. to all the spectators, Phaedr.
- cūnētūlus, i. m. 1. A rabbit. 2. A mine (under a wall, etc.). 3. (Metaph.) Underhand dealing, treachery.
- cūpa, ss. f. A cask.
- cūpēdia, ss. f. Dainties.
- cūpēdinārius, i. m. One who prepares dainties, a pastry-cook.
- cūpētes, ūdis. m. A lover of dainties.
- cūpida, adv. Eagerly, desirously.
- cūpidīneus, a, ūm. adj. 1. Of Cupid, of love. 2. †Lovely.
- cūpidītas, ūtis. f. 1. A desire, wish for, eager longing for. 2. Covetousness. 3. Over-eagerness (for anything) (oftener in a bad than good sense). 4. A desire to serve a party, partiality.

Cūpido, Inis. m. Cupid, the god of love.

cūpido, Inis. f., also +cūpēdo (Lucr.). 1. Desire, wish, longing for.
2. Love, loving, desire. 3. Covetousness.

cūpidus, a, um. adj. Desirous of, wishing for, eager for (c. gen.). 2. Covetous. 3. Partial.

cūpiens, entis. part. of seq.; used also as adj. (c. compar. and superl.). Desirous of, eager for (c. gen.).

cūpicio, Is, pivi, pitum; also imperf. subj. cūpiret, Lucr. 1. To desire, to wish for, long for, be eager for (c. acc.). 2. To be favourable to, to be a partisan of (c. dat.).

+cūpitor, oris. m. One who desires, who wishes for.

cūppersetum, i. a. A grove of cypress trees.

cūppressus, a, um. adj. Made of cypress wood.

gēcūppressifer, ēra, ērum. adj. Bearing cypress trees.

cūppressus, i. f. 1. The cypress tree (sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals). 2. §A box of cypress wood (not liable to decay).

+cūpreus, a, um. adj. Of copper.

cūr. adv. Why (both in interrog. and dependent sentences), wherefore.

cūra, m. f. 1. Care, anxiety. 2. Care, attention, regard, diligence, carefulness. 3. The care of, i. e. charge of (affairs, doing a thing, taking care of a thing, managing a trust, etc.). 4. §A work in which care or pains have been expended, a written work, a book. 5. §A person appointed to take care of, in charge of anything. 6. An object of care, of regard: rati sese Dis curse ease, thinking themselves an object of the care of the Gods, Sall.; de ceteris senatui curse fore, [saying] that the senate would take care of everything else, Sall.

+cūrābilis, a. adj. To be cared for, regarded with anxiety, apprehended.

+cūrate. adv. Carefully.

cūratio, ònis. f. 1. A taking care of, management, administration.
2. Curing, healing.

cūrātor, oris. m. One who takes care of, a manager, a superintendent, a guardian.

cūrātura, m. f. A taking care of, attention, management.

cūrātus, a, um. part. pass. fr. curo, but +used also as adj. (c. compar. and superl.). Careful, anxious, put forth with care.

cūreñlio, onis. m., dim. +cūreñliuncīlus, i. m. A weevil.

Cūrensis, e. adj. Of Cures, the chief town of the Sabines—Sabine.

Cūrētis, Idis. adj. f. Of the Cūrētae, the ancient inhabitants of Crete—Cretan.

cūria, m. f. 1. One of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people (see Smith's *Dict. Ant.* in voc.). 2. A place for the religious services of the curiae. 3. A senate house, a place of assembly for a council, the senate house. 4. The senate.

cūrialis, e. adj. Of the curiae; (m. as subst.) a citizen of the same curia.

cūriatim. adv. By, in the curiae (of votes so taken, etc.).

cūriatus, a, um. adj. Curiata comitia, the comitia where the people voted in their curiae; curiata lex, a law passed at such comitia.

cūrio maximus. The priest who presided over the curiae.

+cūrio, ònis. m. A person wasted by care, by anxiety.

cūriose. adv. 1. With care. 2. With too much care, hypercritically.
3. Inquisitively.

cūriōsitas, ãtis. f. Curiosity, inquisitiveness.

cūriōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Painstaking, diligent. 2. Curious, inquisitive. 3. +Careworn; m. as subst., a spy.

+cūrius, a, um. adj. Causing anxiety, grievous.

cūro, as. v. a. 1. To care for, take care of, attend to, regard, take trouble. 2. To manage, govern, administer. 3. To concern oneself about, to provide for, see to (a thing being done, usu. c. gerundive, rarely c. infin.). 4. To tend, to cure, to heal. 5. To provide for the payment of, to pay. 6. To propitiate, to appease (a god), to avert (a bad

- omen). 7. (v. n.) To cure: *curo corpus, me, cutem, membra, etc.*, to refresh oneself, to take care of oneself; *cubo curati*, refreshed with food, *Liv.*; *Fresulanum quendam in sinistrâ parte curare jubet*, he orders a man of Fresula to command on the left, *Sall.*; *exploratores, ut mos est, longius curabant*, the scouts, as is usual, extended their motions further, *Tac.*; as *pass. impers.*, *curabitur*, it shall be attended to, *Ter.*; but as *pass. verb*, *curatur a multis*, he is much respected, *Plin.*
- curriculūm**, i. n. 1. †A running, a course: *curiculo*, at full speed, *Ter.* 2. A racecourse. 3. A race, (and metaph.) a course, a career. 4. A racing chariot, a chariot.
- curro, is, cūcurri, cursum**. v. n. To run, to go with haste, to hasten; (of a horse) to galop, to pass swiftly (of time): *hertaris currentem*, you are spurring a willing horse, *Cic.*
- curritus, fū. m.** 1. A chariot. 2. (§Anything with wheels.) A plough. 3. §A ship. 4. §The horses in a chariot: *quem ego currum aut quam lauream cum tuā laudatione conferam?* what triumph can I compare with the praise deserved by you? (because in a triumph the general was borne in a triumphal car, and crowned with laurel), *Cic.*
- cursim**. *adv.* (As if running) Swiftly, hastily.
- curso, as. and cursito, as. v. n.** To run about, to and fro.
- cursor, oris. m.** 1. A runner, a runner in a race (even in a chariot race). 2. A courier. 3. †A running footman.
- cūrstrā, sc. f.** Running.
- cursus, fū. m.** 1. A running, a swift advance, swift progress. 2. A course, a line of advance, line of march; (of a river) the flow, of affairs (the direction): *equites cursum tenere non potuerant*, the cavalry had not been able to hold their course (i. e. to advance straight forward), *Cæs.*; *cursum expectabamus*, we were waiting for a passage (i. e. for a fair wind to allow us to cross the sea), *Cic.*; *qui que pedum cursu valet*, and he who is best in speed, *Virg.*
- curto, as. v. a.** To curtail, to diminish.
- curtus, a, um. adj.** 1. Mutilated, broken. 2. Defective. 3. Scanty.
- cūrulis, e. adj.** Of a chariot: *curules equi*, the horses provided by the state for the games of the circus; *curulis sella*, curule ebur (and even curulis as *subst.*), the curule chair of ivory for the consuls, *prætors*, and curule *adiles*.
- curvāmen, Inis. n., and curvātūra, sc. f.** A bending, a bend.
- curvo, as. v. a.** 1. To bend, to curve. 2. To bend, i. e. to make to yield.
- curvus, a, um. adj.** 1. Crooked, bent, curved, winding. 2. Stooping (of an old man). 3. Swelling into an arch (of the sea in a storm, or of a vaulted roof).
- cuspis, Idis. f.** 1. A point. 2. A spear, the trident of Neptune. 3. The sting of a bee, of a scorpion, etc.
- custōdia, sc. f.** 1. Watching, guard, watchfulness, care. 2. A body of guards. 3. A station for guards. 4. A keeping in custody. *Libera custodia, confinement in one's own house, Liv.* 4. A prison, custody. 5. †A prisoner.
- custōdio, Is, Ivi, Itum. v. a.** 1. To guard, to watch over, to protect. 2. To keep, to detain. 3. To keep in custody, in confinement, in captivity.
- custos, ðidis. m. f.** 1. A watchman, a guard, a keeper, a defender, a protector. 2. A guardian. 3. A sentinel. 4. One who detains in confinement. 5. A keeper of the voting urns, or ballot boxes. *Custos gazæ regis*, the king's treasurer, *Nep.*; *custos carceris*, a gaoler, *Suet.*; *custodes corporis*, the king's body guard, *Nep.*; *telorum eburnea custos*, an ivory quiver, *Ov.*
- cūtis, ia. f., and dim. cūticula, sc. f.** 1. The skin (of living persons and

animals). 2. †Leather. 3. †The external appearance. Ego te intus et in cute novi, I know you thoroughly, Pers.

cyāthus, i. m. 1. A cup, a small cup, a ladle. 2. A liquid measure, a gill.

cyāneus, a, um. 1. Blue. 2. Of the Cyanean rocks, the Symplegades.

cȳbea, æ. f. A heavy kind of ship, a merchantman.

cȳbium, i. n. A dish of salted tunnyfish.

Cyclas, ēdis. f. [κύκλος.] 1. A woman's state robe, surrounded with a border. 2. (In pl.) The Cyclades, islands in the Ægean Sea.

Cyclopēus and **Cyclopius**, a, um. adj. Of the Cyclops, giants in Sicily with one eye, workmen of Vulcan.

Cydōnius and **Cydonēus**, a, um. Of Cydonia in Crete, Cretan : Cydonea mala, orum. n. pl.; and also Cydonia; as subst., quinces.

Cycnēus, a, um. adj. Of the Bœotian Cycnus, Bœotian.

cýgnēus, a, um. adj. Of a swan.

cýgnus, i. m. A swan; (metaph.) a poet.

cylindrus, i. m. A cylinder, a roller.

Cyllēnēus and **Cyllēnius**, a, um. adj. 1. Of Cyllene, a mountain in Arcadia, where Mercury was born. 2. Of Mercury, sacred to Mercury.

cymba, æ. f. [κύμβη.] A boat, a bark.

cymbálum, i. n. [κύμβαλον.] A cymbal.

cymbium, i. n. A cup, a bowl.

Cynicus, a, um. adj. Cynical, of the Cynics; m. as subst., a Cynic philosopher.

Cýnōcphálus, i. [κυνῶν κεφάλη]. A kind of ape with a dog's head.

Cýnōst̄ra, æ. f. [κυνῶν οὐρᾶ]. The constellation of the Lesser Bear.

Cynthius, a, um. adj. Of Cynthus, a mountain in Delos; m. as subst., Apollo.

Cyprīus, a, um. adj. 1. Of the island of Cyprus. 2. †Of copper.

Cýrēnēus and **Cýrēnāleus**, a, um. adj. Of Cyrene, a town in Africa, of Callimachus, of Aristippus, the founder of the Cyrenaic sect: Cyrenäci, the Cyrenaic school of philosophy.

Cyrnēus, a, um. adj. Corsican.

Cýtēsus and **Cytēsus**, a, um, also **Cýtais**, **Iidis**. f. Of Cytae, a town in Colchia, Colchean, of Medea, Cytais, Medea, Prop.

Cýthērēa, æ. f., and **Cýthērēis**, **Iidis**. f. Venus.

Cýthērēius and **Cýthērīacus**, a, um, and **Cýthērēias**, ēdis. f. 1. Of the island Cythēra (orum, pl. n.). 2. Of Venus.

cýtisus, i. m. A kind of clover.

Cýtōriacus and **Cýtōrius**, a, um. adj. 1. Of Cytorus in Paphlagonia, a mountain celebrated for its box trees. 2. Of box wood.

D.

Dactylēus, a, um. adj. Dactylic.

‡dactylōthēca, æ. f. [δακτύλιον θήκη.] A box for rings.

dactylus, i. m. A dactyl.

Dædälēus, a, um, and **Dædälus**, a, um. adj. 1. Of Dædalus (who escaped from Minos by making himself wings). 2. Like Dædalus, clever, cunning. 3. Like the work of Dædalus, beautifully made, ingenious: verborum dædala lingua, the tongue, the fashioner of words, Lucr.

dâma, æ. m. f. A fallow deer, a deer.

damnātio, onis. f. Condemnation.

damnātorius, a, um. adj. Pronouncing conviction or condemnation.

- damnatus**, a, um. *part.* fr. *damno*; used also as *adj.* (c. compar. and superl.) Universally condemned, wicked.
- +**damnificus**, a, um, and +**damnigérilis**, a, um. *adj.* Mischievous.
- damno**, as. v. a. 1. To convict (lit. and metaph.). 2. To condemn. 3. To bind (by a clause in a will, etc., to a particular action). 4. To procure the condemnation of.
- damnose**. *adv.* So as to do injury, ruinously.
- damnösus**, a, um. *adj.* Injurious, mischievous. 2. +**Extravagant**. 3. +Injured, unfortunate.
- damnum**, i. n. 1. Hurt, harm, damage, injury, loss. 2. A fine, a penalty: *damnum facere*, to suffer loss, to receive injury, Cic.; *natura damnum*, a natural defect, Liv.
- Dánaus**, a, um. *adj.* Grecian, (usu. in *pl.* as *subst.*) the Greeks.
- +**dánista**, as. m. [δανιστής.] A user.
- +**dápino**, as. v. a. To serve up as food.
- dápa**, dápia. sing. only in poet. 1. Food. 2. (*pl.*) dápes, a feast, a banquet.
- +**dápallis**, a. *adj.* [δαπλής.] Sumptuous, luxurious.
- Dardánus**, a, um, and **Dardánius**, a, um. *adj.* Of Dardanus, an ancient king of Troy, Trojan.
- Dardánides**, as. m., **Dardánis**, Idis. f. A descendant of Dardanus, a Trojan, man or woman, Dardanides, Æneas, Virg.
- +**dáptarius**, a, um. *adj.* That can be given.
- +**dáptatum**. *adv.* By giving or tossing from hand to hand.
- dáptio**, onis. f. 1. A giving. 2. A right of giving away, of alienation.
- dáptor**, oris. m. A giver.
- +**dáptus**, f. m. The act of giving.
- de**. *prep.* (c. abl.). 1. From, down from, coming from (as a traveller, or a person descended from by birth): *capo de viâ Latinâ*, an innkeeper from (i. e. belonging to) the Latin street, Cic. 2. From, in point of time, directly after: *de die in diem*, also *diem de die*, from day to day, Liv. By: *in comitium Milo de nocte venit*, Milo came into the assembly by night. 3. From, of, out of, in point of number: *una de multis*, one of many, Hor.; *si quae sunt de genere eodem*, if there be any of the same class, Cic. 4. From, out of (i. e. from having been): *de templo carcerem fieri*, to be made a prison from having been a temple, Cic. 5. Of, about, concerning. 6. For, on account of: *id, nisi gravi de causâ non fecisset*, he would not have done that but for some weighty reason, Cic. 7. According to, in accordance with (an opinion, a wish, etc.). 8. (With ablatives as an adverb) *De integro*, anew, Cic.; *de improviso*, unexpectedly, Cæs.
- Dea**, ss; *dat. pl.* Deabus. f. A Goddess.
- dealbo**, as. v. a. To whitewash, to whiten.
- +**deambulatio**, ònis. f. A taking a walk.
- deambilo**, as. v. n. To walk about, to take a walk.
- +**deámbo**, as. v. a. To love very much.
- dearmo**, as. v. a. To disarm.
- +**deartuo**, as. v. a. To tear limb from limb, to tear to pieces.
- +**deascio**, as. v. a. To cheat.
- débacchor**, òria. v. *dep.* To rage, to be violent, to rave.
- débellator**, òria. m. A conqueror.
- débello**, as. v. a. 1. To put an end to a war, to terminate a war. 2. To fight, to fight out. 3. To conquer, to subdue: as (*pass. impers.*): *ne absente se debellaretur*, that the war might not be concluded in his absence, Liv.
- débeo**, es, ui, Itum. v. a. [de habeo.] 1. To owe, to be in debt: *animam debet*, he is over head and ears in debt, Jer. 2. To be bound, to be under a moral obligation to do. *Eesse debet*, he ought to be, Cic.; *tibi hoc video non posse deberi*, I see that I must not remain in your debt as to

this, Cic.; oratio juventuti nostræ deberi non potest, the speech must not be left owing to our young men, i. e. must be published, Cic.; animæ quibus altera fato corpora debentur, the souls to which other bodies are destined by fate, Virg.; nisi ventis debes ludibrium, unless you are bent on becoming, or destined to become, the sport of the winds (a translation of the Greek γέλαστ' ὅφλοισκένει), Hor.; hoc summum beneficium Q. Maximus debui, I was under this exceeding obligation to Q. Maximus, Cic.; plurimum ei debeo, I am under great obligations to him, Cic.

dōbilis, e. adj. [de habilis.] Crippled, disabled, weak, powerless.

dōbilitas, àtis. f. Weakness, infirmity.

dōbilitatio, ónis. f. A weakening, disheartening.

dōbilito, as. v. a. 1. To cripple, to maim. 2. To weaken. 3. To dishearten.

dōbitio, ónis. f. An owing.

dōbito, óris. m. A debtor, one who owes.

dōbitum, i. n. 1. A debt, what is owed, what is due. 2. An obligation.

†dōblatéro, as. v. a. To bawl out, to blab.

‡dōcūfimino, as. v. a. To lop, to cut at the top.

dēcanto, as. v. a. 1. To sing. 2. To repeat over and over. 3. To leave off singing.

dōcōdo, in, cessi, cessum. v. n. 1. To depart, to retire, to withdraw, to retreat. 2. To make way for, to retire before (as a mark of respect), (c. de or ex and abl. of the place, c. dat. pers.). 3. §To yield. 4. To disappear, to cease (of illness, etc.). 5. To die (sometimes de vitâ decedo), to set (of the sun or stars). 6. To resign, to abandon (c. abl. or c. de and abl. of the property or rights relinquished). 7. To deviate from (c. de and abl.). Quicquid libertati plebis caveretur, id suis decedere opibus credebant, all the securities taken for the liberty of the people they looked upon as so much abridged from their own power, Liv.

dōcem. indecl. Ten.

December, bris. m. December; (also as adj.) of December.

§dōcemjigis, is. m. A chariot with ten horses.

dōcempéda, se. f. A ten-foot measuring rod.

dōcempédator, oris. m. A measurer, a surveyor.

dōcomplex, icis. adj. Tenfold.

Dēcēmviralia, e. adj. Belonging to Decemvirs, (of laws) passed by Decemvira.

Dēcēmviratus, fūs. m. The office of Decemvir.

Dēcēmvi, oram. pl. m. Decemvirs (there were boards of Decemvirs for many purposes). 1. Litibus judicandis, for the decision of private actions. Agris dividendis, for the division of lands. Sacris faciendis, these were a college of priests, the number of whom was increased under the emperor to sixty.

‡dōennia, e. adj. Lasting ten years, recurring every ten years.

dōens, entis. (part. from deceo; used also as adj., c. compar. and superl.). 1. Becoming. 2. Graceful. 3. Beautiful.

dōenter. adv. In a becoming, graceful, or elegant manner, so as to become a person.

dōentia, ss. f. Becomingness, elegance, grace.

dōceptus, a, um. part. pass. for decipio, q. v.

‡dōcris, is. f. [Σεκήρης.] A ship with ten banks of oars.

dōcerno, is, crēvi, crētum. v. a. 1. To decide, to determine, to resolve.

2. To pronounce a decision, to decide, to decree. 3. To vote for.

4. To decide by combat, to fight, to contend: utinam meo solum capite, decernerem, I wish that I were risking in the struggle nothing but my own life, Cic.

dōcepro, is, psi, ptum. v. a. 1. To pluck, to gather. 2. §To enjoy.

dōcessatio, ónis. f. A contest.

dōcereto, as. v. n. 1. To contend, to struggle, to fight. 2. To vie with:

- nec in ultima ferro decertare placet, and they decide not to push the struggle to extremities with the sword, Ov.
- dēcessio, onis. f. 1. A departure, retirement. 2. Diminution.
- dēcessor, ōris. m. One who is retiring: successori decessor invidet, the predecessor envies his successor, Cic.
- dēcessus, ūs. m. 1. A departure, a retirement. 2. Decrease, diminution, disappearance. 3. Death.
- dēcet. v. *impers.* (the nom. of the thing sometimes expressed, *pl.* only in Plaut. and Quint.). 1. To be becoming, fitting, suitable. 2. To become, to behave (c. acc., c. dat. very rare, only in Ter. and Sall.).
- dēcidio, is, cīdo, no sup. [cado.] v. n. 1. To fall, to fall down, to fall off. 2. To fall dead or dying, to die: amicorum perfidiā decidi, I am undone, or defeated, through the treachery of my friends, Nep.; an toto pectore deciderim, or whether I am utterly banished from her heart, Tib.
- dēcidi, is, cīdi, cīsum. [cēdo.] v. a. 1. To cut off. 2. To settle, to decide, determine (a complicated matter, account, etc.), (often c. *cum* and abl. pers. with whom a matter is settled).
- †dēcidūns, a, um. adj. Falling, liable to fall.
- dēcīas. adv. Ten times.
- dēcīma, ūs. f. 1. A tenth part, a tithe, a tax of ten per cent. imposed on landholders in the provinces (usu. in *pl.*). 2. A largess given to the people.
- dēcīmānus, a, um. adj. 1. Subject to the payment of the decima tax, to the payment of tithes. 2. Belonging to the tenth cohort. Decimana porta, the main entrance of the camp, placed the furthest from the enemy, because there the tenth cohort of each legion was stationed, opposite to the Porta Prætoria; *m.* as *subst.*, a collector of the decima, a taxgatherer.
- †dēcīmo, as. v. a. To decimate.
- dēcīmus, a, um. adj. The tenth.
- dēcīpīo, Is, cēpi, ceptum. v. a. 1. To catch, to ensnare, to beguile. 2. To deceive: laborum decipitur, he is beguiled of his troubles, Hor.
- dēcīsio, onis. f. A settlement, a decision.
- dēclāmātīo, onis. f. 1. Declamation, oratorical exercise. 2. A declamatory way of speaking. 3. †A theme or subject for declamation.
- dēclāmātōr, ōris. m. A declaimer, a rhetorician.
- dēclāmātōrius, a, um. adj. Rhetorical, declamatory.
- dēclāmo, as, and dēclāmīto, as. v. n. 1. To declaim, to practise rhetorical delivery, to practise speaking. 2. To declaim, i. e. speak violently, to bluster.
- dēclārātīo, onis. f. A declaration, exposition, announcement.
- dēclārō, as. v. n. 1. To make clear, to manifest, to make known, to show plainly. 2. To declare, to announce. 3. To prove.
- dēclīnātīo, onis. f. 1. A leaning aside, a turning out of the way from, so as shun, avoidance. 2. A slight digression.
- dēclīnātūs, ūs. m. Avoidance.
- dēclīnātūs, a, um. *part. pass.* from declino. *Æ*State declinatā, in the decline of life, Quint.; declinata ab aliarum ingenio, differing from the disposition of others, Ter.
- dēclīno, as. v. a. 1. To bend down. 2. To turn aside, to turn away. 3. To avoid, to shun. 4. (As v. n.) To deviate, to digress. Nec dulci declinat lumina somno, nor does he close his eyes in sweet sleep, Virg.; quantum in Italiam declinaverat belli, in proportion as the war had been diverted to Italy, Liv.
- dēclīvis, ūs. n. *pl.*, once *g*decliva. adj. Sloping downwards, downhill, descending (of a path, etc.): iter declivi senectæ, the downhill path of old age, Ov.; (*n.* as *subst.*) a slope, a descent.
- dēclīvitās, atis. f. A declivity, a slope.
- dēcoctōr, ōris. m. A bankrupt.
- dēcoctus, a, um. *part. pass.* of decoquo (also as adj.). 1. Carefully

wrought up. 2. Ripe, mellow. — *‡decocta, ss. f.* (as subst.) Water, boiled and then iced, as a cold drink.

‡dēcollo, as. v. a. 1. To behead. 2. To deprive.

‡dēcōlo, as. v. n. To trickle in scanty drops, to fail.

§dēcōlor, ōris, adj. m. f. 1. Discoloured, not of its natural colour. 2.

Depraved, degenerate. 3. Unbecoming.

dēcōlōrātio, ōnis, f. Discolouration.

dēcōlōro, as. v. a. To discolour, to disfigure, to defile.

dēcōquo, Is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To boil down, to boil away, to melt away, to decrease. 2. To boil, to cook. 3. To squander one's property, to become a bankrupt. Hunc alea decoquit, gambling is the ruin of this man, Pers.

dēcor, ōris, m. Grace, elegance, what is becoming, beauty.

dēcōre, adv. Becomingly, properly, gracefully, beautifully.

dēcōro, as. v. a. To deck, to decorate, to adorn.

dēcōrus, a, um. adj. 1. Becoming, suitable to, decorous, seemly. 2. Beautiful, elegant. 3. Decorated, adorned; (*n. as subst.*) that which is becoming, propriety, decorum (Cicero gives it as the translation of *τέκμηρον*).

dēcōrēptus, a, um. adj. Worn out, decrepid.

dēcreaco, Is, ēvi, ūtum. v. n. To decrease, diminish, grow less, to wane (of the moon), to wear away, wear out.

dēcrētum, i. a. [decerno.] A decree, a decision, a vote passed.

‡dēculco, as. v. a. To trample on.

‡dēcumates agri. Land liable to the payment of tithe, Tac. See decima.

dēcumbo, Is, cūbui, cūbitum. v. n. 1. To lie down, to sit down at table. 2. To fall (of a conquered gladiator).

dēcūria, ss. f. 1. A division into ten (each turma of the cavalry was divided into decuries of ten men). 2. A division without reference to number, esp. of the judges; there were three such decuriae till the time of Augustus, who added a fourth. See Smith's *Ant.* voc. *Judex*.

dēcūriātio, ōnis, f., and dēcūriātus, ūs, m. A dividing into decuries.

dēcūrio, as. v. a. To divide into decuries.

dēcūrio, ōnis, m. 1. The commander of a decuria of cavalry. 2. A member of the senate of the municipia, and the colonies. Decurio cubiculariorum, the high chamberlain, Suet.

dēcurro, Is, perf. curri, and cūcurri, cursum. v. n. 1. To run down, go down rapidly, flow down (of a river), descend (into the open sea, as a ship, i. e.), set sail. 2. (Of soldiers) to advance to an attack, to skirmish. Quinto die iterum in armis decursum est, on the fifth day there was a second skirmish, Liv. 3. To run about in armour (dancing at festivals or funeral games). 4. To run through, pass through, pass, discuss. 5. To betake oneself to, to have recourse to (c. ad and acc., often as *pass. impers.*). Eo decursum est ut populus comitiam haberet, they had recourse to the expedient of making the people hold an assembly, Liv.; incepitque una decurre laborem, and with me pass through (sail through), i. e. bring to a conclusion the labour thus begun, Virg.

dēcursio, ōnis, f. 1. A running down, a sally out, a skirmish. 2. *‡A walking in armour.* See decurro, 3.

dēcursus, ūs, m. 1. A running down, a flowing down, a descent. 2. A sally, a skirmish, a military evolution. 3. A running in armour (at a festival, etc.; see decurro, 3). 4. A coming to the end of a career: decursus honorum, the having run or passed through all the honours of the state, Cic.

dēcurto, as. v. a. To curtail, abridge, mutilate.

dēcūs, ōris, n. 1. Ornament, decoration. 2. Dignity, honour. 3. Grace, beauty. 4. Glory, credit. 5. Propriety, virtue.

‡dēcūsis, is, f. A piece of money worth ten asses, a ten as piece.

dēcūsso, as. v. a. To divide crosswise, saltire fashion.

dēcūtio, Is, ussi, ussum. v. a. To shake off, strike off.

- dēdēcēt, v. *impers. sing.* and *pl.* (sometimes the nom. of the thing is expressed). To misbecome, to be unbecoming, improper.
- dēdēcor, ūris. *adj. m. f.* Disgraced, disgraceful.
- dēdēcōrō, as. *v. a.* To disgrace, to dishonour.
- †dēdēcōrus, a, um. *adj.* Discreditable, disgraceful.
- dēdēcūs, ūris. n. 1. Disgrace, dishonour, shame. 2. A disgraceful action, shameful conduct.
- dēdēcātio, ūnis. *f.* A dedication, consecration.
- dēdēco, as. *v. a.* 1. †To announce, to declare. 2. To enter (in a return). 3. To dedicate, to consecrate. 4. †To dedicate (to a patron), to devote (to a purpose).
- dēdēgnor, ūris. *v. dep.* To disdain, to scorn (c. acc. or c. infin.).
- dēdēscō, is, dēdēci. *v. a.* To unlearn, to forget (what one has learnt).
- dēdētīcius, a, um. *adj.* (usu. *m.* as *subst.*). One who has surrendered, a prisoner by capitulation.
- dēdētīo, ūnis. *f.* Surrender, capitulation.
- dēdētūs, a, um. *part. pass.* of seq. (also with esp. meaning). Given up to (a pursuit), devoted to, addicted to (c. dat.): deditā operā, on purpose, designedly, Cic.
- dēdē, is, dēdi, dētūm. *v. a.* 1. To give up, to surrender. 2. dēdo me, to give oneself up to (a pursuit, a friend's views, etc.), to devote oneself to (c. dat., sometimes c. ad and a gerundive): dēde manus, yield, Lucr.; dēderunt se, they capitulated, Cæs.
- dēdēceo, es, ui, ctum. *v. a.* To unteach, to teach a person the contrary of what he has learnt or practised before: populumque falsis dedocet uti vocibus, and teaches the people not any longer to use incorrect expressions, Hor.
- §dēdēleo, es, ui, Itum. *v. n.* To cease to grieve, to give over grieving.
- †dēdēleo, as. *v. a.* To cut away, to smoothe.
- dēdēco, is, xi, ctum. *v. a.* 1. To lead or draw down. 2. To lead or bring away. 3. To lead (esp. of leading a colony to a place), to conduct (esp. of conducting a bride to her husband's house). 4. To attend, to escort (as a mark of respect). 5. To launch (a ship). 6. To draw out, to spin out, (lit. and metaph. of writing) to compose. 7. To deduct, to take away. 8. To deduce, to derive. 9. To lead away from, divert from (an intention, an opinion, etc.), to lead astray, to mislead: quo die de fundo Cæcina moribus deduceretur, a day on which Cæcina should be formally ejected from his farm, Cic. This was a legal form (in order to give a right of action) by which a person was led from a disputed possession; "moribus," without force; "vi," or "vi solidā," by force.
- dēductio, ūnis. *f.* 1. A drawing off. 2. A leading or conducting (esp. to a colony). 3. A deduction, a diminution. 4. A deduction (in argument). 5. Ejection (see deduco in fin.): quæ erit in istos agros deductio? what kind of settlement of those lands will take place? Cic.
- dēductōr, ūris. *m.* One who attends a candidate in his canvass.
- dēductus, a, um. *part. pass.* from deduco, q. v.
- dēēro, as. *v. n.* To wander out of the way, to stray, to go astray.
- †dēfēcō, as. *v. a.* To purify from dregs, to clear, to cleanse.
- dēfātīgātio, ūnis. *f.* Fatigue, weariness.
- dēfātīgo, as. *v. a.* To fatigue, weary.
- dēfectio, ūnis. *f.* 1. A failing, failure, deficiency. 2. Defection, desertion, revolt (often c. ab and abl.) 3. †A fainting fit: solis defectio, an eclipse of the sun, Cic.
- †dēfēctōr, ūris. *m.* A revolter, deserter, a rebel.
- dēfectus, a, um. *part. of deficio, q. v., esp.* Failing, exhausted. 2. Disheartened.
- dēfectus, ūris. *m.* 1. Failure, deficiency. 2. D. solis, an eclipse of the sun.
- dēfēndo, is, di, sum. *v. a.* 1. To ward off, to keep away, to avert (c. dat. of the more remote object). 2. To defend, to protect. 3. To sup-

port, to uphold, to maintain (a proposition). 4. To advance in defence: *id maxime defendi*, this I most especially urged, Cic.

dēfēnsio, onis. *f.* Defending, defence.

dēfēnsitō, as. *v. a.* To defend, to be in the habit of defending.

dēfēnso, as. *v. a.* To defend, to protect.

dēfēnsor, oris. *m.* 1. One who wards off, an averter. 2. A defender, a protector, (applied even to inanimate things) a guard.

dēfēnsus, a, um. *part. pass.* for defendo, q. v.

dēfērō, fers, tūli, lātum. *v. a.* 1. To bring down, to carry down, to bear down (c. ad or in and acc. of the place whither or person to whom, c. dat. only in Plaut., often c. adv. loci). 2. To bring, to conduct, to carry, esp. of driving (ships) ashore. 3. To give up to, into a person's power, to deliver over, to transfer (c. ad and acc. pers., more rarely c. dat.). 4. To bring information, to announce, to report, to state. 5. To indict, impeach, inform against. 6. To make a return of, enter, set down in a return. 7. To recommend for reward or promotion: in beneficiis ad ararium delatus est a Lucullo, he was recommended by Lucullus, and his name placed on the list of those to be rewarded for their services, Cic.; ad quem Epicurei primas deferebant, to whom the Epicureans assigned the preeminence, Cic.

dēfērēscō, is, vi, no sup. *v. n.* To cool down, to become cooler (lit. and metaph.).

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dēfēssus, a, um. (*part. of defetiscor*, to be weary, found only in Jer.); as *adj.* Weary, fatigued.

dēfīcio, Is, fēci, fectum. *v. a.* 1. To leave, to abandon (c. ab and abl.). 2. To revolt from, to rebel (c. ab and abl.). 3. To fail, to be wanting, to be deficient (sine c.). 4. (*v. a.*) To be wanting to, to fail, to desert (as a man's strength deserts him), (c. acc., more rarely c. dat.): ne animo deficerent, that they might not lose courage, Cæs.; *pass.* both deficior and § deficio, Is, to fail, to fall short, to be deficient in.

dēfīgo, in, xi, xum. *v. a.* 1. To fix down, to fix, to fasten, to fix firmly. 2. To transfix (with astonishment). 3. To announce (as an augur makes a solemn announcement). 4. To curse, to devote to the infernal gods (because witches made figures of wax, and pierced them with pins, as was practised in the middle ages). 5. [†]To reprove, to blame.

dēfīngō, is, inxi, iotum. *v. a.* To form, to describe.

dēfīniō, Is, Ivi, Itum. *v. a.* 1. To mark out the limits, the boundaries of. 2. To limit, to confine. 3. To mark out, to fix. 4. To define, to describe. 5. To lay down as a definition. 6. To finish, to conclude (rare).

dēfīnitē. *adv.* Definitely, expressly, in precise terms.

dēfīnitio, onis. *f.* A definition, a precise description.

dēfīnitivus, a, um. *adj.* Laying down a definition, explanatory.

dēfīnitua, a, um. *part. pass.* of definio; also as *adj.* Definite, distinctly marked out, fixed, settled.

dēfīcio. *v.* Deficio.

dēflāgrātiō, onia. *f.* A burning, a conflagration.

dēflāgrātus, a, um. *pass. part. of seq.* 1. Burnt. 2. Destroyed.

dēflāgro, as. *v. n.* 1. To burn, to be on fire, to be consumed by fire; (metaph.) to be destroyed (by any means). 2. (Metaph.) To burn out, to cease to burn, to cool (of anger, etc.).

dēflecto, is, xi, xum. *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To bend down. 2. To bend aside, turn aside, divert (from its original or intended course). 3. (*v. n.*) To turn aside, to wander from, depart from (so as to differ): Philippum novam postea deflectisse viam, [saying] that Philip had subsequently made a new road in another direction, Liv.

dēfēo, es, ūvi, ūtum. *v. a.* To weep for, to lament, to weep.

†dēfōccatūs, a, um. *adj.* Bald.

dēfōresco, is, rui, no sup. *v. n.* To fade, to wither (lit. and metaph.).

dēfīuo, is, xi, xum. *v. n.* 1. To flow down, (lit. and metaph.) to flow.

2. To be carried down by the stream, to float. 3. To fall down (as a robe to the feet), to descend, to come to (usu. c. ad and acc., once c. dat. pera. to whom a thing comes, i. e. by whom it is gained or received): cohors ad terram defluxit equis, the troops dismounted, Virg. 4. To deviate. 5. To fall away, to secede (from a party). 5. To cease to flow, (metaph.) to cease, to come to an end, to pass away: ne quid in terram defluat, that nothing may fall to the ground, i. e. be lost, Cic.
- dēfōdīo, *Is.*, fōdi, fossūm. *v. a.* 1. To dig into, to dig up. 2. To bury (metaph.).
- defore.—See desum.
- dēfōrmātīo, ūnis. *f.* A disfiguring, a defacing.
- dēfōrmīs, *e. adj.* 1. Deformed, misshapen, unsightly, ugly. 2. Shapeless.
- dēfōrmītās, ūtis. *f.* Deformity, (lit. and metaph.) ugliness.
- dēfōrmo, *as. v. a.* 1. To form, to fashion. 2. To deform, to disfigure. 3. To disgrace, to dishonour.
- dēfrāudo, *as. v. a.* To defraud, to cheat (c. abl. rei).
- dēfrēnātūs, *a. um. adj.* Unbridled, unrestrained.
- dēfrīco, *as. ui. ictūm. v. a.* To rub, to rub down, (metaph.) to satirise.
- dēfrīngō, *is. frēgi, frāctūm. v. a.* To break off.
- dēfrūtūm, *i. n.* New wine boiled down.
- dēfūgīo, *Is.*, fūgi, fūgitūm. *v. a.* To flee from, shun, avoid, escape.
- dēfunctus, *a. um. v.* Defungor.
- dēfundō, *is. fūdi, fūsum. v. a.* To pour down, to pour forth.
- dēfungor, *erīs, functūs, sum. v. dep.* To discharge (a duty), to perform to finish. 2. To die: defunctus bellis barbitos, a lyre which has finished its service, Hor.; defunctus jam sum, now I am safe, Ter.
- dēgēner, *erīa. adj., m. f.* 1. Degenerate, degenerating from (c. gen.). 2. Ignoble, base.
- dēgēnērō, *as. v. n.* 1. To degenerate, to degenerate from (c. ab and abl.). 2. To dishonour (by degenerating from), (c. acc.): degeneratum in aliis, his degeneracy in other points, Liv.
- tēdēgēro, *is. gestī, gestūm. v. a.* 1. To carry off. 2. To make up (into a form).
- tēdēglūbo, *is. no perf.* To skin, to flay.
- dēgo, *is. dēgi, no sup. v. a.* 1. To spend, to pass (time, life, etc.). 2. (v. n.) To live.
- dēgrandīnat. *v. impers.* To leave off hailing.
- dēgrāvo, *as. v. a.* 1. To weigh down. 2. To overpower, to crush (of superior enemies).
- dēgrēdīor, *erīs, gressūs sum. v. dep.* 1. To go down, to descend. 2. To diamount, to alight.
- dēgusto, *as. v. a.* 1. To taste. 2. (Metaph.) To make trial of. 3. §To touch slightly, to graze.
- dēhīnc (sometimes dehīnc as monosyll.). *adv.* 1. From hence (very rarely of place, usu. of time), henceforth, afterwards, then, next. 2. In the second place (rare).
- dēhīscō, *is.* (perf. found in no good author). *v. n.* To open, to gape (of the ground cloven by an earthquake, the waves parting asunder, a leaky boat): dehiscens intervallis acria, the line of battle with gaps in it; gaps in the line of battle, Liv.
- dēhōnestāmentūm, *i. n.* That which disgraces or dishonours, a blemish.
- dēhōnestō, *as. v. a.* To disgrace, to dishonour.
- dēhortōr, *erīs. v. dep.* To exhort against, to dissuade (c. infin. or c. ab and abl., tēc. ne and subj.).
- dēin, and dēinde. *adv.* 1. From thence, (of place) next. 2. More usu. then, (of time) after that, afterwards, next. 3. Secondly, in an enumeration (answering primum, etc.).
- dēinceps. *adv.* 1. One after another, successively, in succession. 2. Next, secondly, in the second place (answering primum, etc.). 3. Continuously, without stopping: quos video dēinceps tribunos per triennium

fore, who I see will be tribunes one after another for the next three years.
Cic.

dainsuper. *adv.* From above.

dējectio, ōnis. *f.* A casting down, a turning out, ejection.

dējectus, a, um. *part. pass.* from dejicio. 1. Driven from, driven out. 2. §Deprived of (c. abl.). 3. Dishevelled. 4. Slain. (As *adj.*). J. Downcast, disheartened. 2. Low (of situation): oculos dejecta decoros, casting down (or cast down as to) her beautiful eyes, Virg.; dejectus spe, disappointed, Cæs.

dējectus, ūs. *w.* 1. A throwing down. 2. A fall (of a river). 3. A declivity.

dājōro, as, also dejuro. *v. a.* To swear.

dējicio, Is, jēci, jectum. *v. a.* 1. To throw down, to cast down, to drive down, to tear down. 2. To throw off. 3. To drive away, dislodge, expel (enemies from a post, etc.), eject. 4. To strike down, to slay (in battle). 5. To cast down in dejection. 6. To prevent (a person) from obtaining, deprive of (an expected honour): nec a republīca dejiciebam oculos, nor did I take my eyes off the republic, Cic.; hæc sunt dejecta, these things are jotted down, Cic.; ecquid ergo intelligis quantum mali de humānā conditōne dejeceris? are you at all aware how much evil you have removed from the condition of mankind? Cic.; neque eorum sortes dejiciuntur, nor are any lots for them (in their case) put into the urn, Cæs.; dejicit equum, he made his horse leap down.

‡dējungo, is, nxi, netum. *v. a.* To separate.

†dējūto, as. *v. a.* To forbear, to assist.

dēlābor, eris, lapsus sum. *v. dep.* 1. To fall down, glide down, flow down. 2. To fall, to descend (metaph.).

dēlāmentor, aris. *v. dep.* To lament, to deplore, to bewail.

dēlasso, as. *v. a.* To weary.

dēlātio, onis. *f.* An accusation, an information.

‡dēlātor, oris. *m.* An informer (sometimes c. gen. of the crime imputed).

‡dēlēbilis, e. *adj.* That can be destroyed, or effaced.

‡dēlectabilis, e. *adj.* Delectable, agreeable.

dēlectamentum, i. *n.* Amusement, delight.

dēlectatio, ōnis. *f.* Pleasure, delight.

dēlecto, as. *v. a.* To please, to delight, to amuse; (sometimes as *v. impers.*) it delights me.

dēlectus, a, um. *part. pass.* from delecto, q. v. esp. Picked out for excellence, select.

dēlectus, ūs. *w.* 1. A choice, selection. 2. A levy (of troops), enlistment. 3. †The men levied or enlisted.

dēlātio, onis. *f.* An assignment (of a debt.)

dēlego, as. *v. a.* 1. To send. 2. To remove, to transfer. 3. To delegate (a duty), to entrust. 4. To assign over (a debt). 5. To impute, to ascribe (c. dat., more rarely c. ad and acc.).

†dēlāmifico, a, um. *adj.* Soothing, winning, attractive.

dēlāmentum, i. *n.* A charm, that which soothes or attracts.

dēlāno, Is, Ivi, Itum. *v. a.* To soothe, to charm, to captivate.

dēlānitor, ōris. *m.* One who soothes.

dēlo, es, ēvi, ētum. *v. a.* 1. To blot out, to efface. 2. To atone for, efface the recollection of. 3. To destroy, to annihilate.

†dēlātio, ōnis. *f.* Utter destruction.

dēlibérābundus, a, um. *adj.* Deliberating.

dēlibérātio, ōnis. *f.* Deliberation, grave consideration.

dēlibérātivus, a, um. *adj.* Belonging to deliberation, deliberative.

dēlibérātor, ōris. *m.* One who deliberates.

dēlibrātus, a, um. *part. of seq., also as adj. (c. compar.)*. Fully resolved, deliberately determined on, deliberate (of a deed).

dēlibero, as. *v. a.* and *n.* [libra.] 1. To deliberate on, to revolve, to consider, to weigh. 2. (*v. n.*) To deliberate. 3. To consult with (c.

- cum and abl.). 4. (v. a.) To consult (an oracle), only in Nep. 5
To resolve upon, to determine.
- dēlibo, *as. v. a.* 1. To taste. 2. (Metaph.) To enjoy. 3. To pick,
to cull (metaph.). 4. To detract from, to diminish.
- dēlibro, *as. v. a.* To take away, to deduct.
- dēlibūtus, *a. um. part.* from delibuo (*imus.*). Anointed, smeared.
- dēlicātē. *adv.* Delicately, luxuriously.
- dēlicātūs, *a. um. adj.* 1. Delicate, delicious, luxurious, voluptuous (of
persons or things). 2. Soft, tender. 3. $\dagger\ddagger$ Fastidious.
- dēliciē, *ärum. pl. f.* 1. Delight, pleasure. 2. Amusement, pastime.
3. An object of delight, a darling. *Delicias facis, you make a laughing-*
stock of me, Plaut.
- dēliciolē, *ärum. pl. f.* A darling.
- dēlictum, *i. n.* A fault, an error, a crime (prop. of omission).
- dēlligo, *is, lēgi, lectum. v. a.* To pick out, to choose, to select (once in
Virg.), to pick out as useless in order to send away, to discard.
- dēlligo, *as. v. a.* To bind down, to bind, to fasten.
- \dagger dēlingo, *is.* To lick up. *Delingo salem, to lick up salt, i. e. to have a*
wretched dinner, Plaut.
- dēlinquo, *is, līqui, lictum. v. n.* To commit a fault (properly of omission),
to offend, to err; (sometimes c. acc.) *as, si quid deliquerō, if I shall have*
committed any fault, Cic.
- dēlquesco, *is, līcui, no sup. v. n.* To melt, to dissolve. 2. To melt
away (so as) to disappear.
- \dagger dēlliquium, *i. n.* Injury, loss.
- \dagger dēlliquo, *as. v. a.* To make clear, to explain.
- $\ddot{\dagger}$ dēllirāmentum, *i. n., and deliratio, onis. f.* Folly, absurdity.
- dēlīro, *as. v. n.* [de lira (an old word for a furrow).] To be crazy, to be
silly, to dote. *Quicquid delirant reges, whatever folly the kings commit,*
Hor.
- dēlīrus, *a. um. adj.* Crazy, silly, doting.
- dēlitesco, *is, lītui, no sup. v. n.* To lie hid, to lurk. 2. To take refuge
in, to skulk behind (c. in and abl.).
- dēlitīgo, *as. v. n.* To quarrel, to scold.
- Dēlius, *a. um. adj.* Of Delos, the island sacred to Apollo and Diana as
their birthplace: Delia Dea, Diana, Hor.; *m. as subst.*, Apollo. Another
form is Deliacus, used only of Delian brass, and of capons, for which the
Delians were celebrated.
- Delphīcus, *a. um. adj.* Of Delphi, where Apollo's chief oracle was, (*m. as*
subst.) Apollo.
- delphin, *Inis, acc. Ina. m. [δελφίν.]* A dolphin.
- dēlībrum, *i. n.* A shrine, a temple.
- \dagger dēlīctor, *äris. v. dep.* To struggle, to wrestle.
- \dagger dēlīfīlico, *as. v. a.* To mock, to make a fool of.
- dēlūdo, *is, si, sum. v. a.* To mock, to deceive, to delude.
- \dagger dēlumbis, *e. adj.* Crippled in the loins, (metaph.) weak, enervated.
- dēlumbō, *as. v. a.* To cripple in the loins, (metaph.) to weaken.
- $\ddot{\dagger}$ dēmādesco, *is, dui. v. n. no sup.* To become wet.
- dēmando, *as. v. a.* To entrust to: in proximam civitatem demandari, to be
brought (or sent) in safety to the next city, Suet.
- \dagger dēmarchus, *i. m. [δῆμος ἄρχων.]* A tribune of the people.
- dēmens, *entis. adj.* 1. Out of one's mind, senseless, mad, frantic. §2.
(Esp.) Ignorant of the future.
- dēmenter, *adv.* Madly, senselessly, foolishly.
- dēmentia, *as. f.* Madness, folly.
- \dagger dēmentio, *is, tivi, no sup. v. n.* To be mad, to be foolish.
- dēmēreo, *es, ui, Itum. v. a. and -eōr, éris. v. dep.* 1. To deserve, to
deserve well of, to oblige (c. acc. pers.).
- dēmergo, *is, si, sum. v. a.* To sink into, plunge into; (in pass.) to be sunk,
immersed, overwhelmed.

dēmessus, a, um. v. demeto.

dēmētior, Iris, mensus sum. v. dep., part. demensus in pass. sense. To measure, to measure out.

dēmēto, is, messui, messum. v. a. To reap, to mow, to cut down, to gather.

dēmigratio, ônis. f. Emigration, removal.

dēmigro, as. v. n. 1. To migrate, to remove, to depart. 2. To stand aloof from, avoid the company of. 3. To die (only once in Cic.).

dēminuo, Is, ui, titum. v. diminuo.

dēmiror, ãris. v. dep. To wonder, to wonder very much.

dēmisse, ius, issime. adv. 1. Low, at a moderate height. 2. Humbly, modestly. 3. Meanly, abjectly.

dēmissio, ônis. f. 1. A lowering, a letting down. 2. D. animi, depression of spirits, dejection.

+dēmissalcius, a, um. adj. Hanging low, reaching low down.

dēmissus, a, um. part. pass. of demitto, also as adj. (c. compar.). 1. Low situated low. 2. Hanging down. 3. Depressed, dejected. 4. humble, modest. 5. Lowly, mean: ab alto demissum genus Æneâ, a race descended from the noble Æneas, Hor.

dēmitigo, as. v. a. To make gentle, to render lenient.

dēmitto, Is, misi, missum. v. a. 1. To send down (usu. c. ad or in and acc., poet; also c. dat.). 2. To let fall, to let hang down, to drop, to lower, to let sink. Ut eas voces in pectora animosque demitterent, to let those words sink deep into their hearts and minds, Liv. 3. To lead down, march down (troops). 4. demitto me, to stoop, to descend (c. ad and acc.), to devote oneself to (a business) (c. in and acc.). 5. Demitto animum, or animos, to be disheartened, to despond. Cogita ne te eo demittas unde exitum video nullum esse, take care you do not get into a position from which you see that there is no escape, Cic.; cohortatus est ne se admodum animo demitterent, he exhorted them not to be much disheartened, Cæs.; cum in eum casum me fortuna demisisset, when fortune had placed me in such unfortunate circumstances, Cic.

dēmiurgus, i. m. [δημουργὸς]. The title of the chief magistrate in some of the Grecian states.

dēmo, Is, mpsi, mptum. v. a. 1. To take away, to take off, to remove, to withdraw. Furtoque silentia deme, remove concealment from (i. e. reveal) the theft, Ov.; dempto fine carendus, to be wanted for ever, Ov.; dulcedo legis ipse per se dempto auctore subibat animos, the acceptableness of the law by itself, even without any consideration of its author, made an impression on their minds, Liv.

dēmōlitiō, ônis. f. A pulling down, demolition.

dēmonstratio, onis. f. 1. A pointing out, description, demonstration.

2. (In oratory) Personal allusion (either in the way of praise or attack).

dēmonstratiōnus, a, um. 1. Pointing out, demonstrative. 2. (Of oratory) That which is devoted to praising or attacking some one, personal.

dēmonstrātor, ãris. m. One who points out, who indicates.

dēmonstro, as. v. a. 1. To point out, to indicate. 2. To demonstrate, to prove. 3. To describe, to mention. 4. (In law) To deliver (a piece of land to the purchaser); pass. impers.: naves de quibus supra demonstratum est, the ships which were mentioned before, Cæs.

+dēmordeo, es, di, sum. v. a. To bite off, to bite.

dēmōrīor, ãris, mortuus sum. v. dep., except in Plaut. only in perf. and pluperf. 1. +To die for love of (c. acc.). 2. To die.

dēmōrōr, oris. v. dep. 1. (intrans. rare) To loiter, to linger. 2. (trans.) To delay, to detain, to retard: inutilis annos demoror, I linger out my years unprofitably, Virg.

dēmortuus, a, um. part. of demorior, q. v. Dead.

dēmōveo, es, móvi, mótum. v. a. To move away, to remove.

dēmōgitus, a, um. adj. Filled with the noise of lowing.

- dēmulcēo, es, si, sum. v. a. To stroke down caressingly, to caress.
- dēmum. adv. 1. At length, at last (often used with other adverbs, as, jam, modo, tum, etc.). 2. Forsooth, really, certainly, in short.
- dēmurmāro, as. v. n. To mutter over.
- dēmūtātio, onis. f. Change, alteration.
- †dēmūto, as. v. a. and a. To change, to alter.
- dēnārius, a, um. adj. Containing ten. 1. (m. as substant.) A Roman silver coin, containing at first 10, afterwards 18 asses — nearly equal in value to an Attic drachma; in Pliny's time there was also a golden coin of this name, of the value of 25 silver denarii. Vide *equa spes sit denarii, see if there be any hope of money*, Cic.
- §dēnarro, as. v. a. To narrate, to relate.
- †dēnāso, as. v. a. To deprive of the nose.
- dēnāto, as. v. n. To swim down, to swim in.
- dēnāgo, as. v. a. 1. To deny, to say it is not so. 2. To deny (a request), to refuse (c. acc. of the request, c. dat. of the petitioner).
- dēni, se, a. 1. Ten. 2. By tens. Deni duodenique, by tens and twelves, Cæs.
- dēnicāles fēriae. A funeral solemnity among the Romans for the purification of the family of the deceased.
- dēnique. adv. 1. At last, at length. 2. Lastly, in the last place. 3. Then, thereupon. 4. In short, in a word.
- dēnōmīno, as. v. a. To denominate, to call.
- §dēnormo, as. v. a. To make irregular, unsightly.
- †dēnōtātio, onis. f. A pointing out.
- dens, tis. m. A tooth (of any kind) of a head, a plough, a comb, etc. Curva Saturni dente, with the crooked reaping hook (or pruning knife), Virg.; dens Indus, Numida, or Libycus, ivory, Ov.; dens maledicus, the worth of calumny, Cic.; dens invidua, envy, Hor.
- dense. adv. Thickly, closely, in numbers, frequently.
- denseo, ea, and denso, as, no perf. 1. To thicken. 2. To press close together, to make dense. Agmina densentur, the armies are marshalled in close order, Virg.; denset hastilia, he shoots his spears thickly, in numbers, one after the other, Virg.; scutis super capita densatis, with their shields packed close together over their heads, Liv.
- †denitas, atis. f. Density, thickness.
- densus, a, um. adj. 1. Closely pressed together, close, dense, thick. 2. Numerous. 3. Frequent, thickly showered (blows, etc.). 4. §Full of, thickly studded with, thickly set with. 5. Condensed, concise (of style, of a writer, etc.).
- dentālia, um. pl. n. 1. A ploughshare. 2. †A plough.
- dentātus, a, um. adj. Having teeth (of a person, or an instrument): male dentata puella, a girl with bad teeth, Ov.; charta dentata, glazed paper (lit. polished with a boar's tooth), Cic.
- †dentifrangibilis, a, um. adj. Breaking, knocking out teeth.
- †dentillēgus, i. m. One who has had his teeth knocked out (lit. who picks up his teeth afterwards).
- †dentio, ia. v. n. To grow (of teeth).
- †dentisculpum, i. n. A toothpick.
- †dentitio, onis. f. The cutting of teeth, dentition.
- dēnubo, is, psi, ptum. v. n. To marry (of the woman). Nec Cænis in ullis denupuit thalamos, and Cænis had married no one, Ov.
- dēnudo, aa. v. a. 1. To strip naked, to strip. 2. To lay bare, to disclose. 3. To plunder.
- dēnuntiātio, onis. f. An announcement, a declaration. 2. Denunciation in the way of threat, also of laying an information against. 3. d. testimonii, a summoning of, or threatening to summon, a witness.
- dēnuntio, as. v. a. 1. To announce, to declare, to make a formal declaration of (war, etc.). 2. To denounce, to threaten. 3. To portend, to predict. 4. To intimate to, to command (c. dat.): testimonium eius

denuntiare, to summon them as witnesses, Cic.; and without dat.: non denuntiavi, I have not summoned them, Cic.

dēnō. *adv.* [de novo.] Anew, afresh, again.

Dēōis, Idis. *f.* [Δηώ.] The daughter of Ceres, Proserpine.

Dēōius, a, um. *adj.* Sacred to Ceres.

dēmērō, as. v. a. 1. To remove a load, to remove. 2. †To disburden.

dērōsum, ēō or ēō. *adv.* 1. Downwards. 2. †Below: sursum dērōsum, up and down, Cic.

†dēocētōlōr, ēris. *v. dep.* To kiss.

dēpācīscor, ēris, pāctus sum. *v. dep.* To bargain for, make a bargain with (c. cum and abl. pers.): cur non honestissimo (periculo, sc.) depacisci velim? why should I not be glad to bargain for (i. e. be contented with) that which is accompanied with the greatest credit? Cic.

†dēpāngō, is. no perf., sup. pactum. To fasten down, to fix.

dēpāsco, is, pāvi, pāstum. *v. a.* To feed down (as a farmer feeds down a field by turning cattle into it). (As *dep.*) dēpāscor, to feed upon, to eat, to devour; (*perf. part.*) dēpāstus, usu. in pass. sense, fed upon, eaten, tasted: luxuriae quādam quā stilo dēpascenda est, a certain luxuriance of expression, which must be repressed, by (the blunt end of) the stylus, Cic.; sepes Hyblæis apibus florem dēpasta salicti, a hedge with its willow blossoms fed upon (lit., fed upon as to its willow blossoms) by the Hyblæan bees, Virg.

dēpāscor.—See depaciscor.

dēpēctō, is, xi, xum. *v. a.* 1. To comb down, to comb. 2. †To beat soundly.

dēpēctilōr, ēris. *m.* A plunderer, a peculator.

dēpētilōr, ēris. *v. dep.* 1. To plunder, to despoil. 2. To detract from.

dēpelle, is, puli, pulsum. *v. a.* 1. To drive down, to drive away, to drive out of, to expel, to dislodge. 2. To deter, to dissuade from: morte voluntariā necessariam turpitudinem depulisse, to have repelled (or avoided) by a voluntary death the shame to which it was sought to force them, Cic.; lacte depulsa, depulsa ab ubere matris (and simply depulsus), weaned, Hor., Virg.

dēpendeo, es, di. *v. n.* 1. To hang down. 2. §To depend upon (c. ab and abl. rare).

dēpendo, is, di, sum. *v. a.* 1. To weigh out, to pay. 2. †To expend upon (c. dat. of the object.): felicibus armis dependisse caput, to have died in the hour of victory. 3. (*v. n.*) †To weigh less.

dēperdo, is, dīdi, dītum. *v. a.* 1. To lose. 2. †To destroy.

dēp̄reō, Is, Ivi, Itum. *v. a.* To perish, to be ruined, to be undone. 2. To be dying of love for, (amore, Liv.) to love (c. acc., once in Catull., often in Plaut.).

dēperus, a, um. *part.* from depepto, q. v.

dēpictus, a, um. *part.* from depingo, q. v. Nimum depictus, too much embellished, too flowery (style), Cic.

†dēpillo, aa. *v. a.* To strip off the hair from.

dēpingo, is, inxi, istum. *v. a.* 1. To paint, to draw, to depict. 2. To describe, to represent.

†dēplango, is, nxi. *v. a.* To lament, to bewail.

†dēpleo, es, evi, ētum. *v. a.* To drain off, to empty.

†dēplexus, a, um. *part.* from depletor (inxus.). Seizing hold of, embracing.

dēplōro, aa. *v. a.* and *a.* 1. (*v. a.*) To weep bitterly. 2. (*v. a.*) To weep for, to bewail: sua consilia, deploratis communibus, exsequentes, following their private objects, having given up all hope of the general safety, Liv.

§dēpluit. *v. impers.* It rains: multus ut in terras deplueretque lapis, and that there was a shower of many stones falling on the ground, Tib.; Niobe lacrymas depluit, Niobe rained down tears, Prop.

†dēplōlo, is, Ivi, Itum. 1. To polish. 2. To beat.

dēpōno, is, pōsui (once depositi, Cat.), pōslitum. v. a. 1. To put down, place down, to deposit. 2. To lay (as a bet), to wager. 3. To deposit for security (c. in and abl. of a place where), to entrust to (c. apud and acc. of a person to whom): pecunias deponere in publica fide, to trust their money to the good faith of the nation, Liv. 4. To lay aside, to discard: quam mater prope Deliam depositiv olivam, whom her mother bore, laying aside her burden by the Delian olive, Cat.—See Depositus.

dēpōplātio, ônis. f. A depopulation, a laying waste.

dēpōplātor, ôris. m. One who lays waste.

dēpōplor, ôris. v. dep. (part. perf. and gerundive often in pass. sense). To depopulate, lay waste, ravage, pillage.

dēporto, as. v. a. 1. To carry away (esp. by sea). 2. To bring back, to bring home (esp. an army). 3. To carry off, i. e. gain. 4. ¶To banish.

dēposco, Is, pōposci, no sup. v. a. To demand, to demand earnestly, to claim (often deposco mihi): audacia in periculis depositis, audacity in courting danger, Tac.; hi regum amicos ad mortem depositare, these men began to demand that the king's friends should be given up to be put to death, Cæs.; so, depositare morti, Tac.

¶dēpōsatio, ônis. f. The close (of a sentence).

dēpōslitum, i. n. A deposit, a thing which has been placed somewhere, or entrusted to some one for safety, a pledge.

dēpōslitus, a, um, sync. §depostus. part. pass. of depono, q. v., esp. with meaning, laid out for burial, dead, dying: videor s̄egram et prope depositam reipublicæ partem suscepisse, I seem to have undertaken the charge of the diseased and almost lifeless cause of the republic, Cic.

dēprāvate. adv. Wrongly, incorrectly.

dēprāvatio, ônis. f. 1. Distortion. 2. A perversion, misrepresentation. 3. A going wrong, depravity.

dēprāvo, as. v. a. 1. To distort, pervert. 2. To seduce, to corrupt.

¶dēprēcābundus, a, um. adj. Deprecating.

dēprēcātio, ônis. f. 1. A deprecating, a seeking to avert (evil) by entreaty, a prayer for pardon. 2. An invoking (the gods as witnesses).

dēprēcātor, oris. m. One who seeks to avert (evil from oneself or from others as an intercessor) by entreaty.

dēpēcor, ôris. v. dep. 1. To deprecate, to seek to avert by prayer, to pray against. 2. To pray, to entreat. 3. To plead in excuse. 4. To pray for something which is in danger, to seek to obtain (the safety of) by prayer. 5. § To imprecate (c. dat. pers. on whom).

dēprehendo, sync. prēnd, is, di, sum. v. a. 1. To take hold of, take, seize, catch. 2. To detect (a criminal, or a crime), to catch in the fact. 3. To discover, to perceive, to become aware of, to comprehend. 4. (Esp. in pass. part.) To confine, to bring into a strait, to embarrass.

dēprehensio, ônis. f. Detection, discovery.

dēpressus, a, um. part. pass. from deprimo, q. v.; also as adj. (c. compar., etc.). Low (in any sense), in a low situation: [Libra] alterno depressione orbe, [a balance] more depressed as to one scale than the other, Tib.

dēprēmo, is, pressi, pressum. v. a. 1. To press down, weigh down, depress, to sink, i. e. to cause to sink. 2. To suppress. 3. ¶To dig deep (a channel, etc.).

¶deprēslior, aris, only in part. pres. deprēslians. To war.

dēprōmo, is, mpsi, mptum. v. a. To take down, to take out of, to produce from (c. ex and abl., or poet. c. abl.).

dēprōpēro, as. v. n. To hasten, to make haste: deproperare apio coronas, to make hasty garlands of parsley, Hor.

depso, is, ui, utum. v. a. To knead, to curry.

dēpūdet. v. impers. Quæ depuduit ferre, the things I was not ashamed to bear, Ov. Velleius uses it like pudet, to shame.

dēpugno, as. v. a. To fight, to fight vigorously, to fight (it) out to the end (pass. impers.): cum Gallis depugnatum est, they fought with the Gauls, Liv.

dēpulsio, ūnis. f. 1. A driving off, a driving away, a warding off. 2.

The repelling of an accusation, defence. 3. A letting fall.

dēpulsor, ūris. m. One who drives away, repels, averts.

dēpulsus, a, um. part. pass. of depello, q. v.

dēpūto, as. t. a. 1. To prune away, to prune. 2. To think.

‡dērādo, ia, si, sum. v. a. To scrape off.

dērēlictio, ūnis. f. Abandonment.

dērēlinquo, ia, iqui, ictum. v. a. To leave, to desert, to abandon.

dērēpente. adv. Suddenly.

‡dērēpo, ia, psi, ptum. v. a. To creep up.

dēreptus, a, um. part. pass. from deripio, q. v.

dēriōeo, es, si, sum. v. a. To laugh at, to mock, to deride, to jeer.

‡dēridiculūs, a, um. adj. Ridiculous: deridiculi gratiā, in joke, Plaut.; deridiculō fuit senex, the old man was an object of ridicule, Tac.

dērigescō, ia, gui (no sup.). v. n. To become stiff, rigid: dēriguit visu in medio, she stood motionless, amazed at the sight, Virg.; deriguere comae, her hair stood on end, Ov.

dēripio, ia, ui, reptum. v. a. To tear off, away, strip off, take away.

dērisor, ūris. m. One who derides, laughs at, a scoffer.

‡dērisus, ūs. m. Derision, scoffing.

dērivātio, ūnia. f. A turning off into another channel.

dērivo, as. t. a. 1. To turn off into another channel. 2. To turn aside, divert: derivandi criminis causā, for the sake of diverting the charge into some other direction, of laying the blame elsewhere, Cic.; hoc fonte derivata cladea, the ruin derived from this source, Hor.; alio responsum suam derivavit, he directed his reply to another point, Cic.

dērōgātio, ūnis. f. A partial abrogation of a law.

‡dērōgīto, as. v. a. To ask repeatedly.

dērōgo, as. v. a. To take (a clause) out of (a law), to take away (generally): non enim mihi tantum dērōgo, for I will not derogate from my own pretensions so much, Cic.; ubi certam dērōgat vetustas fidem, in a case where the lapse of time prevents (or takes away, or diminishes) certainty, Liv.

dērōsus, a, um. part. pass. fr. dērōdo (*inus.*). Gnawed, nibbled.

‡dēruncīo, as. v. a. To plane off, (metaph.) to cheat.

dērōuo, ia, ui, ūtum. v. a. To pull down, to throw down.

dēruptus, a, um. part. pass. of dērumpo, *inus*; as adj. (c. compar.). Precipitous, steep; (*n. pl. as subst.*) precipices.

dēssavīo, ia, no perf. v. a. 1. To rage. 2. +To cease raging.

dēscendo, ia, di, sum. v. n. 1. To descend, to go down, to come down, to march down. 2. To sink down into, to penetrate into (c. in and acc., poet. c. abl.). 3. To condescend to, to humble oneself to, to yield to (c. ad and acc.). 4. To have recourse to (c. ad and acc.): placet mihi ista defensio, dēscendo, I admit the argument of that defence, I acquiesce, Cic.—(pass. often as *impers.*): eo contemptio dēscensum, they had become so contemptible, they had sunk so low, Tac.

dēscensua, ūs. m. A descent.

dēscisco, ia, scivi, ūtum. v. n. 1. To withdraw from, depart from (esp. to revolt from). 2. To fall off from, to degenerate from (pass. *impers.*): quibus invitis dēscitum ad Samnites erat, against whose will the revolt to the Samnites had taken place, Liv.

dēscribo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. 1. To sketch, to draw. 2. To write down, to write out. 3. To describe, to depict, to delineate. 4. To mark off, to divide (the people into classes, etc. etc.). 5. To assign, to allot.

dēscripte. adv. Definitely, with precision.

dēscriptio, ūnis. f. 1. A marking out, a delineating. 2. A delineation, description. 3. A dividing, division, classification. 4. An arranging, arrangement.

dēscriptus, a, um. part. pass. of dēscribo, q. v.; also as adj. (c. compar.).

Properly marked out, defined, arranged; *†n. pl. as subst.*, memoranda.

- dēsēco, as, uī, etum. v. a. 1. To cut off. 2. To cut down.
dēsēesco, is, nui. v. a. To die of old age, to die out (of a war).
dēsēro, is, sērni, sertum. v. a. To leave, to desert, to abandon, to forsake.
dēsērtio, ḥnis. f. Desertion, abandonment.
dēsērtor, ḥris. m. One who abandons, a deserter, a runaway.
dēsērtus, a, um. part. pass. from dēsēro, q. v.; also as adj. (c. compar. and superl.). Desert, solitary; (*n. pl.* as *subst.*) desert places, deserta.
dēsērvio, Is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. To serve, to be devoted to, attend to: Epicurei corpori dēsērvientes, the Epicureans being slaves to their bodies, Cic.
dēses, Idis. adj., m. f. (nom. sing. not found). Inactive, indolent.
+dēsēicco, as. v. a. To dry, to wipe dry.
†dēsēideo, ea, sedi, sessum. v. a. To be indolent, inactive, to sit still doing nothing.
dēsēidērābilis, e. adj. Desirable.
dēsēidērātio, ḥnis. f. A longing for, a missing (what one has enjoyed).
dēsēidērium, i. a. 1. a desire (for what one has not), esp. regret (for what one has lost). 2. Desire of, need of. 3. †A petition.
dēsēidēro, as. v. a. 1. To wish for, to long for, to desire, to require. 2. To miss (i. e. not to find what one expects to find), to feel the want of. 3. To feel the loss of, to lose: neque quicquam ex fano præter unum signum desideratum est, nor was anything lost out of the temple but one statue, Cic.; Sextilem totum desideror, I am looked for, I keep you looking out for me the whole of August, Hor.
dēsēidēia, se. f. 1. §A sitting still. 2. Laziness, indolence.
†dēsēidēose. adv. Lazily, idly.
dēsēidēosus, a, um. adj. 1. Lazy. 2. Having nothing to do. 3. Causing laziness.
dēsēido, is, sēdi, no sup. v. a. 1. To sink down, to settle down. 2. To deteriorate, to become worse.
dēsignātio, ḥnis. f. 1. A making out, a describing. 2. An arrangement, a disposition. 3. †The election to office.
dēsignātōr, ḥris. m. 1. A judge at public games. 2. An undertaker, a superintendent of funerals.
dēsigno, as. v. a. 1. To mark out. 2. To design, to delineate, to represent. 3. To designate, to point out. 4. To arrange. 5. To elect: consul designatus, the consul elect for the ensuing year. 6. §To do, to perpetrate.
dēsēlio Is, uī, sultum. v. a. To leap down, to plunge down.
dēsēino, Is, sivi, siltum. v. a. 1. To cease, to desist, to give over (usu. c. infin., once in Hor. c. gen., a Greek construction). 2. §To terminate (c. in and acc., or in and abl.);—(pass. *impers.*): tunc bene desinitur, then it is well to make an end, Ov.
†dēsēipientia, se. f. Folly.
dēsēipio, Is, no perf. v. a. To be foolish, to play the fool.
dēsēisto, is, stiti, no sup. v. a. 1. To leave off, to cease, to desist (c. ab and abl., or c. abl., or c. infin.). 2. To terminate, to come to an end.
dēsēlo, as. v. a. To leave desolate, to desert, to abandon.
despectio, ḥnis. f. Contempt.
despecto, as. v. a. 1. To look down upon, survey from above, to overlook. 2. †To despise.
despectus, a, um (see despicio); as adj. (c. compar. and superl.). Despised, despicable.
despectus, fū. m. 1. A looking down on from above, a view. 2. Contempt.
despēranter. adv. Despairingly.
despērātio, ḥnis. f. An abandonment of hope, despair.
desperātus, a, um. part. pass. of seq.; as adj. Desperate (of persons or things.)
despēro, as. v. a. and a. To give up hope, to cease to hope, to despair of; some-

times c. dat., more usu. c. de and abl., sometimes c. acc.;—in the *pass.*: sive desperamur, or if our case is desperate, Cic.; desperatā salute, all hope of safety being abandoned, Cæa.

despicatio, onis. f., and despiciatus, ūis. m. Contempt.

despicatus, a, um. part. from despicor; as adj. (c. compar. etc.). Contemptible.

despiciens, as. f. Contempt.

despicio, ūs. spexi, spectum. v. a. 1. To look down upon, (lit. and metaph.) to survey. 2. To despise.

†despiliator, ūris. m. A plunderer.

despolio, as. v. a. To strip, to despoil, to plunder.

despondeo, es, di, sum. v. a. 1. To promise. 2. Esp. to promise in marriage, to betroth. 3. Animum despondeo, to lose heart, to despond.

†desponso, as. v. a. To betroth.

despumo, as. v. a. 1. To skim off the froth. 2. †To boil. 3. †To deposit a frothy substance. 4. †To digest.

despuo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a. 1. To spit out, to spit. 2. †To spit upon, to disdain (c. in and acc.).

†desquamo, as. v. a. To pick the scales off.

destillo, as. v. a. To distil, to drop down.

destinatio, ūnis. f. A fixing, an appointment.

destinatum, i. n. An object, an intention, an aim: †ex destinato, on purpose, Suet.

destino, as. v. a. 1. To fasten, to fix (c. dat. or c. ad and acc. of the more remote object). 2. To appoint, to destine. 3. To fix upon as a mark, to aim at. 4. To destine to oneself, to intend to buy.

destituo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a. 1. To set down, to place. 2. To desert, to abandon. 3. To give up (a purpose or an attempt). 4. To defraud, to deprive (c. abl. or c. gen. of the thing of which).

destitutio, ūnis. f. A forsaking, abandonment.

destitutus, a, um. part. pass. from destituo, q. v.; also as adj. Destitute of (c. abl., more rarely c. ab and abl.).

destringo, is, inxi, ūtum. v. a. 1. To strip off. 2. To unsheathe, to draw (a sword). 3. §To touch lightly, to graze. 4. §To attack, to satirize.

†destructio, ūnis. f. 1. A pulling down, destruction. 2. Refutation.

destruo, is, xi, ūtum. v. a. 1. To pull down, to pull to pieces. 2. To throw down, to overthrow, to destroy, to demolish, put an end to. 3. †To subdue (a person). 4. †To weaken, to diminish the power or credit of.

dēstribito. adv. Suddenly (very rare).

†dēsūdaseo, is. no perf., and dēstido, as. v. n. To sweat greatly, to labour.

dēsuefactus, a, um. part. fr. desuefacio (inss.). Unaccustomed (of persons, c. ab and abl.).

dēsuesco, is, uevi, uetum. v. a. †To disaccustom (but scarcely found except in *pass. part.*), unaccustomed (both of persons and things), (of things) unusual, (of persons) unused to (c. dat. or c. infin.).

dēsuetudo, ūnis. f. Disuse, desuetude, a being unaccustomed to.

dēsultor, ūris. m. A rider who, at the public games, leaped from one horse to another: desultor amoris, a changeable lover, Ov.

dēsultorius, a, um. adj. Of a desultor, q. v.; (m. as subst.) a desultor, Cic.

†dēsultura, as. f. A leaping down from a horse.

dēsum, es, fui, dēsse; fut. infin. dēfōre. v. n. 1. To be wanting, to be absent (not of persons in this sense). 2. To be wanting to the interests of, to neglect the advantage of, to fail (a person, c. dat.): ne occasio temporis deesset, that he might not throw away the opportunity, Cæa.; duas sibi res defuisse quominus diceret, that the want of two things prevented him from speaking, Cic.

dēstimo, is, mpsit, mptum. v. a. To pick out, to choose, to select.

dēstuper. adv. From above, above.

§dēsurgo, is, surrexi, no sup. v. a. To rise up from.

dētēgo, is, xi, ūtum. v. a. 1. To uncover, to lay bare. 2. To unroof.

3. To discover, to disclose, to reveal, to betray (not treacherously, but as acts betray a character, etc.).

dētendo, is, di, sum. To unstretch: nautici tabernacula defendant, the sailors strike their camps, Liv.

dētentus, a, um. part. pass. fr. detineo, q. v.

dētergo, ea, si, sum. v. a. 1. To wipe off, to wipe away. 2. To wipe clean, to cleanse, to clean. 3. To clear away, to sweep away.

4. To sweep off (gains), to acquire. 5. To break to pieces.

dēterior, us, compar.; and superl. dēterrimus, a, um. no pos. Worse, inferior; (of revenues, etc.) less; (of occasions) less favourable.

dēterior. adv. Worse.

dēterminātio, onis. f. 1. A boundary. 2. A conclusion.

dētermīno, as. v. a. 1. To mark the boundaries of. 2. To bound. 3. To limit, to measure, to regulate, to determine.

dētēro, is, trivi, tritum. v. a. 1. To rub away, to wear away, to wear out. 2. To weaken, impair, diminish: detereret sibi multa, he would rub up (i. e. polish anew, or perhaps soften) many of his lines, Hor.

dēterreo, es, ui, Itum. v. a. 1. To deter, to frighten from (c. ab or de and abl., or c. ne quin or quominus and subj., more rarely c. infin.). 2. To ward off, to avert.

dētestābilis, e. adj. Detestable, odious, execrable.

dētestatio, onis. f. 1. An oath accompanied with an imprecation of curses on its violator. 2. Execration, cursing.

dētestor, Æris. v. dep. 1. To curse while invoking a deity as witness, to curse. 2. To imprecate (c. in and acc. of those on whom). 3. To deprecate, to pray that (an evil) may be averted or removed. 4. To avert: invidiæ detestandæ gratiâ, for the sake of averting envy, Cic.

dētexo, is, ui, xtum. v. a. 1. To weave off, to finish weaving. 2. To finish, to complete. 3. +To steal (as if by taking off from the loom).

dētinēo, es, ui, ntum. v. a. 1. To keep back, to keep away from, to detain. 2. To occupy, to engage (as an employment does): cum se miserandis alimentis nonum ad diem detinisset, when he had kept himself alive nine days on wretched food, Tac.

dētondeo, es, di, sum. v. a. To clip, to shear, to cut off.

dētonsus, a, um. part. of prec. Shorn, shaven, having the hair cut and dressed, trimmed (of horses): detonasæ frigore frondes, the leaves cut off by the cold, Ov.

dētōno, as. v. n. 1. To thunder. 2. To cease thundering (metaph. of war).

dētorqueo, es, si, tum. v. a. 1. To turn or bend aside. 2. To turn, to guide, to direct. 3. To distort.

dētractio, Ænis. f. A taking away, a removal.

dēdetractor, oris. m. A detractor, one who disparages.

dētraho, is, xi, ctum. v. a. 1. To draw off, to take down, to drag off, away, or down from, to drag (c. ad and acc. of the place, etc., to which). 2. To take away, to remove, to deliver. 3. To pull down, to lower (the dignity of others, etc.). 4. To detract from (c. de and abl. either of actions or persons): multum ei detraxit quod alienæ erat civitatis, it was a great disparagement to him that he belonged to another state, Nep.

dētrectātio, Ænis. f. A deceiving, avoiding, shrinking.

dētrectātor, oris. m. A detractor, one who disparages.

dērecto, as. v. a. 1. To decline, to refuse, to shirk. 2. To depreciate, disparage, detract from.

dētimentosus, a, um. adj. Detimental, injurious.

dētrimentum, i. n. [detero.] 1. Loss, detriment. 2. Damage, injury. 3. Defeat (chiefly in Cæs.).

dētritus, a, um. part. pass. fr. detero, q. v. 1. Worn, rubbed (of a dog's neck by a collar). 2. Beaten, much worn, hackneyed.

dētrudo, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To thrust down, push down, force down, off, or away, to drive away. 2. To dislodge. 3. To drive, to force . ad and acc. of the place, etc., to which). 4. To reduce, to bring (to

a worse fortune than before, to an evil, etc., c. ad or in and acc.). 5. To defer, to postpone.

dētruncō, *as. v. a.* 1. To cut off, to lop off. 2. To behead (esp. in *pass. part.*).

‡dētūmesoo, *is, mui. v. n.* To cease to swell.

dēturbo, *as. v. a.* 1. To throw down, beat down, drive down. 2. To hurl down, to precipitate down. 3. To pull down (a house, *rare*). 4. To dislodge, to dispossess: *deturbari spe*, to be deprived of one's hope, Cic.; *suum quemque scelus de sanitate ac mente deturbat*, each individual's own crimes deprive him of sound judgment, Cic.

dēunx, *cis. m.* One ounce short of a pound, eleven-twelfths of anything: *avidi deunces*, a covetously exacted eleven per cent., Pers.: *potare deunces*, to drink eleven cyathi of wine to one of water, Mart.

dēfro, *is, ussi, ustum. v. a.* 1. To burn up, to destroy. 2. To kill or injure by frost.

Deus, *i. m.* (nom., dat., and abl. *pl.*) only found in the later poets, and once in Catullus, for which the best authors use *Divi* and *Di*, *Divis* and *Dis*, fr. *Divus*, q. v.). A God, a Deity (sometimes used even of a goddess by Virg.): *Dii meliora*, *Dii melius* (dent or ferant understood), God forbid, Cic., Ov.; *Dii illi mortuo* (a form of imprecation), may the Gods confound him, Cic.; *Dis farentibus*, *Diis volentibus*, *Diis bene juvantibus*, please God, Cic., Liv.; *ubi nunc nobis Deus ille?* where is now that Godlike man [Eryx]? Virg.

dēutor, *ēris, fūsus sum. v. dep.* To illtreat.

dēvasto, *as. v. a.* To devastate, ravage, to lay waste.

dēveho, *is, xi, ctum. v. a.* 1. To carry away, convey, take away. 2. (In *pass.*) To go away (esp. of going down a river, or by sea to any place).

‡dēvello, *is, li, vulsum. v. a.* To pull off, to tear off.

dēvēlo, *as. v. a.* To unveil, to uncover.

§dēvēnērō, *āris. v. dep.* To worship.

dēvēnō, *is, vēni, ventum. v. n.* To go to, arrive at, reach.

‡dēverbēro, *as. v. a.* To beat severely.

dēversor, *ōris. v. dep.* To lodge.

dēversor, *ōris. m.* A lodger, an inmate.

dēversōrium, *i, dim. dēversōriolum, i. n.* An inn, a lodging-house.

dēverticūlum, *i. n.* 1. A byeroad. 2. A digression. 3. An inn, a lodging-house. 4. A refuge, a retreat.

dēverto, *is, ti, sum. v. a. and v. n.* 1. (‡*v. a.*) To turn aside, divert from a purpose. 2. (*v. n.*) To turn aside (esp. to turn into a house, or person, i. e. innkeeper, host, etc., and lodge there) (c. ad and acc. pers., or c. ad or in and acc., sometimes, but very rarely, c. acc. of the house, once c. abl. of the name of a town). 3. (*v. a.*) To digress. 4. *devertor* (in *pass.* like 2.) To turn aside, to lodge in or with, to put up at. 5. To have recourse to (practices), (c. ad and acc.).

dēverxus, *a, um. part. pass.* of *deveho*; also as *adj.* Sloping downwards, shelving, steep. 2. Descending (of a star, the afternoon sun, etc.).

3. Declining, just beginning to decline (of age).

dēvincio, *is, nxi, netum. v. a.* To bind, (esp. metaph.) to bind to oneself by an obligation or kindness, or other similar bond of union.

dēvinctus, *a, um. part. of prec., but also as adj. (c. compar.).* Attached to, fond of.

dēvinco, *is, vici, victum. v. a.* To conquer, to subdue: *devicta bella*, wars victoriously concluded, Virg.

dēvitatiō, *ōnis. f.* An avoiding.

dēvito, *as. v. a.* To avoid.

dēvius, *a, um. adj.* 1. Lying out of the way. 2. Living in out of the way places, retired, lonely. 3. Going astray, inclined to go astray (lit. and metaph.). 4. §Difficult of access, not accessible. 5. Out of the way, i. e. unreasonable (of persons or actions): *devium iter*, a bye-path, Cic., Ov.; *devia avis*, the owl (according to some only, "a bird on the wrong side, ill-omened"), Ov. Her. 2. 118.

- dēvōco, as. v. a. 1. To call away, to call off, to call down. 2. To invite. 3. To lead away, divert (from a previous course of action): loquitur seces suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, he says that he will not bring himself and his army into danger, Cæs.
- dēvōlo, as. v. n. 1. To fly down. 2. To hasten down.
- dēvolvo, is, vi, völūtum. v. a. 1. To roll down. 2. To wind off (wool in spinning). 3. (In pass.) To roll down, fall down, to sink down, to descend: devoluta tonitrua, balls rolled about behind the scenes to imitate thunder, Phædr. ; devolvere retro ad stirpem, go back to the source from which you sprung, Liv.
- dēvōro, as. v. a. 1. To swallow up, to devour, to swallow (i. e. repress tears etc., or to put up with folly, etc.). 2. To squander, to get rid of: devoravi nomen, I have forgotten his name, Plaut.
- ‡dēvōrtium, i. n. A bye-road.
- dēvōtio, ônis. f. 1. A devoting (esp. oneself to danger or destruction). 2. A cursing, execration. 3. ‡Incantation.
- dēvōto, as. v. a. To devote (very rare).
- dēvōtus, a, um. part. pass. of seq. (also as adj., c. compar. etc.). 1. Devoted to, attached to (esp. to a pursuit). 2. Accursed, detestable. 3. §Enchanted, bewitched. 4. Devoted (i. e. destined to destruction).
- dēvōveo, es, vōvi, votum. v. a. 1. To vow to, devote to (a deity, esp. to the infernal deities). 2. To devote to death (c. diis immortalibus or ad mortem, or absolutely). 3. §To bewitch, to enchant: cujus se amicitie devovisset, to whose friendship he had devoted himself, Cæs.
- ‡dextans, antis. n. Ten-twelfths of anything.
- dextella, ss. f., dim. of dextera. A little right hand.
- dexter, èra, erum, also sync. tra, trum. 1. On, or to the right hand. 2. Handy, dexterous, skilful. 3. Favourable, propitious, of good omen; (f. as subst.) dextera (sync. more usu. dextra). 1. The right hand. 2. The right side.
- dextére, sync. dextre. Skilfully, dexterously.
- dextéritas, atis. f. Dexterity, readiness.
- dextrorum and sus. Towards, or to the right hand.
- Dia, ae. f. The island of Naxos in the Ægean sea.
- ‡diäbäthräius, i. m. A shoemaker.
- diädëma, ätia. n. A diadem, a crown.
- disea, ss. f. [δίαιτα] 1. A mode of living, regimen, diet. 2. ‡A room.
- diälectica, ss. f., and -ica, orum. n. pl. Dialectics, logic.
- diälectice. adv. Logically, according to the rules of dialectics.
- diälecticus, a, um. adj. [διαλέγομαι.] Belonging to dialectics, to logic, logical; (m. as subst.) a dialectician, a logician.
- ‡diälectos, i. f. [διάλεκτος.] A dialect.
- Dialis, ss. adj. Belonging to Jupiter, sacred to Jupiter: apex dialis, the cap of the priest of Jupiter.
- diälogus, i. m. [διαλέγομαι.] A dialogue, a conversation.
- Dianus, a, um. adj. Of, sacred to Diana; (n. as subst.) the temple of Diana.
- diärium, i. n. Daily pay, a daily allowance (esp. of food).
- dibäphus, i. m. [δίβαψτω.] A public office (because those who filled such wore garments striped with deeply dyed purple).
- dico, ss. f. [δίκη.] An action, a lawsuit: dicam scribere (c. dat.), to bring an action against, Cic.; so, dicam impingere, Ter.; sortiri dicas, to select a jury by lot, Cic.
- dicæctas, ätis. f. Raillery, sarcastic bantering.
- dicætio, onis. f. A settling as a citizen in another state.
- dicox, äcis. adj. 1. Talkative. 2. Satirical, sarcastic, witty.
- dichörëus, i. m. A double trochee.
- dicis causâ, dicis gratiâ. For form's sake (Cic.).
- dico, as. v. a. 1. To dedicate, to consecrate. 2. ‡To deify. 3. To dedicate (i. e. appropriate to a person or a use). 4. To inaugurate: qui

se alii civitati dicant, or, in aliā civitatem, who migrate as settlers to, or who establish themselves as settlers in, another city, Cic.

dīcō, is, xi, etūm; imper. dic. v. a. 1. To say, to affirm, to assert. 2. To tell (c. dat. pers.). 3. To relate, to celebrate. 4. To say, i. e. to pronounce. 5. To call, to name. 6. To name, i. e. appoint (to an office, etc.). 7. To announce, to predict. 8. To mean [those things which are to be feared]: mortem dico, et deos, I mean death, and the gods, Cic.; non ego perfidum dixi sacramentum, I have not uttered (or taken) an oath which I will not keep, Hor.; Silano diem dixit, he impeached Silanus, i. e. appointed a day to bring him to trial, Cic.; Orgetorix ex vinculis causam dicere coegerunt, they put Orgetorix on his trial as a prisoner, (lit.) they compelled him to plead his cause, to defend himself, Cæs.; dico, I am said, i. e. it is said or reported of me; dicto citius, quicker than one could speak, Virg.—See *Dictus*.

dīcrotūm, i. n. A galley with two banks of oars.

Dīctænus, a, um. adj. Of Dictæ a mountain in Crete, Cretan.

dictamnum, i. n. The herb dittany.

dictātor, oris. m. A dictator.—See Smith, *Dict. Ant.*

dictatōrius, a, um. adj. Of, concerning, belonging to a dictator.

dictatūm, i. n. (usu. in pl.) A thing dictated, a lesson, an exercise (set by a master to his pupils), used even of rules for gladiators and morris dancers.

dictatūra, se. f. The dictatorship.

‡dictēriūm, i. n. A witticism.

dictio, onis. f. 1. Uttering, pronunciation, delivery, style of speaking. 2. A discourse, a speech (rare). 3. The answer of an oracle. 4. Dictio causæ, a pleading one's cause, a defending oneself; dictio testimonii, the right of giving evidence.

dictito, as. v. a. 1. To say often, to be continually saying. 2. To say, to assert: qui causas dictitarunt, who were constantly pleading causes, Cic.

dicto, as. v. a. 1. To utter, to announce. 2. To dictate (to an amanuensis). 3. To compose (writings). 4. ‡To order, to recommend: dictabitur hæres, he will be appointed heir, Juv.; dictare actionem, to draw up a declaration, i. e. to commence an action, Suet.

dictum, i. n. 1. A thing uttered, a saying, a word, an expression. 2. A saying, i. e. a common saying, a maxim. 3. A witty saying. 4. (In pl.) Poetry. 5. An oracular prediction. 6. An order.

Dietylanna, se. f. [δίκτυννα.] A name of Diana.

dido, is, dīdi, dītūm. v. a. 1. To distribute. 2. To spread (a report, etc., esp. in pass.).

dīfīco, is, xi, otūm. v. a. 1. To draw different ways, to separate, to divide. 2. To distribute (esp. troops, etc.). 3. To disperse: ultio Senatum in studia diduxerat, the desire of revenge had split the Senate into parties, Tac.; diductum queritur Pompeium, he complains that Pompey is alienated from him, Cæs.; incusabat diductam civitatem ut in civili bello, he accused the city of being divided into factions as in a civil war, Tac.; foribus repente diductis, the doors being suddenly thrown open, Tac.

dīsōila, se. f., dim. of diea. One little day, a little while.

†dīrectus, a, um. adj. 1. Crucified. 2. Destroyed: abi dierectus, or adv. di recte (an imprecation), go and be hanged.

dīea, ëi (gen. contr. die). m. f. in sing., only m. in pl. 1. A day. 2. Daylight. 3. Daybreak. 4. Time: longa dies, the lapse of time, Virg.; diem de die, diem ex die, day after day, from day to day, Liv., Cæs.; animadvertisit in dies numerum hostium augeri, he perceived that the numbers of the enemy increased from day to day, or daily, Cæs. (less frequently in diem); diem noctemque, day and night, i. e. unceasingly, Cæs.; diem suum obire, to die, Cic.; so, diem supremum obire, and diem obire, to die, Suet.; quæstores M. Volscio diem dixerunt, the quæstors prosecuted M. Volscius, Liv.; regio dierum plus triginta in longitudinem, a district

- more than thirty days' journey in length, Liv.; *inducere quarum dies exierat*, a time the period of which had expired, Liv.
- ¶Diespiter, tris**, but only nom. in Hor. Jupiter.
- diffamo, as. v. a.** To spread an evil report of, to defame.
- differentia, ae. f.** and **†differitas, atis. f.** Difference, diversity.
- diffrō, fers, distāli, dīlātūm.** v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To scatter, to disperse (things, not people). 2. To plant apart, to separate. 3. **†To disturb.** 4. To spread (a report, etc.). 5. To defame. 6. To defer, to put off (a thing to be done, or a person with excuses). 7. (v. n.) To differ, to be different from (usu. c. ab and abl.; sometimes c. dat., etc.).
- difficile**, more usu. **difficulter**, or **difficilliter**. *adv.* With difficulty.
- difficilis, e. adj.** 1. Difficult, hard. 2. Difficult of access, ill-tempered, morose, untractable.
- difficultas, atis. f.** 1. Difficulty: *difficultas nummaria* and d. *domestica*, difficulti·as to money, want of money; *erat in magnis Cæsari difficultibus res ne, . . . the matter was surrounded with great difficulties in Cæsar's eyes, Cæs.* 2. Intractability, moroseness.
- diffidenter. adv.** Diffidently, distrustfully.
- diffidentia, ae. f.** Distrust, want of confidence.
- diffido, is, fisus sum. v. n.** (c. dat. &c. abl.). 1. To distrust, not to trust. 2. To despair of: *invenire se posse quod cuperent diffisi sunt*, they had no confidence in being able to discover what they wished, Cic.—(*Poss. impars.*; [causa] *cur M. Valerio non diffideretur*, reason why confidence should not be denied to M. Valerius, Liv.)
- diffindo, is fidi, fissum. v. a.** 1. To cleave asunder, to divide. 2. To open: *ei legem . . . serenti triste omen diffidit diem*, an ill omen compelled him when wishing to bring forward a law . . . to put it off till another day, Liv.
- diffingo, is, inxi, iustum. v. a.** To remodel, to make anew.
- diffiteor, ēris. v. dep.** To deny, to disavow.
- †difflo, as. v. a.** To disperse by blowing.
- diffluo, is, xi, xum. v. n.** 1. To flow different ways, to flow away. 2. To melt, to disappear. 3. To drop: *otio diffuentes*, being enervated by indolence, Cic.
- †diffingo, is, frēgi, fractum. v. a.** To break to pieces.
- diffugiō, Is, fugi, fr̄gūtūm. v. n.** To flee in different directions, to disperse, to flee.
- †diffūgium, i. n.** A fleeing in different directions, dispersion.
- diffundo, is, fudi, fusum, and †diffundito, as.** 1. To pour out, to pour forth. 2. To diffuse, to scatter, to spread (even men, troops, etc.). 3. To dishevel (hair). 4. To relax with joy, to cheer up, to exhilarate.
- diffuse. adv.** 1. In a diffuse manner. 2. Separately.
- diffusus, a, um. part. pass.** of *diffundo*; also as *adj.* (c. compar., etc.). 1. Widely spread, extended. 2. Suffed. 3. Diffuse, prolix.
- digamma. n.** A gr. ek letter: *tuum digamma videram*, I saw the account book of your farm (because it was headed with F for *fundi*, which resembles the Greek digamma), Cic.
- digero, is, gessi, gestum. v. a.** 1. To carry in different directions. 2. To separate, to divide, to distribute. 3. To arrange, to set in order. 4. **†To digest.**
- digestio, ōnis. f.** 1. Orderly arrangement, distribution. 2. **‡A well-arranged description:** *digestio potius quam declamatio*, a skeleton of a speech (lit. a mere arrangement of topics) rather than an actual speech, Cic.
- digitus, i. m., and dim. digitulus, i. m.** 1. A finger. 2. A toe. 3. An inch: *index digitus*, the forefinger, Hor.; *constitit in digitos*, he stood on tiptoe, Virg.; *digitum transversum non discedere ab, not to swerve a finger's breadth from . . .* Cic.; *tollere digitum, to raise the finger (for*

the purpose of bidding at a sale), Cic. (in token of submission, as a gladiator, Mart.); quid agat, qua denique digitam proferat non habet, he knows not what to do, nor in what direction to move a finger, i. e. nor what to attempt, Cic.; si tuas digitos novi, if I know your skill in reckoning (because the Romans used their fingers in counting), Cic; nostri principes digitō se cœlum putant attingere, but our great men think themselves at the summit of happiness, Cic.

diglādior, ēris. v. dep. To fight for life and death, to struggle fiercely.

dignatiō, ēnis. f. 1. ♫A thinking worthy. 2. Dignity, reputation, credit.

digne. adv. 1. Worthily, in a worthy or adequate manner. 2. In a dignified manner.

dignitas, atis. f. 1. A being worthy, worth: dignitas consularis, worth such as to entitle a man to be consul, Cic.; pro dignitate laudare, to praise a man as he deserves, Cic. 2. Excellence, beauty (even of inanimate things). 3. Dignity, dignified deportment. 4. Honour, rank, office.

dignor, ēris. v. dep. and (very rare) digno, as. v. a. 1. To think worthy (c. abl. of the more remote object). 2. To deign, to condescend, to be thought worthy: O felix si quem dignabitur, inquit, ista virum, happy, said he, will the man be whom that maid will select for (will think worthy to be) her husband, Ov.

dignoscō, is, nōvi, no sup. v. a. To know apart, to distinguish (c. ab. and abl. or § c. abl.).

dignus, a, um. adj. 1. Worthy, deserving (c. abl. or § c. infin., often c. qui and subj.). 2. Worthy, deserved. 3. Fitting, adequate, suitable.

digrēdior, ēris, gressus sum. v. dep. 1. To go different ways, to part, to separate. 2. To deviate, to digress.

digressio, ēnis. f. 1. A going away, a departure. 2. A digression.

digressus, ūs. m. 1. A going different ways, a separation, a departure... 2. ♫Digression.

digrunnio, is. v. a. To grunt.

dijūdicatio, ēnis. f. A decision of a suit.

dijūdico, as. v. a. 1. To judge, to decide. 2. To distinguish: d. vera et falsa, vera a falsa, truth from falsehood, both in Cic.; dijūdicatā belli fortunā, the war being finished (lit. the fortune of the war being decided), Cæs.

dilābor, ēris, lapsus sum. v. dep. 1. To fall asunder, to go to pieces, to melt, to dissolve. 2. (Of soldiers, etc.) To flee in different directions, to disperse, to be scattered. 3. To decay, to tumble down (of buildings, etc.), to go to ruin (lit. and metaph.). 4. To disappear, to vanish. 5. To slip away, be lost (as an opportunity): memorī mēa dilabuntur, they have escaped my memory, I have forgotten them, Cic.

dilādro, as. v. a. To tear to pieces, to tear (lit. and metaph.).

dilāmino, as. v. a. To split in two.

dilānio, as. v. a. To tear to pieces.

†dilāpido, as. v. a. 1. To squander. 2. ♫To destroy.

dilāpus. a, um. part. from dilabor, q. v.

dilārgior, ēris, itus sum. v. dep. To give liberally, to lavish.

dilātio, ēnis. f. A postponement, a delay.

dilāto, as. v. a. [latus.] 1. To spread out, to enlarge, to extend, to amplify. 2. To discuss at length, diffusely: dilatandis literis, by giving the letters a broad pronunciation, Cic.; eloquentia dilatata, diffuse eloquence, Cic.

†dilātor, ēris. m. A dawdler, one who postpones.

dilatua, a, um. part. pass. fr. diligo, q. v.

dilāudo, as. v. a. To praise greatly.

dilectus, a, um. part. pass. fr. diligo; as adj. (c. compar. etc.). Beloved.

diligens, entis. part. ir. diligo, but used only as adj. (c. compar. etc.). I. Fond of, devoted to (c. gen.). 2. Diligent, attentive to, industrious (c.).

- in and abl. or c. gen., very rarely c. dat.). 3. Diligently performed or executed, careful. 4. Careful, (of a person) prudent, economical.
- diligenter.** *adv.* Diligently, industriously, carefully.
- diligentia.** *sc. f.* 1. Diligence, industry, care. 2. Prudence, economy.
- diligo,** *is, lexi, lectum. v. a.* To love, to regard with esteem or affection.
- dilōrīo,** *as. v. a.* To tear open (a dress).
- diluceo,** *es, xi. no sup. v. n.* To be clear, evident.
- dilucesco,** *is, xi. no sup. v. n.* To begin to be light, to dawn.
- dilucide.** *adv.* Clearly, plainly, in express terms.
- dilucidō,** *as. v. a.* To explain, to elucidate.
- dilucidus,** *a, um. adj.* Clear, plain, evident, intelligible.
- diluculum,** *i. n., no pl.* Daybreak, dawn.
- diludium,** *i. n.* Breathing time, rest during a game.
- diluo,** *is, ui, ūtum. v. a.* 1. To wash off, to wash away. 2. To wash. 3. To dilute. 4. To melt, to dissolve. 5. To weaken the force of, to diminish. 6. +To explain.
- diluvies,** *ei, f., and diluvium, i. n.* A flood, an inundation.
- +diluvio,** *as. v. a.* To inundate.
- dimánchez,** *ārum. pl. m. [δις μάχουαι.]* A kind of Macedonian soldier, who fought either on horseback or on foot, like our dragoons formerly.
- +dimidescō,** *is, dui, no sup. v. n.* To melt away.
- dimāno,** *as. v. n.* To flow forth, to spread abroad.
- dimensio,** *onis. f.* A measuring.
- dimensus,** *a, um. part. fr. seq.*
- dimētior,** *Iris, mensus sum. v. dep.* To measure, to measure out.
- dimēto,** *as. v. a.* To measure out, to mark out.
- dimicātio,** *ōnis. f.* A fight, an encounter, a battle (lit. and metaph.): dimicatio vitæ, or capitis, a struggle for life and death, Cic.
- dimico,** *as. v. n.* 1. To fight. 2. (Metaph.) To contend, to struggle: ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, so that you are fighting every hour at the risk of your life, that your life is at stake every hour, Liv.; so d. de vitâ, Cic.; cum causâ dimicabit, he will carry on the contest by legal action, Cic.
- dimidiātus,** *a, um. part. fr. inus. dimidio.* Halved, half, divided in half.
- dimidius,** *a, um. adj.* Half; (*n.* as *subst.*) the half.
- +diminuo,** *is, ui, ūtum. v. a.* 1. To break to pieces, to break.—See Deminuo.
- dimissio,** *onis. f.* 1. A sending different ways. 2. Dismission.
- dimitto,** *is, misi, missum. v. a.* 1. To send out different ways, to send forth (more persons than one). 2. To send away (a single person), to divorce. 3. To dismiss, to disband. 4. To release. 5. To put down (out of one's hands). 6. To abandon, to give up (a military post, an office, etc.). 7. To let slip (an opportunity, etc.). 8. +To remit: ne speratam prædam ex manibus dimitterent, that they might not let the expected booty escape their grasp, Cæs.; Crassus qui illas fortunas morte dimiserit, Crassus who by dying left all that wealth behind him, Cic.; conditiones pacis dimittendas non existimabat, he did not think he ought to lose the opportunity of concluding peace on those conditions, Cæs.; studium et iracundiam suam reipublicæ dimittere, to sacrifice his party spirit, and private quarrels to the interests of the state, Cæs.
- dimōveo,** *es, mōvi, mōtum. v. a.* 1. To move asunder, to separate, to part, to cleave. 2. To remove, to drive away (also even of driving from one's purpose or habit).
- Dindymēne,** *es. f.* The goddess Cybele, worshipped at M. Dindymus in Mysia.
- diminūrātio,** *ōnis. f.* A reckoning up, an enumeration.
- diminūrō,** *as. v. a.* 1. To reckon up, to enumerate to count. 2. +To pay.
- +diobolāris,** *e. adj.* Costing, or worth two obols.
- diocesis,** *is. f. [διοίκησις.]* A district.

dīscētes, ae. m. [δισκῆταις.] A treasurer.

Dīōneus, a, um. 1. Of Dione, the mother of Venus. 2. (More usu.) Of Venus: Dionaea mater (spoken with ref. to Aeneas), Venus, Virg.; Dionaeus Cæsar, Cæsar descended from Venus.

Dīōne, es. f. 1. The mother of Venus. 2. (More usu.) Venus.

Dīōnysia, órum. pl. n. [Διόνυσος.] The Greek festival of Bacchus.

dīōta, ae. [δίωτη, οὐδεῖ.] A jar with two ears or handles.

dīplōma, atis. n. [δίπλωμα.] A short letter of recommendation given to persons travelling in the provinces.

†dīpsas, ḥdis. f. [δίψα.] A snake whose bite causes thirst.

Dīpylon, i. n. A gate at Athens leading from the Ceramicus to the Academy.

dīræ, arum. pl. f. 1. Bad omens. 2. Curses.

Dīrcæus, a, um. adj. 1. Of Dirce, a fountain in Boeotia. 2. Boeotian. 3. Theban.

dīrecte and directo. adv. 1. Straight. 2. Directly, expressly.

dīrectus, a, um. part fr. dīrigo; used also as adj. 1. Straight, direct, upright. 2. Straight down, precipitous. 3. Straightforward, honest, inflexible.

dīremptio, onis. f., and dīremptus, ūs. m. A breaking off, a separation.

dīreptio, ūnis. f. A plundering, a pillaging.

dīreptor, ūris. m. A plunderer, a pillager.

dīreptus, a, um. part. pass. fr. dīripio, q. v.

dīrībeo, ea, ui, Itum. r. a. To separate the voting tablets, so as to count the votes.

dīrībitio, ūnia. f. A separating of the voting tablets, to count the votes.

dīrībitor, ūria. m. The officer who separated the voting tablets so as to count the votes.

dīrīgo, is, rex, rectum. v. a. 1. To lay straight, to place in a straight line. 2. To arrange, to marshal, esp. in battle array. 3. To send in a straight line, to direct, to guide, to aim (an arrow), to shoot. 4. To direct, i. e. guide, regulate the course of: regiones dīrexit, he marched out the districts, Cic.; cura vicos dīrigendi, an anxiety to keep the streets straight (while building), Liv.; meas cogitationes dīrīgo ad rationes, I turn my thoughts towards principles, Cic.

dīrimo, is, ēmi, emptum. v. a. 1. To separate, to part, to divide. 2. To break off, to interrupt, to put an end to. 3. To put an end to, i. e. bring to nothing: so, dīrimere controversiam, to compose a dispute, Cic.

dīrīpīo, is, ui, rēptum. v. a. 1. To tear asunder. 2. To pillage, to ravage, to lay waste. 3. To carry off as a robber.

dīritas, ūtis. f. 1. Fierceness, cruelty. 2. A great misfortune.

dīrūpo, is, rūpi, ruptum. v. a. 1. To break asunder, to break to pieces. 2. To break off (friendship, etc.). 3. (In pass.) To burst.

dīruo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a. 1. To pull down, to demolish, to destroy. 2. To scatter (enemies). 3. To abolish (a custom).

dīrus, a, um. adj. 1. Ill-omened, fearful. 2. Terrible, dreadful. 3. Fierce, cruel, odious.

Dis, Dītis. m. Pluto.

†dīscalceātus, a, um. adj. Shoeless, barefoot.

†dīscāveo, es, cāvi, cautum. v. n. To beware of, to guard against (c. abl.).

dīscēdo, ic, cessi, cessum. v. n. 1. To go different ways, to separate, to part. 2. To depart, to go away, march away, decamp. 3. To disappear. 4. (c. ab and abl.) To forsake, to abandon (friends), to swerve from (a course of life, a principle, etc.). 5. To come off (from a contest, etc.): sc superiorem dīcessurum, [boasting] that he should come off best, Cic.; si istius hæc tanta injuria impunita dīcesserit, if this great iniquity of that fellow's shall get off with impunity, Cic. 6. To divide (as we say in Parliament, c. in and acc. in favour of a measure): etsi in meam sententiam dīcedatur, although the division should be in favour of my proposal, Liv.; cum a vobis dīcesserim, except you (lit. if I leave out

the mention of you), Cic.; quo minquam ante discessum est, a measure to which they had never resorted before, Cæs.; spes potiundi oppidi discessit; the hope of making themselves masters of the town was lost, Cæs.; magnitudine timoris a constantia atque a mente atque a se decidere, through the greatness of his fear to lose his courage and his wits, and to be quite beside himself, Cic.; volonum exercitus ab signis discessit, the body of volunteers quitted the army, Liv.; eorum qui ab armis discesserint, of those who shall lay down their arms, Cic.

disceptatio, onis. f. 1. A discussion, a debate. 2. †A judicial award.

disceptator, oris. m., and f. -tatrix, icis. An arbitrator.

discepto, as. v. a. 1. To decide (as an umpire or judge). 2. To settle (a controversy). 3. To discuss, dispute, debate.

discerno, is, crevi, cretum. v. a. 1. To separate, to set apart, to divide. 2. To distinguish (from one another): alba et atra, black from white, or alba ab atris: both in Cic.

discerpo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. To tear to pieces.

discessio, onis. f. 1. A separation. 2. A departure. 3. A dividing, i. e. voting (c. in and acc. of the measure voted for).

discessus, us. m. 1. A separation, a going asunder, an opening: discessus cœli, lightning, Cic. 2. Departure, going away, decamping (used by Cicero of his own voluntary exile).

discidium, i. n. [scindo.] A tearing asunder, a separation.

+discido, is, cldi, cldum. v. a. [cedo.] To cut in pieces.

discindo, is, scldi, scissum. v. a. 1. To cut asunder, tear asunder, to cleave, to cut or tear in two. 2. To divide. 3. †To scourge: (discellus) discissâ nive, the snow having been cleared away.

discingo, is, nxi, noctum. v. a. 1. To ungird, to take off the girdle. 2. †To disarm. 3. †To discover, to detect: mihi crede, in situ est, neque ego discingor, he is cherished by me; yet I am on my guard against him (according to others, and I do not neglect him), Cic.; discinctus, ungirt, i. e. slovenly, careless. 3. Dissolute, reckless.

disciplina, ss. f. 1. Instruction, education, training, discipline. 2. A system, a course of habits: d. reipublicæ, political science, statesmanship; d. philosophiæ, philosophical system.

discipulus, i. m., and f. discipula, ss. 1. A scholar, a pupil. 2. †An apprentice.

discludo, is, si, sum. 1. To shut up separately, to keep separate. 2. To separate, to divide. 3. § To force open.

disco, is, didici, no sup. v. a. To learn, to acquire knowledge of: discentib[us] fidibus, they learnt the lyre (canere, to play upon, understood), Cic.

discolor, eris. m. 1. Of various colours, party-coloured, of a different colour. 2. Different from (c. dat.).

+disconducō, is, xi. v. n. To be unsuitable, injurious.

disconvénio, is, vēni. v. n. To be inconsistent (as *impers.*): ei disconvenit inter meque et te, therefore there is a disagreement between you and me, Hor.

discordia, ss. f. Discord, disagreement.

+discordabilis, e, and discordiosus, a, um. adj. Disagreeing, prone to discord.

discordo, as. v. n. 1. To differ, to disagree. 2. To be inconsistent with. 3. To be unlike.

discors, dis. adj. 1. At variance, disagreeing. 2. Unlike, different.

discrépantia, ss. f. Difference, disagreement.

discrépatio, onis. f. A difference, a dispute.

+discrépito, as. v. n. To be different, to disagree.

discrépo, as, ui. no sup. v. n. 1. To sound differently. 2. To differ, to be different, to vary. 3. (As *impers.*) Discrepat, there is a dispute, it is disputed.

discretus, a, um. *part. pass.* of discerno (q. v.). 1. Separate. 2. Divided.

discrimen, *inīs. n.* 1. An intervening space or distance, a space, an interval: leti discrimine parvo, when but little removed from death, Ov. 2. A distinction, a difference: septem discriminā vocum, the varieties of the seven notes (of music), Virg.; tenues parvi discriminis umbræ, delicate shades of slight variation, Ov. 3. Any parting, even the parting of the hair. 4. A decisive, a critical point, a crisis: quæ in discriminē fuerunt an ulla post hanc diem essent, which were now at a crisis which should decide whether they should have any existence at all for the future, Liv. 5. Danger.

discrimino, *as. v. a.* To divide, to distinguish.

discrucio, *as. v. a.* To torture, to torment.

discumbo, *is, cūbui, Itum.* 1. To sit down, to recline at table. 2. To go to bed.

discupio, *Is, Ivi. v. a.* To desire greatly, to wish eagerly.

discurro, *is, curri and cūcurri, cursum. v. n.* To run about, to run to and fro, to run different ways; (*pass. impers.*) in muros totā discurrunt urbe, they flock to the walls from every part of the city, Virg.

discursus, *fis. m.* A running to and fro, a running about.

discus, *i. m.* A quoit: qui discum audire quam philosophum malunt, who would rather hear a quoit ring than a philosopher lecture (i. e. who love trifling), Cic.

discretio, *Is, cussi, cussum. v. a.* 1. To dash to pieces, to shatter. 2. To scatter, to disperse, to dissipate. 3. To remove, to put an end to. 4. To shake off: quod totam rem discusserat, which had frustrated the whole business, Cic.

diserte and **†disertim**. *adv.* 1. Expressly, plainly. 2. Eloquently.

disertus, a, um. *adj.* Eloquent: leporum disertus puer, a youth full of well-expressed wit.

†disjecto, *as. v. a.* To toss about, to scatter.

†disjectus, *fis.* A tossing about, a scattering.

disjicio, *Is, jēci, jectum. v. a.* 1. To toss about in different directions, to scatter. 2. To disperse, put to flight. 3. To dash to pieces, to destroy, to demolish. 4. To break off, to put an end to. To squander (rare): vasta disiectaque spatio urbs, a vast city spread over a wide space, Liv.; late omnibus disjectis mœnibus, with walls stretching out to a distance in every direction, Liv.

disjunctio, *ōnis. f.* 1. A separation. 2. Diversity, difference. 3. An opposition of two prepositions in a syllogism.

disjunctus, a, um. *part. pass.* from **disjungo**, but used also as *adj.* (c. compar. etc., usu. c. ab and abl.). 1. Separated, separated from, removed from, unlike. 2. Alienated from. 3. Inconsistent with. 4. Unyoked.

disjungo, *is, nxi, nctum. v. a.* 1. To unyoke. 2. To disjoin, to separate, to remove from (usu. c. ab and abl., poet. c. abl.).

†dispalesco, *is, ui, no sup. v. n.* To be noised abroad.

dispalor, *āris. v. dep.* To wander about, to straggle.

†dispando, *is, di, possum* (in Plaut. *dispennio*). *v. a.* To stretch out, to spread out.

dispar, *āris. adj.* 1. Unequal. 2. Unlike, dissimilar (usu. c. dat., more rare c. gen.). Disparibus calamia, on reeds of unequal length, Ov.

disparilis, *e. adj.* Dissimilar, different.

disparo, *as. v. a.* To separate, to divide: disparatus (in rhetoric or logic), opposed to something else by negation; as—non sapere, to be unwise.

dispectus, a, um. *part. pass.*, from **dispicio**, q. v.

dispello, *is, pūli, pulsum. v. a.* To drive different ways, to scatter, to disperse, to dispel.

dispendium, *i. n.* 1. Expenditure, expense. 2. Loss. More dispensia, loss of time by delay, Virg.; dispendia viarum, a round-about way, Mart.

dispensatio, ōnis. f. 1. Management, superintendence. 2. Stewardship, the place of dispensator.

dispensator, ūris. m. A superintendent, (esp. of a household) a manager, a steward.

dispono, aa. v. a. 1. †To weigh out, to pay. 2. To distribute, to dispense. 3. To manage, to regulate, to arrange: dispensarique letitia inter impotentes ejus animos potuit, and so the joy might be imparted by degrees to minds incapable of bearing their happiness all at once, Liv.

†**dispercūtio, ls, cussi, eussum. v. a.** To dash to pieces.

disperditio, ūnis. f. Destruction.

disperdo, is, didi, dītum. v. a. To destroy, to ruin: stridente miserum stipulā disperdere carmen, to pour forth a wretched tune on a squeaking flute, Virg.

disp̄eo, ls, Ivi (usu. ii), Itum. v. n. To perish, to be utterly ruined.

dispergo, ls, si, sum. v. a. 1. To scatter in different places, to scatter about, to scatter, to disperse. 2. To spread, to spread abroad. 3. To distribute: vitam dispergit in auras, he breathes forth his life to the air, i. e. dies.

disperse, and †dispersim. adv. Dispersedly, here and there.

dispertio, ls, Ivi, Itum. v. a. (sometimes ior). dep. To distribute, to divide, to assign to.

†**dispesco, is, ui.** To divide.

dispicio, ls, spexi, spectum. v. a. 1. To look through (usu. sine c.). 2. To look, to see. 3. To perceive, discover, become aware of. 4. To consider, to think upon.

displaco, es, ui. Itum. v. a. To displease: cum mihi met displicerem, when I was out of humour with myself, Cic.

§**displōdo, is, si, sum. [plaudo.] v. n.** To burst with a loud noise.

dispōno, ls, pōsui, pōstum. 1. To place in different places, to set in order, to arrange, to dispose, to distribute (as to place). 2. To array, to marshal, to station in their respective posts, in relays, etc. 3. To assign, to allot (c. dat. or inter, as inter equites, Tac.): consilia in omnem fortunam disposita, plans arranged to suit every turn of fortune, Liv.; mœnia disponere versu, to describe the walls in verse, Prop.

dispōsite. adv. In a regular, methodical manner.

dispōltio, ūnis, and †dispōltūra, es. f., and †dispōltus, ūs. m. Arrangement, orderly disposition.

dispōltus, a, um. part. pass. from dispono, q. v. (also as adj.). 1. Well arranged. 2. Methodical (of a person). 3. Duly assigned, allotted.

†**dispūdet. v. impers.** To be greatly ashamed.

dispulsus, a, um. part. pass. from dispello, q. v.

†**dispungo, is, nxi, netum. v. a.** To calculate, to arrange.

disputatio, onis. f. A debate, an argument, a discussion.

disputatōr, ūris. m. A disputant, one engaged in discussion.

†**disputatōrix, icis. f.** The art of discussion, dialectics.

dispūto, as. v. a. 1. †To cast up, to calculate. 2. To consider, to examine. 3. To discuss, to advance (an argument) in discussion.

disquiro, is, quisivi, Itum. v. a. To examine, consider, inquire.

disquisitio, ūnis. f. An inquiry, investigation.

dissēco, as, ui, etum. v. a. To cut in pieces, to cut up.

dissēmō, as. v. a. To sow, to disseminate, to spread abroad.

dissensio, ūnis. f., and §dissensus, ūs. m. 1. Difference of opinion, disagreement, dissension, discord. 2. Inconsistency, incompatibility (of one thing with another).

dissentāneus, a, um. adj. Disagreeing, inconsistent.

dissentio, ls, si, sum. v. n. 1. To be of a different opinion. 2. To disagree, to disagree with (usu. c. ab and abl., poet. c. abl.), to be at variance. 3. To be inconsistent with. 4. To be unlike, dissimilar, different to, to differ from (usu. c. ab and abl., once c. eum and abl.).

dissēp̄io, ls, sepsi, septum. v. a. To fence off, to part off.

†dissēptum, i. n. A barrier, a partition.

dissērēasco, avi. Cum dissenserasset, when it had cleared up, Liv.

†dissēro, is, sēvi, sītum. v. a. To sow here and there, to diffuse.

dissēro, is, sērui, no sup. r. a. 1. To set in different places, to place at intervals. 2. To discuss, to speak of, to treat of. 3. To advance, to urge in discussion. 4. To argue.

†dissēpo, is, no perf. v. n. To creep abroad, to spread.

††dissēto, as. v. a. To discuss, to advance in discussion.

dissideo, es, sēdi, no sup. v. n. 1. To be remote from, divided from.

2. To be at variance with, to disagree with (c. ab and abl., more rarely c. cum and abl., often inter se). 3. To be different, unlike, to differ from : si toga dissidet impar, if the cloak is put on unevenly, Hor.

dissēdium, i. n. Dissension, disagreement.

§dissiliō, is, ui, sultum. v. n. To burst asunder, to fly apart, to split: gratia sic fratrū geminorum dissiliuit, thus the affection of the two brothers was severed, was burst asunder, was destroyed, Hor.

dissimilis, e. adj. Unlike, dissimilar (c. gen. sometimes c. dat., c. inter se, etc.): quod non est dissimile atque ire in Antium, which is not very different from going to Antium, Cic.

dissimiliter. adv. In a different manner, in a manner unlike.

dissimilitudo, Inis. f. Dissimilarity, unlikeness, difference.

dissimulanter. adv. With dissimulation, in a dissembling manner. 2.

Secretly.

dissimilantia, ss. f. An ironical disguising of one's meaning.

dissimilatio, onis. f. 1. Dissimulation, a dissembling, concealing, or disguising (the truth, or one's intentions, etc.). 2. Irony.

dissimilator, öris. m. A concealer, a dissembler.

dissimilo, as. v. a. To pretend that a thing is not that which it is, to dissemble, to disguise, to keep secret: Achilles veste virum longā dissimulatus erat, Achilles had concealed the fact of his being a man by female attire, Ov.

dissipabili, e. adj. That may be dissipated or dispersed.

dissipatio, önis. f. 1. A scattering, a dispersion. 2. Dissolution, destruction.

dissipo, as. v. a. 1. To scatter abroad, to disperse, to dissipate. 2. To rout, to put to flight, to dispel. 3. To demolish, to destroy, to dissolve. 4. To dissipate, to squander. 5. To spread abroad, (news) to disseminate.

dissipatus, a, um. part. pass. of seq.. q. v.; also. 1. Parted, separated.

2. Unconnected, unmethodical (of things or persons): me unum hominem fractum et prope dissipatum, me s. single individual, broken in fortune and almost ruined, or almost worn out, Cic.; Scipio ubi animadvertisit dissipatum passim bellum, when Scipio perceived that the war was broken up into one of posts, Liv.; dissipatus cursus, dissipata fuga, a disorderly flight, Liv.

dissociabilis, e. adj. 1. Which cannot be united, irreconcilable. 2.

Which separates (one from another).

†dissociatio, önis. f. A separating, separation.

dissocio, as. v. a. 1. To disjoin, disunite, separate. 2. To estrange: diasociat amicitias, it dissolves friendships, Cic.; iis qui e superiore exercitu erant, causam suam dissociantibus, those who belonged to the upper army forming themselves into a separate party, separating their cause from that of the others, Tac.

dissolubili, e. adj. That may be dissolved, dissoluble.

dissolute. adv. 1. Unconnectedly. 2. Carelessly, in a careless manner.

dissolutio, önis. f. 1. A dissolving, a breaking up, a dissolution, destruction. 2. A refutation. 3. Want of connection. 4. Want of firmness (of character), weakness (of mind), languor: post judiciorum dissolutiones, after the tribunals had ceased to be strict, Cic.

dissolutus, a, um. part. pass. of dissolvo, q. v.; used also as adj. (c. compar.,

- etc.). 1. Loose, loosened : dissolutum navigium, a vessel with its planks starting, ready to come to pieces, Cic. 2. Unconnected (of style, etc.).
 3. Lax, remiss, careless. 4. Dissolute, profligate.
- dissolvo, is, vi, solutum. v. a.** 1. To loosen, to unloose. 2. To pay, to discharge (a debt). 3. To dissolve, to disunite, to separate. 4. To destroy, to abolish, to abrogate. 5. To refute (a statement, not a person). 6. †To release.
- dissonus, a, um. adj.** 1. Inharmonious, harsh-sounding, discordant. 2. Disagreeing, different, inconsistent with (c. ab and abl.).
- dissors, tis. adj.** Mea seposita est, et ab omni milite dissors gloria, my glory is a distinct one, different from that gained by (or, according to others, unshared by) any soldier, Ov.
- dissuadeo, es, si, sum. v. a.** To advise against, to argue against (c. acc. of the measure): hinc dissuadet amor, love dissuades him from this, Ov.
- dissuasio, onis. f.** An advising or arguing against.
- dissuasor, oris. m.** One who advises or argues against (legis).
- dissuavior, oris. v. dep.** To kiss eagerly.
- dissolto, as. v. n.** To fly asunder, to part, to burst, to burst asunder with a roar.
- dissuo, is, ui, sūtum. v. a.** 1. To unsew, to rip. 2. To open.
 †distœdet. v. impers. It weariea.
- distantia, ss. f.** 1. †Distance. 2. Difference, diversity.
- distendo, is, di, tum. v. a.** 1. To stretch, to extend. 2. To distend, to fill with. 3. To divide, to distract (the attention).
- †distentus, ūs. m.** Distention.
- distentus, a, um. part. pass.** 1. Fr. distendo, distended. 2. Fr. distineo, detained, occupied, busy.
- distermino, as. v. a.** To separate.
- †disterminus, a, um. adj.** Separated.
- †distichön, i. n.** A distich.
- †distimile, as. v. a.** To run through, to squander.
- distincte. adv.** 1. Distinctly, clearly. 2. In a well-arranged manner.
- distinctio, onia. f.** 1. A distinguishing between, a making a distinction. 2. Distinction, difference. 3. Separation, division.
- †distinctus, ūs. m.** A difference.
- distinctus, a, um. part. pass.** fr. distinguo; also as adj. (c. compar, etc.).
 1. Divided, easily divided (as an army into small bodies). 2. Distinct.
 3. Ornate (both of speech and of a speaker), adorned.
- distineo, es, ui, tentum. v. a.** 1. To keep asunder, to separate. 2. To divide, distract (the mind, etc.). 3. To hinder, to prevent (an event). 4. To detain, to occupy (as business does).
- distinguuo, is, nxi, notum. v. a.** 1. To separate, to divide, to part. 2. To distinguish, to discriminate between. 3. To embellish, to decorate, to adorn. 4. †To punctuate, to mark the stops (in a sentence).
- disto, as (no perf. or sup.). v. n.** 1. To stand apart, to stand at a distance from. 2. To be distant, to be removed from (as to place or time). 3. To be different, different from (as *impers.*): distat sumasne pudenter an rapias, it makes a difference, or there is a difference, whether you take a thing modestly, or snatch at it, Hor.
- distorqueo, es, si, tum. v. a.** 1. To twist, to distort. 2. †To tortare.
- distortio, onis. f.** Distortion, contortion, a writhing about.
- distortus, a, um. part. pass.** of distordeo; also as adj. 1. Deformed. 2. Unbecoming.
- distractio, onis. f.** 1. A pulling asunder, dividing, separating. 2. disagreement.
- distractus, a, um. part. pass.** fr. seq.; also †‡ as adj. (c. compar.). 1. Divided. 2. Distracted, perplexed.
- distraho, is, xi, etum. v. a.** 1. To draw different ways, to tear to pieces. 2. To break up into divisions, to divide. 3. To estrange, to alienate (c. ab. and abl.). 4. To distract, to perplex. 5. To frustrate (a

measure), (rare): *distrahendarum controversiarum causā*, for the sake of putting an end to disputes, Cic.

distribuo, *is, ui, fūtum. v. a.* To divide, to distribute, to apportion to.

distribute, *adv.* In a well-arranged manner, methodically.

distribūtio, onis. f. Distribution, division.

districtus, a, um. part. pass. fr. seq.; but also as adj. (c. compar. etc.). 1. Occupied, busy. 2. \ddagger Strict, severe.

distringo, is, inxi, iotum. v. a. 1. To draw asunder. 2. To detain, to occupy, to engage (the attention of).

\ddagger **distrunco, as. v. a.** To cut up.

disturbatio, ñnis. f. Destruction (of a town).

disturbo, as. v. a. 1. To separate by violence, to disturb, throw into confusion. 2. To destroy, to demolish, to put an end to.

\ddagger **disyllābus, a, um. adj.** [$\delta\iota\sigma\sigma\lambda\lambda\beta\eta\cdot$] Disyllabic.

\ddagger **ditasco, is, no pers. or sup.** To grow rich.

dithyrambicus, a, um. adj. Dithyrambic.

dithyrambus, i. m. [$\delta\iota\theta\gamma\rho\mu\beta\sigma\cdot$] A dithyrambic poem.

ditio, ñnis. f. (not found in nom. nor in pl.) Dominion, rule, sovereignty, sway, authority: *sueæ ditionis [regionem] fecit, he brought [the district] under his power*, Liv.; *civitates in ditionem potestatemque P. R. redactas, the cities reduced under the power and dominion of the Roman people*, Cic.; *in eorum ditione, under their power*, Cic.; also, *sub ditione*, Cæs.; *ditione premebat Sarrastes populos, Sarrastes held the nations under his sway*, Virg.

dito, aa. v. a. To enrich, to make rich.

diu, compar. diutius, diutissime. adv. 1. \ddagger By day. 2. Long, for a long time. 2. (In compar. diutius), Too long.

diurnus, a, um. adj. 1. Of a day, daily, for a day. 2. By day; *n. as subst.* usu. in pl., a journal, a daily record: *diurnus cibus*, daily rations; *diurni currus*, the chariot of the sun, Ov.

diuum (chiefly in abl. *dio*). The open air.

\ddagger **dīus, a, um.** Divine.

\ddagger **diutine. adv.** For a long time.

diutinua, a, um, and diuturnus, a, um. adj. Lasting a long time, long, lasting: *sit nostris diuturnior annis filia, may my daughter last or live longer than my own life*, Ov.

diuturnitas, ñtis. f. Length of time, long duration, lastingness.

Diva, se. A Goddess.

divarico, as. v. n. To make to stride, to make to stand with his legs apart.

divello, is, li, vulsum. v. a. 1. To tear asunder, to rend in pieces, to separate. 2. To tear so as to destroy, to destroy. 3. To drag away, to remove. 4. To alienate, to estrange (c. ab and abl.).

divendo, is, didi, dītum. v. a. To sell piecemeal.

\ddagger **diverbōro, as. v. a.** To cleave, to cut asunder.

diverbiūm. i. n. Dialogue (in a play).

diverse. adv. In different places, different ways, differently, variously.

\ddagger **diversitas, ñtis. f.** 1. Diversity, difference. 2. Disagreement, dissension.

diversus, a, um. part. pass. fr. diverto; used as adj. 1. Opposite, contrary. 2. Opposed to, disagreeing with (c. ab and abl.). 3. In different directions, in different places, separate, distant. 4. Different, unlike, various: *in diversum auctores trahunt, writers give various accounts of . . .* Liv.; *diverso terrarum distineri, to be separated by the distance*, Tac.; *a diversi emebantur, they were brought by various individuals*, Cic.

diverto, is, ti, sum. v. n. 1. To turn or go different ways. 2. To digress. 3 \ddagger (As v. a.) To cause to turn aside, to divert (from a course).

dives, vitis (sync. also *dītis*). *adj.* 1. Rich, wealthy. 2. Rich, splendid.

divexo, as. v. a. To tear to pieces, to harass, to destroy.

\ddagger **dividia, se.** Vexation, annoyance.

divido, is, visi, visum. v. a. 1. To divide, to separate. 2. To dis-

- tribute to, to apportion. 3. To remove, separate or part from. 4.
 To distinguish from. 5. §To dissolve, to break up (a party). 6.
 §To adorn: dividimus muros, we burst through, we make a breach in the
 walls, Virg.
- dividuus**, *a. um.* 1. Divisible. 2. Divided.
- divinatio**, *onis. f.* 1. Divination, the art of soothsaying, the gift of pro-
 phesy. 2. A selection of a prosecutor.
- divine**, *adv.* Divinely, by divine inspiration.
- divinitas**, *atis. f.* 1. Godhead, divinity. 2. Divine nature or ex-
 cellence. 3. The power of divination.
- divinitus**, *adv.* 1. From heaven. 2. By divine influence, or inspi-
 ration. 3. Divinely, i. e. excellently.
- divino**, *as. v. a.* 1. To divine, to forebode. 2. To prophesy, to pre-
 dict.
- divinus**, *a. um. adj.* 1. Divine, of or belonging to the gods. 2. Sprung
 from the gods, of divine origin. 3. Divine, i. e. excellent, admirable,
 godlike, superhuman. 4. Having the power of divination, divinely in-
 spired: res divina (esp. in pl.), religious worship; res divinae (as opp. to
 res humanae), natural laws of morality (as opp. to laws made by man); sen-
 tentia divina futuri, an opinion able to divine the future, Hor.; (*sc.*) di-
 vinus (as *subst.*), a soothsayer, a diviner.
- divisio**, *onis. f.* 1. A division, separation. 2. Partition, distribution.
- divisor**, *ōris. m.* 1. A divider, a distributor. 2. A person hired at
 elections by candidates to bribe the electors.
- divisus**, *ūs. m.* Division.
- divitiae**, *ārum. pl. f.* Riches, wealth (lit. and metaph.).
- divortium**, *i. n.* 1. Separation, divorce. 2. A place where several
 roads branch off, a point of separation: divortium aquarum, high ground
 from which several streams branch off, Liv.; doctrinarum divortia, divisions
 or varieties of doctrine.
- divulgo**, *as. v.* To spread abroad, to publish, to divulge.
- divum**, *v.* Dium.
- Divus**, *i.* A God: divus Augustus, the deified Augustus, i. e. the late em-
 peror Augustus, Tac.
- Do**, *das, dēdi, dāre, dātum. v. a.* 1. To give, to bestow, grant, to offer.
 to afford. 2. To deliver what has been entrusted to one. 3. To
 permit. 4. To grant, to concede, to give up. 5. To yield, to sur-
 render: do manus, to yield, to submit, to acquiesce. 6. To devote
 (oneself, one's time, etc., to an object). 7. To put, to place (c. ad and
 acc. of the place on which). 8. To tell. 9. To appoint (esp. in *pass.*):
 do operam, to take pains, care (see *opera*); do nomina, to give in one's
 name (as a soldier), to enlist; do verba (c. dat.), to cheat; apertissimas res
 criminis dare, to impeach him of the most undeniable crimes, Cic.; iis non
 modo non laudi, sed etiam vitio dandum puto, I think they not only are
 not to be praised, but are even to be blamed, Cic.; do penas, to suffer
 punishment; civitas stultarū lātitiae graves penas dedit, the city paid se-
 verely for its foolish exultation, Sall.; do vela, to set sail, Virg.; ad id
 vela do, that is my object, Cic.; do fabulam, to exhibit a play, Cic.; do in-
 custodiam, to imprison, Cic.; do ad supplicium, or ad injurias, to expose to
 punishment, or to injury, Cic.; præcepit ad terram datus, being thrown
 with violence to the ground, Liv.; terga dantes, flying, Liv.; inequens dies
 hostem in conspectum dedit, the next day brought the enemy in sight,
 Liv.; eos in fugam dederunt, they put them to flight, Cæs.; prout tempus
 ac res se daret, as the opportunity and circumstances would permit, Liv.;
 dedit se et hominibus Pythagoreis et studiis illis, he gave himself up to
 the men of the Pythagorean sect, and to those pursuits, Cic.; dedit se in
 consuetudinem [ejus], he devoted himself to intimacy with him, Cic.; frena
 dabat, he was giving the horse the rein, i. e. letting him go at full speed,
 Ov.; ad sepulturam negat corpus datum, he denies that his body was given
 up for burial, allowed to be buried, Cic.

dōceo, *es*, *ui*, *etum*. *v. a.* 1. To teach, to instruct. 2. To inform (often c. dupl. acc.). 3. Doceo fabulam, to exhibit a play.

dōchmīus, *i.* The dochmiac foot.

dōcīllīs, *e.* Willing to be taught, easily taught, (sometimes c. gen.) docile, tractable.

dōcīllīta, *atis*. Docility.

dōcte. *adv.* Learnedly, skilfully.

doctor, *ōris. m.* A teacher, an instructor.

doctrīna, *se. f.* 1. Teaching, instruction. 2. Learning, knowledge, erudition.

dōctus, *a*, *um. part. pass.* of doceo; also as *adj.* (c. compar., etc.). Learned, skillful, learned in (c. abl. or c. gen., Sc. acc.).

†dōcūmen, *inis. n.*, usu. **dōcūmentum**, *i. n.* 1. A lesson, an example, warning. 2. A proof.

Dōdōnēus, *a*, *um. adj.*, also **Dōdōnis**, *Idis. f.* Of Dodona, a city in Epirus, celebrated for its grove of oaks, in which was an oracle of Jupiter.

dōdrans, *antis. m.* 1. Three-fourths. 2. (As a measure) 3-4ths of a foot, i. e. nine inches.

dogma, *ātis. n.* [δόγμα] A dogma, a doctrine, a philosophical tenet.

dōlābra, *and dim. †dōlābella*, *se. f.* A pickaxe, a mattock.

dōlābrātus, *a*, *um. part. fr.* dolabro (*inus*). Cut into the shape of a pickaxe, pointed at one end.

dōlema, *entis. part. of doleo*, *q. v.*; also. §Giving pain, causing grief, grievous.

dōlenter. *adv.* Sorrowfully, with sorrow.

dōleo, *es*, *ui*, *Itum. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To grieve, to be sorry. 2.

To feel pain, to be in pain, to ache. 3. (*v. a.*) To lament, to grieve for (as *impers.*): cui dolet meminit, he whom it vexes, to whom it is disagreeable, remembers it, Cic.; mihi dolet cum ego vapulo, it is painful to me when I am beaten, Plaut.

†dōliāris, *e. adj.* Potbellied.

dōliūm, *i. dim. dōliōlūm* *i. n.* A cask, a large jar: in pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium, we are pouring our words into a cask with the bottom out, i. e. we are wasting our words (a proverb), Plaut.

dōlo, *as. v. a.* 1. To chip with an axe, to hew, to cut. 2. To beat: opus sicut potuit dolavit, he managed the matter as he could, Cic.

dōlo, *ōnis. m.* 1. A staff with an iron point. 2. The foretop sailyard.

dōlor, *ōris. m.* 1. Pain, an ache, etc. 2. Grief, sorrow, vexation. 3. A grief, a cause of grief. 4. (In a speech) Pathos.

dōlōse. *adv.* Craftily, cunningly.

dōlōsus, *a*, *um. adj.* Crafty, cunning, deceitful, treacherous.

dōlus, *i. m.* [δόλος.] 1. Craft, cunning, deceit, artfulness. 2. A cunning trick, an artifice.

†dōmābillis, *e. adj.* That may be tamed or subdued.

dōmātor, *ōris. m.* A tamer, a subduer.

†dōmesticātīm. *adv.* From house to house.

dōmesticus, *a*, *um. adj.* 1. Of or belonging to a house, in the house: domesticus otior, I take my ease at home, Ilor. 2. Belonging to a family, to a household, domestic: rei domesticæ et familiares, private and family affairs (as opp. to *respublica*), Cic. 3. Belonging to the country, native, national (as opp. to foreign): domesticum bellum, civil war, Cœs.; (m. pl. *domestici*, as *subst.*). 1. Natives (as opp. to foreigners). 2. The inmates of a household, the family. 3. **†Servants, domestics.**

dōmīclūm, *i. n.* An abode, a dwelling, a habitation.

†dōmīcōnum, *i.* Homely fare.

dōmina, *se. f.* 1. A mistress, one who governs, manages: domina Ditis, the queen of Pluto. 2. A mistress, i. e. an object of love.

dōmīnātō, *ōnis. f.*, and **dōmīnātus**, *fis. m.* Rule, sovereignty, domination, absolute authority.

dōmīnātor, ḥris. m., and f. dōmīnātrix, Icis. A ruler, lord, master, mistress.

dōmīnūm, i. n. A feast.

dōmīnor, ḥris. v. dep. 1. To rule, to have dominion over, to govern (c. in and acc., or c. in and abl.): dominantia nomina, words in common use, Hor. 2. + (in Enn., as pass.) To be ruled over.

dōmīnus, i. m. 1. A master of a house, a master. 2. An owner, a possessor. 3. A lord, a master, a ruler, one who has absolute authority.

4. The giver of a feast. 5. + A form of address equivalent to our Sir.

§dōmīporta, se. f. One who carries her house on her back, a nail.

dōmīto, as. v. a. To tame, to break in.

dōmītor, ḥris. m., f. dōmītrix, Icia. One who tames, who subdues, a breaker (of animals), a conqueror.

dōmītus, ūs. m., and +dōmītūra, se. f. A taming, a breaking.

dōmī, as. ui. Itum. v. a. 1. To tame, to break in (animals). 2. To subdue, to conquer.

dōmūs, ūs (domi only as adv., except in Plaut. and Jer.), with abl. sing. (Hor. in his Sat. once has domo as dat.); gen. and acc. pl. borrowed from decl. 2. 1. A house, an abode, a dwelling (of man, or of any animal). 2. A home (used even of a country, with reference to the person or nation spoken of). 3. A family, a race. 4. A sect of philosophers: domi, at home; domi et militiae, in peace and war, Ter.; id quidem domi est, I am provided with that; I know all about that, Cic. Domus after verbs of motion is used like the name of a city, i. e. is put in the acc. or abl. case without a preposition.

dōnābilis, e. adj. That deserves to be presented with.

dōnārium, i. n. 1. A temple. 2. A votive offering offered in a temple. 3. + (the proper meaning) The place in the temple where the offerings were kept.

dōnātīo, ḥnis. f. 1. A giving. 2. A gift.

+dōnātīvam, i. n. A donative, a largess to the soldiers.

dōnēc, also +dōnicum. conj. 1. As long as, while. 2. Until, till (c. indic. or subj.).

dōno, as. v. a. 1. To give (c. acc. rei, dat. pers.). 2. To present with (c. acc. pers., abl. rei). 3. To give up, sacrifice (a feeling, etc., out of regard to a person, c. dat. pers.). 4. To remit (a debt, etc.). 5. To pardon.

dōnum, i. n. 1. A gift, a present. 2. A votive offering.

+dōrcas, ḥdis. f. An antelope.

Dōrīcūs, a, um, and Dōrīus, a, um. Doric, of the Dorians, Greek.

dormīo, Is. v. n. 1. To sleep, to slumber. 2. To be lazy, inactive, careless (§used also in pass.): nox est perpetua una dormienda, there is one never-ending night to be slept through, to be passed in sleep.

dormīto, as. v. n. To be sleepy, to be given to sleep, to sleep (lit. and metaph.): jam dormitante lucernā, with the candle just going out, Ov.

+dormītor, oris. m. A sleeper.

dorsūm, i. n. 1. A back. 2. A ridge: dupli aptantur dentalia dorso, the plough is fitted with two projecting irons, Virg.

dōs, dōtīs. f. 1. A dowry, a marriage portion. 2. An endowment (of mind or body), a quality: dos erat ille loci, he it was who gave the value to the spot, Ov.

dōtālis, e. adj. Of, belonging to, being (or forming part of) a dowry.

dōtō, as. v. a. To portion, to endow (lit. and metaph.).

drāchma, se. f. [δραχμή] 1. A Greek coin, about equal to the denarius. 2. +A drachm (weight).

drāoo, ḥnis. m. A dragon, a serpent.

§Drācōnlgēna, se. m. f. Born of a serpent (esp. of Thebes, and of Theban).

+drāpēta, se. m. [δραπέτης.] A runaway.

+drāreno, as. v. n. To utter the note of a swan.

+drārendio, is. v. n. To squeak like a weasel.

drēmas, ἄδια. *f.* [δρομᾶς.] A dromedary.

drōmos, i. *m.* [δρόμος.] The Spartan racecourse.

drōpax, ἄσις. *m.* [δρόπωξ.] A depilatory.

Druīdēs, ἄρυν, also Drūides, *um. pl. m.* [δρῦς.] The Druids.

Dryādes, *um. pl. f.* [δρῦς.] Nymphs of the oaks, of the woods, Dryads.

duālis, e. *adj.* Dual.

dūbie. *adv.* Doubtfully, ambiguously.

dūbitabiliſ, e. *adj.* That may be doubted, doubtful.

dūbitanter. *adv.* Doubtingly.

dūbitatio, ὅμις. *f.* Doubt, doubting, hesitation, uncertainty.

dūbito, ss. v. *n.* and a. 1. (*v. n.*) To doubt, to hesitate, to waver, to vacillate. 2. (*v. a.*) To doubt about. 3. To consider.

dūbius, a, *um. adj.* 1. Tossing to and fro, agitated (of waves, etc.) (rare in this sense). 2. Doubting, doubtful, hesitating, wavering, irresolute.

3. (Of things) Doubtful, uncertain. 4. (Of words, etc.) Ambiguous.

5. (Of a situation) Precarious : dubium cœlum, a doubtful looking sky (when the weather is doubtful), Virg.: dubia lux, the doubtful light (of dawn, when it seeme doubtful whether it is to be called day or night), Ov.; in dubium venit, it became, it was doubtful, Cic.; ut in dubio poneret, so that he left it doubtful, Liv.; seces suas fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, that he would not peril his fortune, Cæs.; sine dubio, more rarely procul dubio, without doubt, certainly.

dūcātua, ūs. *m.* Military command.

dūcenariuſ, a, *um.* Of two hundred: ducenarii judices, petty judges (chosen from people possessed of 200 sesteria), Suet.

dūcēni, ss. a. *pl. adj.* Two hundred apiece, two hundred.

dūcentalima, ss. *f.* A tax of a two hundredth part, half an one per cent.

dūcenti, ss. a. *pl. adj.* Two hundred.

dūcenties. *adv.* Two hundred times.

dūco, is, xi, ctum. *v. a.* 1. To lead (in every sense), to conduct, to bring. 2. To draw (as a horse draws a chariot, as one draws a sword from the scabbard, etc.): ducto ense, with drawn sword, Virg.; daco remos, to pull an oar, to row, Ov.; duco os, to draw the face awry, to make faces, Cic.; duco fossam, to make a ditch (i. e. to draw it in such and such a direction), Cæs. 3. To imbibe (liquid, odour, air, etc.): duco animum spiritu, and duco spiritum, duco æstatem, to live, to pass time, Cic.; so, duco vitam, Virg. 4. To derive (colour, shape, etc., from anything). 5. To marry (as the husband marries a wife, by leading her home). 6. To lead away to prison. 7. To be the leader of, to command (an army): dicit quam proxime ad hostem potest, he marches (lit., he leads the army, *exercitum* being understood) as near the enemy as he can venture, Liv.; duxit se a Gadibus, he went from Cadiz, Cic. 8. To lead, i. e. to go first: duco choream, to lead a dance, i. e. to dance, Ov. 9. To deduce, to trace, to derive. 10. To induce, to incite, to attract (to lead to a course of action). 11. To protract, to prolong : ubi se diutius duci intellexit, when he perceived that he was being put off, Cæs. 12. To calculate. 13. To think, to consider, to esteem. 14. To fashion, to make (a poem, etc.); duco sera, to make a brasen statue, Hor.

dūctilia, e. Easily led, ductile (of water).

†dūctim. *adv.* 1. By drawing. 2. In a large draught.

dūctito, ss. v. *a.* 1. To lead. 2. To marry. 3. To deceive, to cheat.

dūcto, ss. v. *a.* 1. To lead. 2. †To take home. 3. †To cheat.

4. †To think, to account.

dūctor, oris. *m.* A leader, a commander.

dūctua, ūs. *m.* 1. A leading, a drawing. 2. Commanding a command (esp. of an army).

dūdum, *adv.* 1. Some time ago, whether long or short. 2. Long ago.

3. Lately, just now.—See Jamdudum.

duallum, i. n. Another form of bellum, q. v.

duim. An old form of pres. subj. of do.

dulce and dulciter. adv. Sweetly, delightfully.

dulcedo, Inis. f. Sweetness.

dulcesco, is, no perf. v. n. To be sweet.

‡dulciarius, i. m. A confectioner, a pastry-cook.

‡dulcifer, ēra, ērum. adj. Having sweetness, sweet.

dulcis, e, with (rare) dim. dulciculus, a, um. adj. 1. Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful (to any one of the senses). 2. Dear, beloved.

dulcitudo, Inis. f. Sweetness, pleasantness.

‡dulcioe. adv. [δουλικῶς.] In a servile manner, like a slave.

dum. conj. of time. 1. While, as long as (c. indic., more rarely c. subj.).

2. Provided that (in this sense often joined with modo), so long as, on condition that (c. subj.). 3. Until (c. subj., more rarely c. indic.). 4.

When added to an imperative (nearly confined to comedy, but found also in Liv. and Cic.), come; ns, dicdum, come tell me, Ter. 5. With some adverbs it has scarcely any additional force, but seems only put in to answer to another conj. of time: vixdum epistolam tuam legerain, cum.... I had scarcely read your letter when, Cic. 6. (When preceded by a negative) Yet: Alpes nullā dum viā superatæ, the Alps not yet surmounted by any road, Liv.

dūmētūm, i. n. A thicket of briars, of brushwood.

dummōdō. See dum, 2.

§dūmōsus, a, um. Full of briars, of brushwood.

dumus, i. m. (Scarcely found except in pl.). Briars, brushwood, bushes.

duntaxat. adv. 1. Only, solely. 2. At least (duntaxat is not joined with verbs).

dūb, as, o. pl. adj. (acc. masc. sometimes duo, as if indecl.). [δύο.] Two.

duōdēcīes. adv. Twelve times.

duōdēcīm. indecl. Twelve.

duōdēcīmus, a, um. adj. Twelfth.

duōdēni, as, a. adj. pl. 1. Twelve apiece. 2. Twelve.

duōdēquādrāgēsīmus, a, um. adj. The thirty-eighth.

duodequadraginta. indecl. Two less than forty, thirty-eight.

duodetrīcīes. adv. Twenty-eight times.

duodēvīcīm, as, a. adj. pl. Eighteen each.

duodēvīgīnti. indecl. Eighteen.

‡duoētviceſimani. adj. m. The soldiers of the twenty-second legion.

dūplex, Icis. adj. 1. Twofold, double. 2. Consisting of two (of anything). 3. Cloven, divided in two parts. 4. Doubled, i. e. thick, large. 5. §Double-faced, deceitful: duplices palmæ and duplex palma, both hands, Virg., Ov.

dūplicīter. adv. 1. Doubly. 2. On two accounts. 3. In a two-fold manner.

dūplico, as, v. a. 1. To double. 2. To increase in a two-fold proportion. 3. To repeat. 4. §To double up (esp. with pain), to bend. Faciliore ad duplicanda verba Græco sermone, the Greek language being easier to form compound words in, Liv.

dūplus, a, um. adj. Double; (n. as subst.) double.

dūpondium, i. n. A corn worth two asses.

dūrābilis, e. adj. Durable, likely to last.

‡dūrācinus, a, um. adj. With hard berries, hard (of fruit).

‡dūrāmen, Inis. n. Hardness.

‡dūrāteus, a, um. adj. [δουράτεος.] Made of wood.

dūre and ‡duriter. 1. With hardness. 2. With harshness. 3. Stiffly. 4. ‡Unfortunately (of events happening).

dūresco, is, rui (no sup.). v. n. To grow hard, become hard, be hard.

‡dūrēta, as, f. A wooden bathing tub.

dūritas, atis (more usu. dūrītia, so, and dūrīties, ei). f. 1. Hardness. 2. Harshness, rigour, severity. 3. Hardness of heart, cruelty.

dūrūs, a, um. adj. Rather hard, rather harsh.
dūro, ss. e. a. and e. n. 1. (v. a.) To make hard, to harden. 2. To make callous, to injure (c. ad and acc. of the labour, etc., to which). & To endure, to bear. 4. (v. n.) To endure, i. e. to last, to continue. 5. To be callous to (c. in and acc.): durant colles, the hills extend in an unbroken line, Tac.

dūrus, a, um. adj. 1. Hard (in every sense), unyielding to the touch. 2. Harsh (in taste). & Harsh, rigorous, severe, inflexible, unyielding. 4. Morose, unpolished. 5. Hardy, vigorous. 6. Hard, cruel (of persons, or of fate). 7. Unpleasant, disagreeable. & Difficult.

duumvirātus, ūs. m. The office of a duumvir.

duumvīri, ūrum. Duumvira, the names of several officers elected in pairs at Rome: duumviri perduellionia, a bench of two judges appointed to try a case of murder; d. sacrorum, the keepers of the Sibylline books; d. navales, a couple of officers appointed to superintend the equipping of a fleet. It was also the title of the chief magistrates in a municipal town.

dux, dūcia. m. f. 1. A guide, a conductor. 2. A leader, a commander, a chief, a general.

dynāmīs, īa. f. [δύναμις.] A quantity.

dynastes, ūs. m. [δύναστης.] A prince, a ruler.

E.

E. prep.—See ex.

ēdūnus, a. So far, to such an extent, to such a degree.

ēbēnus, ī. m. f. Ebony.

ēbībo, is, bībi, bībitam. v. a. 1. To drink up, to drink 2. To absorb. 3. To squander in gluttony: qui Nestoris ebībat annos, who will drink as many glasses of wine as Nestor lived years, Ov.

ēbīto, ss. e. n. To go out.

ēblāndior, Iris. v. dep. 1. To gain by coaxing. 2. To coax. (perf. part in pass. sense): eblāndita suffragia, votes gained by flattery, Cic.

ēbrītēs, ītīa. f. Drunkenness, intoxication.

ēbrītēs, ītīa. f. A habit of intoxication.

ēbrībus, a, um. adj. 1. Apt to get drunk; (m. as subst.) a drunkard. 2. Likely to make drunk.

ēbrīus, a, um. once +dim. **ēbrīlus**. Drunk, (lit. and metaph.) intoxicated.

ēbūllīs, ūs. v. n. and a. 1. (e. n.) To boil up, to bubble up. 2. (e. a.) To boast of.

ēbūlūm, i. a. Wallwort, dwarf elder.

ēbūr, ūris. a. 1. Ivory. 2. Anything made of ivory, a statue, etc. 3. (Juv.) §An elephant.

ēbūrātus, a, um. adj. Inlaid with ivory.

ēburnēs, a, um, and **ēburnēs**, and dim. **ēburnēdūs**, a, um. adj. 1. Of ivory, made of ivory. 2. White as ivory, white.

ēccā, adv. Lo, behold (sometimes c. dat.); as, ecce tibi Ansonie tellus! behold, Italy is before you! Virg. In Latin comedy it is combined with a pronoun; as, ecce, eccilla! lo! here she is; ecceum, eccillum! behold him, here he is! etc.

ēccīdra, adv. by Ceres.

ēccīdēs, i. m. [Ἐκκίδος.] A syndic, a local agent of a community.

ēchōnēs, īdīa. f. [Ἐχωνή.] The sucking fish, the remora.

ēchinus, i. m. 1. A hedgehog. 2. The sea urchin. 3. A copper vessel to wash out or rinse the cups in.

ēchōlōnīs, a, um. adj. Of Echion, one of the heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, Theban.

ēcho, ūs. f. [Ἔχο.] Echo.

ēclipsis, *is. f.* [ἐκλεψίς.] An eclipse.

ēclōgārii, *orum pl. n.* [ἐκλέγω.] Select passages from a work.

eoquando. *adv. interrog.* When? At what time? Is there any time?

When?

equis, qua, quod. *interrog. pron.* Is there any? Will any? Who at any time? used also in indirect questions, whether any, if any; sometimes nam is added: audire a te cupio ecquid audieris, equisnam tibi dixerit . . . I wish to hear from you whether you have heard anything; whether any one has told you . . . , Cic.

equo, interr. adv. Whither? To what point?

ēdācītas, atis. f. Gluttony.

ēdax, ēcīa. adj. 1. Devouring, voracious. 2. Consuming all things, destructive.

ēdēnto, as. v. a. To knock out the teeth.

ēdēntālūs, a, um. adj. Toothless.

ēdēpol. adv. By Pollux (an oath).

ēdīco, is, xi, etum. v. a., and ūdīcto, as. v. a. To declare, issue as a decree, pronounce an edict, to ordain, to command, to appoint.

ēdīctum, i. n., and ūdīctio, onia. f. An edict, a proclamation, an order publicly issued.

ēdīcoo, is, dīdīci, no sup. v. a. 1. To learn thoroughly, to learn. 2. Study as a learner, as a student.

ēdīssero, is, ui, sertum; and (more rare) ūdīsserto, as. v. a. To relate, to explain.

ēdītīlii judīcoes. The judges chosen by the plaintiff in the *causa sodaliciorū*—(See Smith, *Dict. Ant.* 531. a.).

ēdītio, onia. f. 1. A statement. 2. §A publishing, a putting forth, an edition. 3. A declaration, a statement of the form of action.

ēdīltor, ūris. m. A producer, he who or that which produces.

ēdīltus, a, um. part. fr. edo, q. v.; as adj. 1. Born of (c. de or ab and abl.). 2. High, elevated, lofty: viribus editior, the superior in strength, Hor.

ēdo, ūdis or es, ūdi, ūsum. v. a. 1. To eat (lit. and metaph.). 2. To devour, to destroy. 3. To corrode (metaph. as care, etc.). 4. ūTo squander.

ēdo, is, dīdī, dītum. v. a. 1. To put forth, to bring forth, to produce. 2. To pour forth. 3. To utter. 4. §To be the parent of (either father or mother), to produce, to cause. 5. To publish (a book). 6. To give notice, declare, publish (i. e. state in a public manner), to give public notice of, to proclaim. 7. To spread abroad (a report), to divulge. 8. §To relate in verse, to celebrate, to speak of. 9. To exhibit (a public spectacle). 10. To perform, put in execution, bring to pass: ingentem ediderunt cædem, they made a great slaughter, Liv.; ipse militare aliquod edidi facinus, I myself have performed some military exploit, Liv.; sepe et contemtus hostis cruentum certamen edidit, often even a despised enemy has fought a bloody battle, Liv.

ēdōceo, es, ui, etum. v. a. To teach thoroughly, to teach.

ēdōlo, as. v. a. To hew out, to cut smooth; (metaph.) to finish, to complete.

ēdōmo, as, ui, Itum. v. a. To tame completely, to subdue.

ēdōnus, a, um. adj. also ūdōnis Idis. f. Of Edōnus, a mountain range in Thrace, (therefore) Thracian.

ēdormio, is, and ūdormisco, is. v. n. To sleep off (the effects of intoxication, etc.); cum Thonam edormit, when he sleeps as if he were acting the part of Thona (who was introduced asleep on the stage), Hor.

ēducātio, ūnis. f. A rearing, bringing up, education.

ēducātor, ūris. m., atrix, icis. 1. A rearer, a bringer up. 2. §A tutor.

ēdōoo, as. v. a. 1. To bring up, to rear. 2. To educate, to train.

3. To nourish, to produce (as the rain nourishes or the earth produces flowers).

ēdūco, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To lead forth (esp. an army, etc.), to draw out, to bring away, to take out (as a companion, etc.). 2. To bring, to summon (in ius, before the court, Cic.). 3. (Exercitum being understood) To march out. 4. To bring out (a chicken from the egg), to hatch. 5. To bring up, to rear, to educate. 6. To raise up, to erect (a building, an altar, etc.): *casloque educere jussait*, and he bade them raise it to the sky. 7. §To pass, to spend time.

ēdūlis, e. adj. Eatable.

ēdūro, as. v. n. To last, to endure.

ēdurus, a, um. adj. 1. Very hard. 2. Very harsh.

ēffarcio or fericio, Is, si, tum. v. a. To cram, to fill.

ēffatum, i. n. An axiom: *vatum effata*, the predictions of soothsayers, Cic.

ēffatus, a, um. part. pass. of effor. 1. (Used in act. sense) Saying. 2. (In pass. sense) Uttered.

ēffectio, ūnia. f. 1. A doing, a performing. 2. The efficient cause.

ēeffectivus, a, um. adj. Practical, producing an effect.

ēffector, ūris. m., f. -trix, tricis. A maker, a causer, an author.

ēffectus, ūs. m., **ēffectum, i.** n. 1. An effect. 2. Execution, performance. 3. Effect, result: *quarum [herbarum, sc.] vim et effectum videres*, of which you saw the power and operation, Cic.

ēffectus, a, um. part. pass. for efficio, q. v.

ēfēminātē. adv. Effeminate. **ēfēminātus, a, um.** part. of seq.; used also as adj. Effeminate.

ēfēmino, as. v. a. To make a woman of, to make effeminate, to enervate, to weaken.

ēffērātus, a, um. part. pass. of effero, as, q. v.; used also as adj. Fierce, savage.

ēffēritas, atis. f. Savageness, a savage way of living.

ēffēro, aa. v. a. To render wild, fierce, or savage.

ēffēro, fērs, extili, ēlātum. v. a. 1. To bring out, to carry out, to bring forth out of. 2. To carry out for burial, to bury. 3. To bear, to produce (as land bears crops, etc.). 4. To raise up, to raise, to exalt. 5. To utter, to pronounce, to declare, to publish, to make known. 6. To extol. 7. §To bear, to endure. 8. effero me, to raise oneself, to, show oneself. 9. effero me, and in pass. effero, to be elated, puffed up, to be proud. 10. (In pass.) To be carried away (by feelings, joy, passion, etc.), to be transported.

ēffērus, a, um. adj. Very fierce, very savage.

ēffērvesco, is, fervi, and **ēffērvo, is.** no sup. v. n. To boil up, to boil over (lit. and metaph.): *ruptis effervere costis*, to swarm out of the burst sides (of the slain ox), Virg.

ēfētūs, a, um. adj. 1. That has brought forth. 2. Exhausted, worn out: *veri effeta senectus*, an old age incapable of truth, Virg.

ēfēcītas, ētis. f. Efficacy, efficiency, power.

ēfīcīax, ētis. adj. 1. Efficacious, effectual. 2. Able (to produce such and such an effect). 3. Strong, powerful (of a man).

ēfīcīens, entis. part. of efficio; used also as adj. 1. Efficient. 2. Productive (c. gen.).

ēfīcīenter. adv. Efficiently.

ēfīcīentia, se. f. Power, efficacious influence.

ēfīcio, Is, feci, factum. v. a. 1. To do, to make, to bring to pass, to perform, to execute, to render (of such and such a character). 2. To bear, to produce (as land produces crops). 3. To produce, to amount to (as a sum). 4. To prove (as a fact proves, more rarely of the person arguing)—(In pass.) *ex quo efficitur*, from which it follows; or, by which it is proved, Cic.; *quod a Curione efficeram*, which (object) I had obtained from Curio, Cic.; *efficiam posthac ne quenquam voce lacescas*, I will prevent your hereafter provoking any one with your tongue, Virg.

effictio, onia. f. A representing, a portraying.

effigies, ei. f. [effingo.] 1. A copy, a likeness, an image, an effigy. 2. An imitation. 3. A statue, a portrait : *effigiea, immo umbrae hominum,* the mere ghosts and shadows of men, Liv.

effingo, ia, inxi, istam. v. a. 1. To form, to fashion. 2. To represent, to portray. 3. §To rub gently. 4. (very rare) To wipe out.

effigiatio, ònis. f. An earnest request.

effigite, aa. v. a. To request earnestly, to ask for, to demand.

effictum. adv. To death, desperately (to love).

effictio, aa. v. a. To strike dead.

effigo, ia, xi, etum. v. a. To strike dead, to kill.

efflo, aa. v. a. 1. To blow out, to breathe forth : *e. animam, to expire,* Cic. 2. §To get rid of, to lose (colour, etc.). 3. (a. n.) +§To pass forth (as flame, etc.).

effloresco, is, rai, ne sup. v. n. To flourish, (only metaph.) to spring up.

effluo, is, xi, xnum v. n. 1. To flow forth, to flow out of. 2. To fall.

3. §To escape, to disappear, to pass away. 4. To proceed. 5. To get abroad, to become known : *ex animo tuo effluo, I slip from your mind,* i. e. I am forgotten, Cic.

effluvium, i. n. A flowing forth, an outlet.

effudio, ia, fadi, fessum. v. a. 1. To dig out, to dig up. 2. To tear out, to thrust out (an eye, etc.).

effor, aris, atus sum. v. dep. 1. To speak, to utter. 2. To state (as a proposition).

effrenate. a. v. In an unbridled, violent manner.

effrenatio, ònis. f. Unbridled impetuosity.

effrenatus, a, um. part. of *effreno* (issus); used as *adj.* (c. compar., etc.). Unbridled, (lit. and more usu. metaph.) violent, impetuous, unrestrained, unruly.

effrena, a, um. adj. Unbridled, unrestrained, violent.

effringo, is, fragi, fractum. v. a. To break to pieces, to break open.

effugie, ia, fugi, fugitam. v. a. and n. 1. (v. n.) To flee, to escape. 2. (v. a.) To flee from, to escape from, to avoid, to shun : *nihil te effugiet, nothing will escape you, i. e. escape your notice.*

effugium, i. n. 1. Escape, flight. 2. A means of escape.

effulgeo, es, si, no sup.; infin. ~ere (Virg.). To gleam forth, to shine, to glitter.

effultus, a, um. part. from *effulcio* (issus). Propped up, supported.

effundo, ia, fudi, fusum. v. a. 1. To pour forth, to pour out. 2. To send forth. 3. To shoot (arrows, etc.). 4. To throw off (as a horse throws a rider). 5. To produce (as the ground produces crops). 6. To squander, to lavish, to dissipate. 7. To utter, to say, to pour forth (words, feelings, etc.). 8. To cast away, to resign, to lose. 9. *effundere me, and in pass. effundor* (of a crowd, a number of people), to rush forth, to spread abroad. Also, 10. To give way to, indulge in (c. in and abl. or c. in, and acc.): *milites in licentiam effusi, the soldiers abandoned to licentiousness, Liv.; nos contra effusi lacrimia, we, on the other hand, abandoning ourselves to tears, Virg.; in nos suavissime effusa, treating me with the greatest cordiality, Cic.*

effuse. adv. 1. In every direction, far and wide (to go, to spread, etc.). 2. profusely, lavishly. 3. Extravagantly, at random.

effusio, ònis. f. 1. A pouring forth (lit. and metaph.). 2. Profusion, prodigality : *effusio animi in iustitia, the mind abandoning itself to joy, Cic.*

effusus, a, um. part. pass. fr. *effunde*; also as *adj.* (c. compar. etc.). Spreading or spread far and wide, extensive. 2. Profuse, prodigal, extravagant, immoderate : *effusus cursus, a headlong charge (of soldiers), Liv. ; eo, cum effuso agmine essent, when they had marched with great speed, Liv.*

effutio, ia, lvi, Itam. v. a. To prate, to babble out.

egellidus, a, um. adj. Cool.

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ēgena, entia. part. of *egeo* (q. v.); used also as adj. (c. compar. etc.). In need of (often c. gen.), destitute of, devoid of, poor.

ēgūna, a, um. adj. 1. In want of, destitute of (c gen., sometimes c. abl.).

2. Poor, needy: *res ēgenae*, misfortune, Virg.

ēgeo, eo, ui (no sup.). v. a. 1. To be needy, poor, in want. 2. To be destitute of, in want of, to want, to require (c. abl., §more rarely c. gen.).

ēḡre, is, ḡessi, gestam. v. a. To carry out, to bear out, to bring out.

2. To vomit forth, to discharge, to get rid of. 3. § To carry out for burial. 4. To pour forth (complaints, etc.).

ēgestas, ētia, f. Want, need, indulgence, poverty.

ēgestio, ēnis, f. A carrying out, a bearing off.

ēgo, mei. I.

ēgomet. I myself.

ēgridior, ēris, gressus sum. v. dep. 1. To go forth, to come forth, to go out, to come out, to march out, to go, to come. 2. To digress. 3. (c. acc.) To go forth from, to leave. 4. ¶To surpass: *vetus familia, neque tamen præturam egressa*, an old family, but one which had never risen above the prætorship, Tac.

ēgrigia, oda. Excellently, admirably, beautifully.

ēgrigius, a, um. adj. [e grex.] 1. Distinct from the common herd, excellent, admirable, very good, very beautiful, egregious. 2. ¶Very honourable.

ēgressio, onia, f., and ēgressus, ūs. m. 1. A going out, a going forth, a departure. 2. Escape. 3. §The mouth of a river. 4. Digression.

ēgurgito, aa. v. a. To pour forth, to lavish.

ēhem, ēhe. interj. Ha!

ēhou. interj. Alas!

ēia. interj. (of encouragement). Forward, come on.

ējācillor, ēris. v. dep. To throw forth, to spout'forth.

ējectamentum, i. a. What is cast out, refuse.

ējectio, ētia, f. A casting out, banishment.

ējecto, aa. v. a. To pour forth, to cast out, to vomit forth.

ējectus, ūs. m. A casting forth, a breathing out.

ējuro. —See ejuro.

ējūcia, īa, jeciti, jectum. v. a. 1. To cast forth, to eject, to expel. 2.

To reject, to hiss off. 3. To banish. 4. To hurl, to shoot (an arrow, etc.). 5. To throw off (as a horse throws a rider): *eo, naves ejicere*, to bring ships to land there, Cesa.; more fully, *in terram navem ejicere*, Cic.; more usu., to run a ship ashore so as to wreck it; *classis ad Balearic insulas ejicitur*, the fleet is wrecked on the Balearic isles, Liv.;

ejicio me, to burst forth, to sally forth out of; *si se ejecerit, secumque suos eduxerit*, if he takes himself from the city, and leads his gang with him, Cic.; *lingua ejecta*, with his tongue out, Cic.

ējūlātio, ēnis, f. and **ējūlātus, ūs. m.** Wailing, lamentation.

ējūlo, aa. v. a. To lament, to bewail.

ējūratio, ēnis, f. A resigning, a laying down, a laying aside.

ējōro, and ējōro, aa. 1. To refuse, to reject an oath. 2. To lay down or resign an office, swearing at the same time that one has faithfully fulfilled it. 3. To disown (anything): *ejuro bonam copiam*, to swear that one has not means, to take an oath of insolvency, Cic.

ējus. —See īa.

ēlabor, ēris, lapsus sum. v. dep. 1. To slip away, slip from, to fall out, fall from, to escape. 2. To glide. 3. To vanish, to disappear. 4.

(c. acc.) ¶To escape from: *elabi memoriam*, to slip from the memory, i. e. be forgotten, Cic.; *paulatim elapsus est Bacchidi*, he has gradually become estranged from Bacchis; in *servitutem elapi*, having gradually fallen into slavery, Liv.; *elapi in pravum artus*, limbs disabled or crippled, Tac.

ēlaboratio, ēnis, f. Careful labour, careful polish.

ēlabōro, aa. v. a. and a. 1. To labour, to exert oneself. 2. To labour

- at, to finish, work up, polish with great labour or care; to elaborate; *elaborata concinnitas*, elaborate elegance, i. e., the result of labour, *Cic.*
- Elamentabilis, e. adj.** Very lamentable.
- Elanguesco, is, gni, no sup. v. a.** To grow faint, languid, to relax.
- Elargior, Iris, Itus sum. v. dep.** To bestow lavishly, to give.
- Elate. adv.** 1. In a lofty, proud style. 2. Boastfully, with exaggeration.
- Elatio, onis. f.** 1. A being transported by (any feeling). 2. Elevation, loftiness (of mind).
- Elatro, as. v. a.** To bark out, utter loudly.
- Elatus, a, um. part. pass.** of effero, q. v.; also as *adj.* 1. Proud, haughty. 2. Elated. 3. Elevated, lofty (of a disposition). 4. Transported (with a feeling), carried away by, wholly abandoned to (c. abl.).
- Elavelo, as, lavi, lötum. v. n.** 1. To wash out. 2. To strip oneself of, lose (c. abl.).
- Elécobra, m. f.** An enticer, an allurer.
- Electe. adv.** With careful choice, with discrimination, with taste.
- Electilis, e. adj.** Choice.
- Electio, onis. f.** Choice, selection, election.
- Electo, as. v. a.** 1. To worm out (a secret). 2. To choose, to select.
- Elector, Óris. m.** A chooser, an elector.
- Electrum, i. n.** 1. Amber. 2. An amber ball, carried by ladies in their hands to keep them cool, anything made of amber. 3. A mixed metal of amber colour.
- Electus, fia. m.** Choice, selection.
- Electus, a, um. part. pass.** of eligo, q. v. (also as *adj.*, c. compar., etc.). Choice, select, picked out, exquisite, excellent.
- Elégans, antis. adj.** 1. †Luxurious, fastidious. 2. Elegant, of good taste, becoming, neat, beautiful.
- Eléganter. adv.** Elegantly, becomingly, neatly, with good taste.
- Elégantia, m. f.** 1. †Fastidiousness. 2. Elegance, neatness, good taste.
- Elégia and †Elégia, m. f.** Elegy, elegiac verse.
- Elégus, i. m. (only in pl.).** An elegy, an elegiac poem.
- Elérides, um. pl. f. [ēλειδεῖ.]** Bacchanalian women.
- Elémentum, i. n. (usu. in pl.).** 1. Elements, first principles. 2. The beginning (of anything). 3. †The categories of Aristotle. 4. An element (as fire, water, etc.).
- Elénchus, i. m.** 1. An earring. 2. An index to a book.
- Eléphantus, i. m., and elephas, antis. m.** 1. An elephant. 2. Ivory.
- Eléus, a, um. adj., also Eliás, Édis. f.** Of Elia, where the Olympic games were celebrated: *Elea palma*, the victory gained at the Olympic games, Hor.
- †Eleutheria, m. [ελευθερία.]** Liberty.
- Elévo, as. v. a.** 1. To lift up, to raise. 2. To lighten, to alleviate. 3. To carry away, scatter. 4. To disparage, to depreciate.
- Elévatio, onis. f.** Depreciation.
- Elicio, Is, cui, Itum. v. a.** 1. To draw out, allure out, bring out, to elicit. 2. To summon, to conjure up (spirits from below, etc.): quis elicere causas præsensionum potest? who can ascertain the causes of pre-sentiments? *Cic.*
- Elido, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To knock out, beat out, press out, force out. 2. To expel, to remove. 3. To break, to shatter, to crush, to destroy. 4. To strangle. 5. §†To reflect (an image).
- Eligo, Is, lègi, lectum. v. a.** To pick out, to choose, to elect.
- Elimino, as. v. a. [limen.]** 1. †To turn out of doors. 2. To utter out of doors.
- Elimo, as. [lima.]** 1. To polish. 2. To give the last polish to, to complete.
- Elinguis, e. adj.** 1. Speechless. 2. Destitute of eloquence.

†ēlinguo, *as. v. a.* To deprive of the tongue.

†ēlico, *as. v. a.* To strain off, to clarify; (metaph.) to pronounce in a mincing manner.

ēlixua, *a. um. adj.* Boiled.

ēlōoo, *as. v. a.* To let out for hire.

ēlōutio, *onis. f.* Elocution, delivery.

ēlōgium, *i. n.* 1. A saying, a maxim. 2. An inscription, esp. on a tombstone. 3. A clause in, or codicil to a will, esp. one which disinherits some one. 4. †An abstract (in criminal cases).

ēlōquens, *entis. part. of eloquor*, but used as *adj.* Eloquent.

ēlōquenter. *adv.* Eloquently.

ēlōquentia, *sc. f.*, and §ēlōquium, *i. n.* Eloquence.

ēlōquor, *ēria, ēlōcūtus sum. v. dep.* 1. To speak, to utter, to declare, esp. to speak as an orator, to make a speech.

ēlōcoo, *es, luxi, no sup. v. n.* 1. To shine out, to shine. 2. To be apparent, conspicuous.

ēlōctior, *āria. v. dep.* To struggle out, to force a way out (sometimes c. acc. of that out of or through which the way is forced): cum tot ac tam validæ eluctandæ manus essent, when so many vigorous hands had to be escaped from, Liv.

ēlōctbro, *as; more usu. —or, aris. v. dep.* To finish by candlelight, i. e. to finish, or elaborate carefully; *part. perf.* sometimes in *pass. sense*.

ēlōdo, *Is, si, sum. v. a.* 1. †To cease playing. 2. †To win (a prize) at a game. 3. To get the better of at a game, to beat. 4. To parry, to elude. 5. To deceive. 6. To make game of, to ridicule, to mock.

ēlōgeo, *es, xi, no sup. v. a.* To mourn for, to lament.

ēlōumbis, *e. adj.* Enervated, weak.

ēlōo, *is, ui, titum. v. a.* 1. To wash out, to wash, to cleanse. 2. To wash out, to efface, to get rid of. 3. †To squander: elutus (c. compar. elutior), insipid, with all the strength washed out, weak, useless.

ēlōvio, *onis. f.*, and ēlōvies, *ei. f.* 1. A washing away, a discharge. 2. An overflowing, an inundation. 3. †A ravine.

ēlysius, *a. um. adj.* Of Elysium, Elysian.

ēmancipatio, *onis. f.* The emancipation of a son from his father's power.

ēmancipo, *as. v. a.* 1. To emancipate, to free a son from his father's power. 2. To part with, to surrender, to give up, to sell.

ēmāno, *as. v. n.* 1. To flow out. 2. To spring from, proceed from, emanate from. 3. To get abroad, become known: emanare in vulgus, to become commonly known, Cic.

ēmāthius, *a. um. adj.* Of Macedonia or Thessaly.

ēmāttāreco, *is, rui, no sup.* To become ripe, to become softened.

ēmax, *ēcis. adj.* Fond of buying.

ēmblēma, *ētia. gen. (also abl. pl. ētis). n.* [ēμβλημα] 1. Work in relief on vessels, cups, etc. 2. Mosaic work.

ēmbōlium, *i. n.* An interlude.

ēmendābilis, *e. adj.* Capable of being amended, or corrected.

ēmendāte. *adv.* Correctly.

ēmendātio, *onis. f.* Emendation, correction.

ēmendātor, *ēris. m.*, and *f. —atrix, īcis.* An amender, a corrector, a reformer.

ēmendātus, *a. um. part. of emendo; also as adj.* Correct, faultless.

ēmendāco, *as.* To obtain by begging.

ēmendo, *as. v. a.* To amend, correct, reform.

ēmensus, *a. um. part. from emetior, q. v.*

ēmentior, *iris, itus sum. v. dep.* To say falsely, to allege falsely, to forge, to tell lies about (*perf. part.*, sometimes in *pass. sense*).

ēmercoor, *ēris. v. dep.* †To buy with money, to bribe.

ēmōreco, *es, ui, titum.* 1. To deserve, to earn. 2. To gain the goodwill of: emereo stipendia, to complete one's term of military service, Cic., Lic.;

(used also of other service): annum tempus prope jam emeritum habemus, our year's service was by this time nearly completed, Cic.

ēmergo, *is, si, sum. v. a. and n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To raise up, to cause to emerge, to extricate oneself (*usu. in pass. voice, almost as dep.*): emersus e palude, having emerged from the marsh, Liv.; cernis et emersas in lucem tendere noctes, you see that the nights, when they have emerged from darkness, become (or tend towards) light, Ov.; velut emerso ab admiratione animo, as if his mind had just recovered from its astonishment, Liv. 2. (*More usu. v. n.*) To emerge, arise, come forth. 3. To escape, to extricate oneself, to arise out of (a worse condition to a better). 4. To arise (*as wars, with reference to their cause*): ex quo magis emergit, from which it is more manifest, Cic.

ēmeritus, *a, um. part. pass.* from *emergo*, *q. v.*; (*also with the esp. meaning*)

1. Having served out one's time. 2. Worn out, invalidated. 3. Which has been fully served out (as a period of duty): *emeritus roga*, an extinct funeral pile, Prop.

ēmetier, *iris, mensus sum. v. dep.* 1. To measure out. 2. To traverse, to pass over or through. 3. To measure out to, i. e. bestow on;—(*perf. part. sometimes in pass. sense*): Galba quinque principes emensas, Galba having measured out, i. e. survived five emperors, Tac.

ēmōto, *is, measui, messum. v. a.* To mow, to reap.

ēmīco, *as, ui, no sup.* 1. To spring forth quickly, to appear quickly. 2. To shine, to sparkle, to glitter.

ēmīgro, *as. v. n.* To emigrate from, depart from (*c. abl. or c. ex and abl.*).

ēmīnātio, *onis. f.* A threatening.

ēmīnens, *entis. part. from emīne*; used also as adj. (*c. compar., etc.*) 1. Rising above other things, eminent, lofty. 2. Conspicuous, distinguished.

ēmīnētia, *ss. f.* Prominence: in umbris et in eminentiā, in light and shade (of painting), Cic.

ēmīneo, *es, ui, no sup. v. n.* 1. To be raised up above, to project; to be prominent. 2. To be eminent, conspicuous, to excel. 3. To be evident.

ēmīnor, *iris. v. dep.* To be threatening, to threaten.

ēmīnus, *adv. [c manus.]* Not within reach of the hand, from afar, at a distance.

ēmīrōr, *iris. v. dep.* To wander at, to admire.

ēmissārium, *i. n.* An outlet, a floodgate.

ēmissāriūs, *i. m.* An emissary, a scout, a spy.

ēmissāciōs, *a, um. adj.* Sent out, spying. 1. A sending out or forth. 2. A shooting, a hunting.

ēmitto, *is, misi, missum. v. a.* 1. To send out, to send forth. 2. To shoot, to hurl. 3. To let off, to let escape (water, etc.). 4. To utter, to emit. 5. To produce, to lay (an egg, etc.). 6. To put forth, to publish. 7. To release. 8. To let slip, to lose.

ēmitto me. To burst forth, Cic.: *emitto animam*, to expire, Nep.

ēmo, *is, ēmi, emtum. v. a.* To buy, to purchase.

ēmōdērōr, *aris. v. dep.* To moderate.

ēmōdūlōr, *aris. v. dep.* To sing.

ēmōlīor, *iris, itus sum. v. dep.* To complete, to finish.

ēmollio, *is. v. a.* 1. To soften, to make gentle. 2. To emervate.

ēmōlo, *is. no perf.* To grind to pieces, to consume by grinding.

ēmōlīmentum, *i. n.* 1. Exertion, labour. 2. Advantage, gain.

ēmōrīor, *iris, mortuus sum. v. dep.* To die (lit. and metaph.).

ēmōveo, *es, mōvi, mōtum. v. a.* To move away, to remove, to banish.

ēmīpīcīs, *i. m. [ēmīpīcīa.]* A physician whose system is founded solely on experience.

ēmpōriūm, *i. n. [ēmīpōriūv.]* A mart, an emporium.

ēmōptīo, *onis. f.* A buying, a purchasing.

temptito, *as. v. a.* To be in the habit of buying, to buy.

emptor, *ōris. m.* A buyer, a purchaser.

ēmulgeo, *ea, si, no sup. v. a.* To milk dry, to drain.

ēmungo, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* To blow the nose : emuncte naris, keen-nosed, i. e. sharp-sighted, sagacious : emunctus, cheated, Hor. ; ut oculos emungare ex capiti, that you may have your eyes punched out, Plaut.

ēmfatio, *is, Ivi, Itum. v. a.* 1. To fortify. 2. \ddagger To make passable, to make a road through.

ēn. iuxta. Lo! behold.

ēnarratilis, *e. adj.* That may be related, describable.

ēnarro, *aa. v. a.* To relate, to set forth.

ēnascor, *ēris, ēnatus sum. v. dep.* To be born of, to issue forth from, to spring from, to originate from.

ēnāto, *aa. v. a.* 1. To escape by swimming. 2. To escape, to extricate oneself.

ēnāvigo, *as. v. a.* 1. To sail out of, to escape from. 2. To sail over.

ēndogredior. An old form of ingredior, *q. v.*, so endoperator, an old form of imperator, etc.

ēndrōmis, *Idos. f. [ēr ḍpō̄ūs.]* 1. A coarse shaggy cloak, in which the athletes wrapped themselves after exercise. 2. A cloak.

ēnēco, *aa, ui (avi also Plaut.), necutus. v. a.* 1. To kill. 2. To tire to death, to exhaust. 3. To torture to death, to torment.

ēnervis, *e. adj.* Enervated, weak.

ēnerve, *aa. v. a.* To render effeminate, to enervate, to weaken.

ēnim *cogn.*, usu. the second word in a sentence, never the first. 1. For. 2. (In replies, and after the pronoun *is*) Indeed, really. 3. (With neque or ut, explaining a previous statement) For instance.

ēnimvēro. *adv.* In truth, of a truth, really, certainly.

ēnliteo, *ea. and ēnltesco, is, tui, no sup. v. a.* To shine forth, to be eminent, conspicuous.

ēnitor, *ēris, nisus and nixus sum. v. dep.* 1. To strive, to struggle, to make great exertions. 2. To force one's way. 3. \ddagger To climb, to ascend, to surmount. 4. To bring forth (*perf. enixa sum*).

ēnixa. *adv.* Earnestly, laboriously, energetically.

ēnixus, *a, um. part. pass. of enitor, q. v., also as adj.* Earnest, laborious, energetic.

ēnixus, *ūs.* A bringing forth.

ēnēlēgēus, *i. m. [Ērēōlēyāūs.]* The shaker of the earth, Neptune.

ēno, *aa. v. a.* 1. To swim away, to escape by swimming. 2. \ddagger To fly away.

ēnobilitate. *adv.* Without obscurity, plainly, clearly.

ēnōdātio, *onias. f.* A disentangling, explanation.

ēnōdis, *e. adj.* Without parts.

ēnōdo, *as. v. a.* 1. \ddagger To cut the knots off (trees). 2. (metaph.) To explain.

ēnōrmis, *e. adj. [ē norma.]* 1. Out of rule, irregular. 2. Immoderate, extremely great.

ēnōrmitas, *atia. f.* 1. Irregularity. 2. Excessive size.

ēnōtesco, *is, tui no sup. v. a.* To become known.

ēnōto, *aa. v. a.* To note down, to take a note of.

ēnōfer, *ēra, ērum. adj.* Bearing a sword, armed with a sword.

ēnōsis, *is. m., dim. also ēnōsticilius, i. m.* 1. A sword. 2. \ddagger Orion (the constellation).

ēnōrēdēs, *es. f.* Rapture.

ēnētheatus, *a, um. and ēnēthēus, a, um. adj. [Ērēθēos.]* Inspired.

ēnēthymēma, *ētia. m. [ērēθēμē̄ma]* 1. A thought, a reflection. 2. An enthymem. 3. A conclusion drawn from contraries.

ēnōbo, *is, psi, ptum. v. a.* 1. To marry out of one's rank, c. ex and abl. 2. To marry.

ēnēscēte. *adv.* Plainly, clearly.

- ēnūcleo, *as. v. a.* To take out the kernel; (metaph.) to explain clearly.
 ēnūdo, *as. v. a.* To lay bare, to explain.
 ēnūmērātio, *onis. f.* An enumeration, a reckoning up, a recounting.
 ēnūmēro, *as. v. a.* To enumerate, reckon up, recount.
 ēnūtiātio, *onis. f.* 1. A proposition, an axiom. 2. A declaration, an assertion (of a fact, principle, etc.) 3. ♫An explanation.
 ēnūtiātrix, *icis. f.* One who declares, or asserts.
 ēnūtiātum. *i. n.* An assertion.
 ēnuntio, *as. v. a.* 1. To enuntiate, to assert. 2. To publish, to disclose, to make known.
 ēnuptio, *onis. f.* A right of marrying out of one's own rank, *c. gen.*
 ēnūtrio, *la, Ivi, Itum.* To nourish, to bring up, to rear.
 ♫Enyō, *is. f. [Ένυό.]* 1. Bellona. 2. War.
 eo, *la, Ivi, Itum. gen. eundi, etc. v. n.* 1. To go (in any sense or way), to march. 2. ♫To give way, to sink (of beams). 3. To pass away, to pass, to disappear. 4. To go on (of events). 5. To go, to do, i.e. prepare to do a thing: Cum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, when all voted for his proposal, Liv.; so ibatur in eam sententiam, they voted for that opinion, Cic.; (*pass.* often used as *impers.*): Itum est in viscera terræ, men plunged into the bowels of the earth, Ov.
 eo. *adv.* 1. To that place, to that point. 2. To that state, to that pass, to that pitch (often *c. gen.*); *as, eo impudentiæ ventum est*, they have arrived at such a pitch of impudence. 3. To that degree, to that extent. 4. When followed by *dum*, or *donec* (in which case it is often joined with *usque*), up to that time, till then: *eo usque me vivere vultia, donec...* Do you wish me to live till...? Cic. 5. With that object, to that end. 6. On that account, by those means, therefore. 7. (Answering *qua* in comparative sentences) By so much: *eo gravior est dolor quo culpa maior* the greater the fault is, the greater the pain, Cic.
 ēdōm. *adv.* To the same place, to the same thing, on the same person.
 Eos. *f.* (only found in *som. sing.*) [*Ἡώς.*] Aurora, the morning.
 §Eōus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of Aurora, of morning. 2. Eastern. (*m. as subst.*) 1. The East. 2. Lucifer, the Morning Star.
 ēpastus, *a, um. part. for epasco, m.* Eaten up.
 ēphēbus, *i. m. [Ἴφηβος.]* A youth from 18 to 20 years old: postquam excessit ex ephebis, when he had become a man, Ter.
 ēphēmēris, *Idia. f. [ἔπι ήμέρα.]* A journal, a daybook.
 ēphippiātus, *a, um. adj.* Equipped with proper horsetrappings.
 ēphippia, *ōrum. pl. n. [ἔπι λίπωσ.]* Horsetrappings, housings, a saddle, etc.
 ēphōrus, *i. m. [ἴφορος]* usu. in *pl.* The name of the chief magistrates at Sparta.
 ēphyrēius, *a, um. adj. [ἴφύρα.]* Corinthian.
 ēpībāta, *se. m. [ἴπιβάτης.]* A marine.
 ēpīcōrus, *a, um. adj. [ἴπι κώνη.]* Furnished with oars.
 ēpīcōs, *a, um. adj. [ἴπως.]* Epic.
 ēplīgramma, *ātis. [ἴπιγραμμα.]* 1. An inscription. 2. An epigram.
 ēplīogus, *i. m. [ἴπιλογος.]* A peroration, an epilogue.
 ♫ēplīmēnia, *orum. pl. n. [ἴπι μήν.]* A month's rations.
 ♫ēplīrhēdium, *i. n.* A thong by which a horse was attached to a cart.
 ēpīstōla, *se. f., and dim. ēpīstōlium, i. n.* A letter.
 ēpītāphium, *i. n. [ἴπι τάφος.]* A funeral oration.
 ♫ēpīthēta, *se. f. [ἴπιθήκη.]* An addition.
 ♫ēpīthēton, *i. n.* An epithet.
 ēpītōma, *se. or e. es. f. [ἴπι τέμνω.]* An epitome, an abridgment.
 ♫ēpītōrum, *i. n.* A dish of preserved olives.
 ēpōdes, *um. m. f.* A kind of fish.
 ♫ēpōna, *se. f.* The patron goddess of horses and grooms.
 ēpops, *ōpis. m.* A hoopoe.
 §ēpōs, only *nom.* and *acc. sing. n.* An epic poem.
 ēpōto, *as. āvi, pōtum. v. a.* 1. To drink up the whole of, to drink up.

2. To suck up, to suck in (like a whirlpool). 3. To imbibe: epoto Sarmata pastus equo, the Sarmatian who feeds upon horses' blood, which he drinks, Ov.

ēpūlēs, arum. pl. f., also **epulum**, i. n. 1. Luxurious food. 2. A feast, a banquet.

ēpūlāria, e. adj. Of a feast, or banquet.

ēpūlo, ūnis. m. Triumviri epulones, a body of three, afterwards of seven, officers who superintended the sacrificial banquets of the gods.

ēqua, ūs. f. A mare.

ēquea, Ytia. m. 1. A horseman. 2. A cavalry soldier. 3. A knight (usu. in pl.).—See Smith, *Dict. Ant.*, in voc. **Équea**, the equestrian order, Suet.

ēquester, tris, tre, also **equestris**, tre. adj. 1. Equestrian, of a horseman. 2. Of a cavalry soldier. 3. Of a knight.

ēquidem. adv. [ego quidem.] Indeed, certainly; (with reference to the speaker) I indeed, I at all events.

ēquile, is. n. A stable for horses.

ēquinus, a, um. adj. Of a horse, of horses.

ēquiria, orum. pl. n. The annual horse race held in the Campus Martius in honour of Mars, on 27th February and 14th March.

ēquitatus, ūs. m. 1. †Riding. 2. Cavalry.

ēquito, aa. v. n. To ride.

ēquileus, i. n., and **ēquilius**, i. m. 1. A young colt. 2. A wooden rack in the shape of a horse.

ēquua, i. m. A horse: equis viris, or equis virisque, with horse and foot, i. e. by all possible means; tum equis, tum quadrigis poeticis, with prose and poetry, Cic.; equus bipes, a sea-horse, Virg.

ēradico, as. v. a. To root out, to eradicate, to destroy.

ērādo, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To scrape off. 2. To erase, to efface, to efface the recollection of. 3. To shave.

ērechthēus, a, um. adj. Of Erechtheus, an ancient king of Athens, Athenian.

ērectus, a, um. part. fr. erigo; used also as adj. (c. compar. etc.). 1. Upright, elevated, lofty (lit. and metaph.). 2. Noble (in character). 3. Proud (rare). 4. Attentive, intent on an object (c. ad and acc). 5. Animated, encouraged, resolute.

ērēpo, is, pai, ptum. v. n. and a. 1. To creep out. 2. To crawl over, to traverse.

ēreptio, ūnis. f. A taking away by force.

ēreptor, ūris. m. A taker away by force, a plunderer, a stealer.

ēreptus, a, um. part. pass. fr. eripio, q. v.

ērga. prep. (c. acc.), 1. †Looking towards, opposite to. 2. Towards (esp. of a friendly disposition towards a person; very rare of an unfriendly one). 3. †About, concerning, with reference to (persons).

ērgastūlūm, i. a. 1. A house of correction for slaves. 2. (In pl.) The inmates of such a house of correction, convicts.

ērgō (once δ in Ov.). adv. 1. For the sake of, on account of (c. gen.). 2. Therefore, then (not of time).

ērīcius, i. m. 1. A hedgehog. 2. A chevaux-de-frise.

ērīcthōnius, a, um. Of Ericthonius, an old king of Athens; also of Daridanus, king of Troy; therefore 1. Athenian. 2. Trojan.

ēridānus, i. m. The river Po, in the north of Italy.

ērīgo, is, rexī, rectum. v. a. 1. To raise up, to set upright. 2. To raise, to build. 3. To arouse, to excite. 4. To cheer, to encourage: in clivum Capitolinum aciem erigunt, they ascend the Capitoline Hill in line of battle, Liv.

ērianny, yos. f. [Epurīs.] A Fury.

ēripio, is, ui, reptum. v. a. To snatch away from, to bear from, to force from. 2. to carry off (esp. as death does). 3. To deliver from: eripi fateor leto me, I saved myself, I confess, from death, Virg.; eripe te mōrē, rouse yourself from dawdling, Hor.; per eos ne causam dicere se

eripuit, by their means he escaped being brought to trial, *Cesa.*; eripe nati fugam, take to flight, my son, *Virg.*; illis eriperet verbis mihi sidera eccl. Lucere, by those words you would force from me the belief that the stars shine in heaven, *Tib.*

ērōdo, is, si, sum. v. a. To gnaw off, to gnaw away, to consume.

ērōgatīo, ūnis. f. A paying, a distributing.

ērōglite, aa. v. a. To ask.

ērōgo, aa. v. a. 1. To pay, to expend, to appropriate money (to a purpose). 2. To extort. 3. ¶To bequeath (c. in and acc. pers.).

ērōbundus, a, um. adj. Wandering, wandering about.

ērōtione, a, um. adj. Wandering, roving, erratic, (of plants) wild.

ērōtīo, ūnis. f., and errātus, ūs, m. A wandering.

ērōtūm, i. a. An error.

ērro, aa. v. a. 1. To wander, to stray. 2. To spread over (c. abl. or c. in and abl.). 3. To go wrong, to be mistaken, to err.—*Pass. only as impers.*, and in part. *errātus*). Wandered over, traversed.

ērto, ūnis. m. A wanderer, one apt or inclined to stray, a vagabond.

ērto, ūris. m. 1. A wandering. 2. Any uncertain or indirect motion, the winding of a river, etc. 3. Uncertainty, wavering. 4. Deception. 5. Mistake, error, fault.

ērubesco, is, bui, no sup. v. a. 1. To grow red. 2. To blush, to feel ashamed : *jura supplicis erubuit*, he respected the rights of his suppliants, *Virg.*; *non erubescendis adurit Ignibus*, she is inflaming you with a love you need not be ashamed of, *Hor.*

ērūca, ūs. f. A sort of cabbage or colewort.

ēructo, aa. v. a. 1. To belch up, to vomit up, (lit. and metaph.) to throw up. 2. To exhale. 3. In convivia eructant sermonibus suis credent bonorum, at their banquets they hicough threats of the slaughter of good citizens, *Cic.*

ērūdio, Is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. [e rūdia.] To polish, educate, instruct, to train: *qua me erudient de omni republicā*, which may keep me informed of the state of public affairs, *Cic.*

ērūdīte. adv. Learnedly.

ērūdītio, ūnis. f. 1. Instruction. 2. Learning, erudition.

ērūdītus, a, um. part. pass. of erudio; used also as adj. (c. compar., etc.). Learned, well versed in, skilful in.

ērūdītilus, a, um. dim. of prec. adj. Skilled in.

ērumpo, is, rūpi. ruptum. v. a. and ūs. 1. (v. a.) To cause to break forth. 2. (v. a.) To break out, to burst forth, to sally forth: *portas se foras erumpunt*, they sally forth from the gates, *Cesa.*

ērvo, is, mi, ūtum. v. a. 1. To tear out, to dig out, to throw out. 2. To root out, to destroy. 3. To bring forth out of, extract from: *remis eruta aqua*, the water ploughed by the oars, *Ov.*; *mi, sicunde potes, eras qui decem legati fuerint*, find out for me, if you can in any quarter, who the ten deputies were, *Cic.*; *neque hoc mihi erui potest*, nor can I be persuaded out of this, *Cic.*

ēruptio, ūnis. f. A bursting forth, a sally.

ērvum, i. a. A vetch.

ēryēdinus, a, um. adj. 1. Of M. Eryx, in Sicily, where Venus was worshipped. 2. Of Venus. 3. (f. as subst.) Venus.

ēryēthīnus, i. a. A red sea-fish.

ēryēthræsus, a, um. [*ēpuθρōs.*] adj. Of the Red Sea, of the Persian Gulf, Indian: *Erythræsus dens*, ivory, *Mart.*

ēsca, ūs. f. 1. Food. 2. A bait.

ēscārius, a, um. adj. Belonging to food or bait; (*n. pl. as subst.*) plates. *Juv.*

ēscendo, is, di, sum. v. a. and a. 1. To climb, to mount up to (c. in and acc.). 2. To disembark at (c. acc. of the name of the place). 3. ¶(v. a.) to ascend, to mount.

esculentus, a, **um. adj.** Eatable, good to eat.

†ēsito, as. v. a. To be always eating, to eat.

Esquillaus, a, **um. adj.** Of the Esquiline Hill, or Esquiline Gate, outside which the bodies of the poor were burnt or buried : Esquiline alites, vultures which follow corpses, Hor.; Esquilinum beneficium, witchcraft practised (or such as is practised) outside the Esquiline Gate, Hor.

essōdárina, i. m. A fighter in a British war-chariot.

essōdum, i. n. 1. A two-wheel war-chariot used by the Gauls and Britons.

2. A chariot (esp. one used at Rome in processions, etc.).

essēntia, m. f. Essence.

testrix, Icia. f. A glutton.

†estūriāles ferīs. Hunger-holidays, i. e. a fast.

esūries, cl. f., **esurio**, onis. f. (both rare). Hunger.

esūrio, is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. and a. 1. (‡v. a. To wish to eat. 2. (More usu. v. a.) To be hungry : quod nobis esuriatur, which is desired by us, Ov.

†esūrio, onis. m., and **†esūritor**, öris. m. A hungry person.

et. conj. 1. And. 2. Also. 3. et....et, both....and. 4. (And even, after sequa, pariter, etc., where atque, q. v. is more usu.) As, with, them.

etēnīm. conj. Indeed, and indeed.

Etēnīs, arum. pl. m. [έτενσια.] Etesian winds, prevailing during the dog-days : Etesia flabri Aquilonum, the annual north wind, Lucr.

ēthōlōgus, i. m. [ἡθος λέγω.] One who mimics the manners of another, a mimic.

ētiam. conj. 1. Also, likewise. 2. Even, and even, moreover. 3. Certainly, yea. 4. Yet, still, as yet : etiam atque etiam, again and again, over and over, repeatedly ; etiam atque etiam desperatione, getting more desperate every day, Cic.

ētiannum, and more usu. **etiammuno**. conj. Even now, still, even then (with a verb in the past tense).

ētiamsi. conj. Even if.

ētiamtum. conj. Even then, till then, still.

Etruscus, a, **um. adj.** Of Etruria, Etruscan : Etrusca litera, Etruscan literature, esp. the art of divination, Liv.; Etruscum aurum, a golden amulet worn by noble boys at Rome, Juv.

etni. conj. 1. Though, although. 2. And yet (qualifying a preceding assertion).

ētymolōgia, m. f. [έτυμολογία.] Etymology.

ēta, †ēuge. interj. [εὖ] Well! well done!

Eubolēs, a, **um. adj.** Of Eubœa, of Cumæ,—being a colony from Eubœa : Euboicum carmen, the oracle or book of the Cumæan Sibyl, Ov.

ēunachus, i. m. [εὐρή ἔχω.] A eunuch.

Euripus, i. m. The narrow channel between the island Eubœa and the mainland, any narrow strait or channel. 2. †The trench that ran round the Roman circus.

Eurōs, a, **um. adj.** Of the East-wind, Eastern.

Burns, i. m. The East or South-east wind. 2. The East. 3. The wind.

†euochēmo. adv. [εὐοχημός.] Gracefully, elegantly.

Euxinus, a, **um. adj.** Of the Euxine, or Black Sea.

ēvīdo, is, si, sum. v. a. and v. a. 1. (v. a.) To go out, to go forth. 2. To escape (usu. c. ex and adv.) 3. To turn out (of affairs, etc.). 4.

To come to pass. 5. (v. a.) To traverse, to pass over. 6. To climb, to ascend. 7. To escape from (c. acc.).

ēvīgor, öris. v. dep. 1. To wander forth, to wander, to rove, to roam, to spread (of a disease). 2. To stray beyond, to overstep (c. acc.). 3. To digress.

ēvīlesco, is, Iui, no sup. v. n. 1. To grow strong. 2. To be strong. to be able. 3. †To prevail, become prevalent or common.

- Evans, tis. adj.** Crying Evan, a name of Bacchus, a Bacchanalian.
- Ēvānēsco, is, nui, no sup. v. n.** 1. To disappear, to vanish. 2. To sink into oblivion, to be forgotten. 3. To become weak, insipid.
- Ēvānl̄dus, a, um. adj.** Vanishing, passing away.
- Ēvasto, aa. v. a.** To devastate, to lay waste.
- Ēvhō, is, xi, etum. v. a.** To carry out, to carry forth, to convey out. 2. To bear, to carry, to convey (upwards, c. ad and acc., as, ad Deas, Hor.): incaute se evehentes, rushing forth incantiously, Liv. 3. (In pass.) evehor, to move forward, to advance (not walking, but on horseback, or on a ship): in ancoras evehuntur, they run foul of their anchors, Liv.; spe vana erectus, carried away by a groundless hope, Liv.
- Ēvollo, is, li, vulsum. v. a.** 1. To pluck out, to tear out. 2. To efface.
- Ēvňio, Is, věni, ventum. v. n.** 1. To come out, to come forth. 2. To come to pass, to happen (often as *impers.* in this sense). 3. To turn out (as an event, not of a person): ubi pax evenerat, when peace had been concluded, Sall.; vereor ne idem eveniat in meas literas, I am afraid the same thing may happen to my letters.
- Ēventum. i. n. and ēventus, fūs. m.** 1. An event, an occurrence. 2. The event, the result.
- Ēverbēro, as. v. a.** To beat, to flap.
- Ēvergo, is, no perf. v. a.** To send forth.
- Ēverrictiūm, i. n.** A dragnet (lit. and metaph.), a plunderer.
- Ēverro, is, ri, sum. v. a.** 1. To sweep out. 2. To sweep clean, strip, plunder.
- Ēversio, onis. f. [evertō.]** An overthrowing, subversion, destruction.
- Ēversor, oris. m.** An overthower, subverter, destroyer.
- Ēvertō, is, ti, sum. v. a.** 1. To turn, to twist. 2. To upturn, to agitate (as the winds do the sea). 3. To overturn, to throw down. 4. To drive out, to expel. 5. To overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy.
- Ēvestigo, aa. v. a. (only in pass. part.)** To seek out, to discover.
- Ēvīlās, ēdīs. f.** A Bacchanalian woman.
- Ēvidens, entis. adj.** Evident, manifest, plain, clear.
- Ēvidenter. adv.** Evidently, manifestly, plainly.
- Ēvidentia, m. f.** Clearness, distinctness (in expression).
- Ēvigillo, as. v. n. and a.** 1. (v. n.) To be awake (metaph. to be wakeful, vigilant). 2. (v. a.) To pass in wakefulness (in pass.). 3. To compose or contrive carefully: etsi nobis evigilatum fere est, although we have almost done taking care of ourselves, Cic.
- Ēvilesco, is, lui, no sup.** To become contemptible, valueless.
- Ēvincio, is, nxi, notum. v. a.** 1. To bind. 2. To crown.
- Ēvinco, Is, Ici, icum. v. a.** 1. To conquer, overcome, defeat. 2. To prevail (by argument, etc.). 3. §To supplant. 4. §To pass through, to go beyond. 5. §To prove: in gaudium evicta, prevailed upon to exhibit, or transported so as to feel joy, Tac.
- Ēviro, as. v. a.** To castrate, to emasculate.
- Ēviscōro, as. v. a.** To disembowel, to tear open, to tear to pieces.
- Ēvitābilis, e. adj.** That can be avoided.
- Ēvito, as. v. a.** To avoid, to shun.
- Ēvito, aa. v. a.** To deprive of life.
- Ēvius, i. m. [ēvū.]** Bacchus.
- Ēvōcātiō, onis. f.** A calling forth, a summoning (esp. to arms).
- Ēvōcātōr, ēria. m.** One who calls to arms.
- Ēvōo, as. v. a.** 1. To call forth, to call out, to summon forth (esp. to arms, or military service, or of invoking a Deity to leave a besieged town). 2. To challenge. 3. To call forth, call into operation, produce (such and such a feeling).
- Ēvōs. interj. [ēvō.]** A shout in honour of Bacchus.
- Ēvōlo, aa. v. a.** 1. To fly forth, to fly out. 2. To rush or spring forth. 3. To rise upwards.
- Ēvōlūtio, onis. f.** An unrolling (of a book; therefore) a reading.

ōvolvo, *is, vi, vōlūtum.* *v. a.* 1. To roll out, unroll, unfold. 2. To open (a book, or a garment). 3. To roll forth, pour forth (as a river does its waters). 4. To unroll (a book, i. e.) to read. 5. To spin out, spin to an end, exhaust, finish. 6. To strip of (c. abl. or c. ex. and abl.). 7. To explain, to relate.

ēvōmo, *is, ui, Itum.* *v. a.* 1. To vomit forth. 2. To diagorge. 3.

To expel. 4. To utter with coarseness or bitterness.

ēvulgo, *aa. v. a.* To make known, to divulge, to publish.

ēvulnō, *ōnis. f.* A pulling out.

ex, and before a *cosse*. sometimes *e. prep. c. abl.* 1. From (of place, time, persons, etc.) 2. Out of: *is non est ex istis*, he is not one of them, Cic. 3. Off from: *Castor et Pollux ex equis pugnare visi*, Castor and Pollux were seen to fight on horseback, Cic.; *ex beato miser*, wretched from having been happy, Cic. 4. According to: *statues ex nostrā dignitate*, you will decide in a manner suited to my dignity, Cic.: *ex mē sententiā rempublicam gesimus*, we have managed the affairs of state as I wished, Cic.; *ex aequo*, on equal terms, Cic.; *bene et e republicā fecit*, he acted well and to the advantage of the republic, Cic. 5. After: *ex consulatu*, immediately after his consulship, Cic., Liv.; *diem ex die expectabam*, I was expecting from day to day, Cic. 6. On (of time), during; *aa.* *ex itinere*, while on a journey, Cic.; *ex fugā*, during the flight, Cesa. 7. From, on account of, by reason of: *ex renibus laborare*, to be in pain in the kidneys, Cic.; *cum esset ex alieno aere commota civitas*, when the state was in commotion through debt, Cic.: (with many words it has an adverbial force, *as*) *ex improviso*, suddenly; *e regione*, opposite; *ex facili*, easily.

ēxacerbo, *aa. v. a.* To embitter, to exasperate.

ēxactio, *ōnis. f.* 1. A driving out, expulsion. 2. A calling in (of debts), a collecting. 3. The exactio of a tax: *exactio capitum atque ostiorum*, a poll and house-tax.

ēxactor, *ōris. m.* 1. A driver out, an expeller. 2. A collector of taxes, etc. 3. *Exactor supplicii*, an exactor or infector of punishment, Liv.

ēxactus, *a, um. part. pass.* fr. *ēxigo*, *q. v.*; also as *adj.* (c. compar. etc.)

1. Exact, precise. 2. Accurate, skilful in, precise in (c. gen.)

ēxacuo, *is, ui, titum. v. a.* 1. To sharpen, to make sharp or pointed. 2. To sharpen, (metaph.) to quicken, to excite, to stimulate.

ēxadversum, and *aa.* *adv. or prep. c. acc.* Over against, opposite to.

ēxadficatiō, *ōnis. f.* A building to an end, a finishing.

ēxadficio, *aa. v. a.* To finish building, to build, to finish.

ēxequatiō, *ōnis. f.* A levelling, an equality.

ēxequo, *aa. v. a.* 1. To equalise, to make equal, to balance. 2. To regard as equal, to place on a level, on an equality. 3. To equal, to be equal to: *quod facta dictis exēquandas sunt*, because the deeds done must be corresponded to by the description, Sall.

ēxestuo, *aa. v. a.* 1. To boil up, to be in a state of fermentation, of boiling, of rage: *mens exēstuat irā*, his mind is boiling over with rage, fury. 2. + (as *v. a.*) To make to boil, to cause to swell.

ēxaggratiō, *ōnis. f.* Elevation, loftiness (of mind).

ēxaggero, *aa. v. a.* 1. To heap up. 2. To enlarge, to increase (prop. by heaping up). 3. To amplify, to exalt, (by description) to heighten, To exaggerate.

ēxigētātor, *ōris. m.* One who reproves severely.

ēxigito, *aa. v. a.* 1. To drive out. 2. To stir up, disturb, harass, disquiet, torment. 3. To attack, (with words) satirise, criticise. 4. To irritate, to exasperate, to excite.

ēxigōgā, *m. f.* [ēkayōgā]. Exportation, export.

ēxalbesco, *is, no perf. v. n.* To become white, to turn pale.

ēxamen, *īnis. n.* 1. A swarm (of bees). 2. A multitude, a crowd. 3. The tongue of a balance. 4. A consideration, an examination.

ēxamino, *aa. v. a.* To weigh, to consider, to examine.

- examplexor, *bris.* v. dep. To embrace.
- texāmussim. adv. Exactly, accurately, precisely.
- exantio, as. v. a. [*d\xiavtλέως*]. 1. +To draw out. 2. +To shed (blood). 3. To go through, i. e. suffer, come to an end of (labours, etc.).
- texānlmālia, e. adj. Deadly.
- exānlmātio, *ōnia.* f. A depriving of breath (esp. by fear).
- exānimis, e, and us, a, um. Dead, lifeless (lit. and metaph., with terror, etc.).
- exānimo, as. v. a. 1. To kill. 2. To wear out with fatigue, to exhaust. 3. To dishearten, to frighten to death.
- exardesco, ia, arsi, arsum. v. n. 1. To be kindled, to take fire (lit. and metaph. with anger, etc.). 2. To be excited, exasperated, to break out with violence.
- exāresco, ia, rai, no sup. v. n. 1. To dry up, to become dry. 2. (Metaph.) To go out of fashion, to fall into oblivion.
- texarme, as. v. a. To disarm, to dismantle.
- exāro, as. v. a. 1. To plough, to plough up. 2. To raise (crops) by ploughing, by cultivation. 3. To write.
- exaspéro, as. v. a. 1. To roughen. 2. To exasperate, to make angry.
- exauctero, as. v. a. To discharge, to disband.
- exaudio, Ia, Ivi, Itum. v. a. 1. To hear at a distance, to hear. 2. To listen to (prayers, advice, etc.), to regard.
- texaugeo, es, xi, etum. v. a. To increase.
- exaugūratio, *ōnia.* f. Desecration, a converting to common uses.
- exaugūro, as. v. a. To convert to common uses, to desecrate.
- texauspicio, as. v. n. To take an augury.
- texballisto, as. v. a. To subdue with the ballista, to conquer.
- excēco, as. v. a. 1. To blind. 2. § To stop up (a spring, a channel, etc.).
- texcalceo, as. v. a. To take the shoes off from, (in pass.) to take off one's shoes.
- excalceatus. Shoeless, barefoot.
- excandescētia, m. f. An inclination to, or a beginning to feel anger.
- excandesco, is, dui, no sup. v. n. 1. To be kindled, to take fire (lit. and metaph. of anger, etc.). 2. To be angry, to be furious.
- excanto, as. v. a. To bring out, to charm out of its place by incantations, to charm, to bewitch.
- excarniflico, as. v. a. To cut to pieces, to torture.
- excāvo, as. v. a. To hollow out, to excavate.
- excessō, is, cessi, cessum. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To go out, to go away, to retire, to depart; excessit e vitā, he departed this life, he died, Cic. 2. To go beyond, to be beyond, to project above (sine c. or c. ex and abl.); ut primum ex pueris excessit, as soon as he passed the age of childhood, Cic. 3. To proceed, to advance. 4. To exceed, to be excessive. 5. To depart, to disappear. 6. (v. a.) To leave, to quit (c. acc.). 7. To surpass, to go beyond, to rise above.
- excellēns, extis. part. fr. excello; used also as adj. (c. compar., etc.). Excellent, very good, very distinguished.
- excellēnter. adv. Excellently, very well.
- excellētia, m. f. Excellence, superiority.
- excello, is, ui, no sup. v. n. 1. To excel, to surpass (sometimes as v. a. c. dat., sometimes c. prep. super. and acc.), to be excellent, eminent, distinguished.
- excelle. adv. Loftily, in a lofty style, with a lofty spirit.
- excellētas, ētis. f. Loftiness (of spirit).
- excessus, a, um. adj. High, lofty (lit. and metaph. of spirit, genius, etc.). 2. Distinguished, eminent; (a. as subst.) high ground, a high place.
- exceptio, *ōnis.* f. Exception, limitation, restriction.
- excepto, as. v. a. 1. To take out, to catch: exceptaque levis excess, and they snuff the light breezes, Virg.
- texcepter, *ōris.* n. A shorthand writer.

exceptus, *a*, *um. part. fr.* *excipio*, *q. v.*

exoerno, *is*, *erēvi*, *eretur*. *v. a.* To separate, to select.

exero, *is*, *pai*, *ptum*. *v. a.* 1. To pick out, to take out, to select. 2.

To except.

excessus, *ds. m.* 1. Departure. 2. †Death. 3. †Digression.

excōtra, *w. f.* A snake, a viper; used also as a term of reproach.

excōdium, *i. n.*, and *+excōdīo*, *onis*, *f.* Demolition, destruction (esp. of cities and buildings, but applied also to a nation).

excōdo, *is*, *cidi*, *no sup. v. a.* [cado.] 1. To fall out, down from, from.

2. To slip out of, to escape from, to escape (as a word from the mouth, etc.).

3. To be drawn (of a lot, because the lots were taken out of an urn). 4.

To pass away, perish, disappear, be lost, be forgotten: excidit ut peterem, it escaped my recollection to ask, I forgot to ask, Ov. 5. To be deprived of, to lose (c. *ex* and *abl.*). 6. To fail.

excōdo, *is*, *cidi*, *cisum*. *v. a.* [cadō.] 1. To cut off, cut out, cut down.

2. To castrate. 3. To raze, demolish, destroy. 4. To lay waste.

5. To banish (a feeling from one's mind), to discard.

excōdō and *ieō*, *is*, *ivi*, *-ire*, and *iere*, *-citus*. *v. a.* 1. To call out, to call forth, to summon forth, to bring forth, or out of. 2. To rouse, to excite, to awaken, (lit. and metaph. of feelings, tears, etc.).

excōpīo, *is*, *-cōpi*, *ceptum*. *v. a.* 1. To take out, draw out. 2. To withdraw, to exempt. 3. To rescue (c. *abl.* of that from which). 4.

To except, to make an exception of. 5. †To make express mention of. 6. To catch, to receive (esp. anything falling), to take up. 7. To surprise, to come upon unawares. 8. To intercept. 9. To come next to, follow immediately next to, succeed. 10. To receive, to obtain, to acquire (esp. as glory, goodwill, etc.). 11. To hear, to overhear, to catch at (reports, news, etc.). 12. †To take down, take down notes of, a report of: opacam porticus excipiebat Arcton, the colonnade lay exposed to, so as to catch, the air of the cool north, Hor.

+excōpīla, *ōrum*. *pl. n.* A receptacle, a vessel to catch anything.

excōsīo, *onis*. *f.* A demolishing, destruction.

excōtātūs, *a*, *um. part. fr.* *excōto*; used also as *adj.* (c. compar., etc.). Excited, violent, vigorous (esp. of a shout, etc.).

excōto, *as. v. a.* 1. To rouse up, wake up, stimulate, excite, call up. 2. To raise up, to erect, to build. 3. To kindle, to inflame (feelings, etc.).

excōlātīo, *ōnis*. *f.* A calling out, an exclamation.

excōlāno, *as. v. a.* and *a.* 1. To call out, to cry aloud, to exclaim, to make a noise. 2. To call to, to call upon, invoke.

excōlādo, *is*, *si*, *sum*. *v. a.* 1. To shut out, to exclude. 2. †To beat out. 3. To separate. 4. To hatch. 5. To except, to remove. 6. To shut out (from doing a thing, i. e.) to hinder.

+excōlāsīo, *ōnis*. *f.* A shutting out, exclusion.

excōlētus, *a*, *um. part. fr.* *excōquo*, *q. v.*

excōlītātīo, *ōnia*. *f.* A thinking out, a contriving, a devising.

excōlītō, *as. v. a.* 1. To think out, to contrive, to devise. 2. †To select.

excōlo, *is*, *ui*, *cultum*. *v. a.* 1. To cultivate, improve by cultivation.

2. To improve, polish, bring to perfection. 3. §To honour. Lanas excōlētātē rudes, to work up the rough wool.

excōquo, *is*, *xi*, *etum*. *v. a.* 1. To boil up. 2. Purify. 3. To dry up. 4. To harden. 5. To ripen. 6. †To devise.

excōrēs, *dis. adj.* Heartless, i. e. senseless, silly, stupid.

+excōrēmentū, *i. n.* Refuse, excrement of any kind.

excōrēsco, *is*, *ōvi*, *tum*. *v. a.* To grow up, to rise up, to grow large.

excōrētūs, *a*, *um.* 1. (part. of *excōrēsco*) †Grown larger, grown up (of young animals). 2. (part. of *excōrēsco*) Selected.

+excōrētīllīs, *e. adj.* Deserving torture.

- excūcio, as. v. a.** 1. To torture. 2. To torment, to vex, to annoy severely.
- excūbīs, īrum. pl. f.** 1. +A lying abroad all night. 2. Watching as a sentinel, etc. (prop. by night, but also by day). 3. The sentinels.
- excūbitor, īris. m.** A sentinel, a guard, a watchman.
- excūbo, as. ui, Itum. v. n.** 1. To sleep out of doors. 2. To watch, keep watch, as a sentinel or guard. 3. To be on the alert, to be vigilant: (Cupido) Chīs excubat in genīs, is always reposing in (or on the watch in) the cheeks of the Chian damsel.
- excūdo, in, di, sum. v. a.** 1. To strike out (sparks from flint, etc.). 2. To make by beating (statues, etc.), to forge. 3. To form, to shape, to mould into shape. 4. To compose.
- exculco, aa. v. a.** To trample down, so as to make firm and hard.
- exculsus, a, um. part. fr. excolo, q. v.**
- +excūrātus, a, um. part. of excuro. (īnus.)** Attended to, delicate.
- excurro, is, ri, rsum. v. n.** 1. To run out, run forth, to hasten forward. 2. To sally out, to make a sally, to make an excursion. 3. To project, to extend. 4. To move freely, so as to display oneself. 5. (In pass. part.) To traverse: cum sententia pariter excurrere, to keep pace with the meaning, Cic.; ne oratio longius excurrat, that the speech be not too prolix.
- excursio, īnis. f., and excursus, īs. m.** 1. A moving forward, a running forward, or forth. 2. A sally. 3. An incursion, an inroad. 4. +A digression: prima orationis excursio, the first commencement (or sally) of the speech, Cic.
- excursor, īris. m.** 1. A scout, a spy. 2. A skirmisher.
- excūablis, e. adj.** Excusable, pardonable.
- +excūsāte. adv.** In an excusable manner.
- excūsatio, onis. f.** An excuse, an excusing of oneself, a plea.
- excūso, as. v. a.** 1. To excuse a person to another, i. e. allege an excuse for, allege in excuse of, to apologise for. 2. To plead in excuse. 3. (In pass.) To be excused (of a person).
- excūtio, is, cussi, cussum. v. a.** 1. To shake out, to shake off, to shake down, to throw off (as a horse throws his rider, etc.). 2. To drive out, force out, beat out, to drive away. 3. To send forth, to hurl, to throw, to toss about. 4. To shake off, discard, to put away: excusus patriā, banished from my country, Virg. 5. (To shake so as) to examine thoroughly, sift, inspect: ut me excutiam atque egrediar domo, id restat, it only remains for me to take myself off and quit the house, Ter.; excusso lacerto, with one's arm stretched out, Ov.
- +texdorsuo, as. v. a.** To take out the backbone.
- exēdo, edis and es, īdi, īsum. v. a.** 1. To eat up, devour, consume, destroy. 2. To corrode (metaph., as care, sorrow, etc.).
- exēdra, m. f. [ēkēd̄ra.]** A hall furnished with seats for discussion.
- exēdrīum, i. n.** A sitting-room.
- exemplar, īris, and +exemplāre. n.** 1. A pattern, model, example. 2. A copy, a transcript. 3. An image, a likeness.
- exemplum, i. n.** 1. A sample. 2. A pattern, model. 3. A copy, a representation, a likeness. 4. A copy, a transcript. 5. An example, (often esp. a warning example: more et exemplo populi Romani, according to established custom and precedent among the Romans, Cœa.; scribere bis uno exemplo, to write two letters of the same purport, Cic.)
- exemptus, a, um. part. pass. fr. eximo, q. v.**
- +texentēro, as. v. a. [ēkēntēpl̄(ō)]** 1. To empty. 2. To torture.
- exo, Is, Ivi, Itum. v. n.** 1. To go out, to go forth, to go away from, to depart from, to leave (a place, not a person); c. abl., or c. ex or ab and abl. 2. To come out (as a lot out of a balloting urn, etc.), to march out. 3. To flow out (as a river flows or falls into the sea). 4. To escape from, to escape. 5. To end, to result, to turn out (of an event, or of anything made). 6. To end, to expire (of time, a period of office, etc.).

7. §(As v. a.) To go beyond, pass over (c. acc.), to exceed. 8. §To avoid, evade, ward off: qui se dixerit exire in terram, who said he had landed, Cic.; (*pass. impers.*) argumentum sumebant loco non posse clam exiri, they derived an argument from the nature of their position, that it was impossible to quit it unperceived, Cæs.

exerceo, es, ui, Itum. v. a. 1. To make to work, to employ, to occupy. 2. To train, to exercise. 3. To put in motion, make to move. 4. To practise (an occupation), to indulge in (a feeling, etc.): exercere judicium, to be a judge, to administer judgment, Cic. 5. To celebrate, to solemnise. 6. To harass, to disquiet. 7. §To cultivate, to till.

exercitatio, ōnis. f. Exercise, practice.

+**exercitium, i. n.** Exercise.

exercito, as. v. a. 1. To exercise, to practise (another), to train. 2. To harass, to disquiet, to trouble.

+**exercitor, ūris. m.** A trainer.

exercitus, a, um. part. pass. fr. exerceo, q. v.: finem tam exercitæ militiæ obrabant, they requested a termination of such a laborious service, Tac.

exercitus, ūs. m. 1. +Exercise. 2. An army, sometimes a land army (as opp. to a fleet); also infantry (as opp. to cavalry). 3. A flock, a crowd.

+**exēsor, ūris. m.** An underminer.

exēsus, a, um. part. fr. exedo, q. v.

exhalatio, ūnis. f. Exhalation, vapour.

exhalo, as. v. a. 1. To exhale, to breathe forth. 2. To get rid of.

3. (As v. n.). To steam, to smoke: animam, or vitam exhalo, to die, Virg. Ov.

exhaurio, ia, si, stum. v. a. 1. To draw out. 2. To empty by drawing out, to exhaust. 3. To drink up. 4. To drain, to impoverish.

5. To take away, to carry off (as plunder). 6. To bring to an end, to exhaust; to discuss thoroughly. 7. To endure to the end. 8. To accomplish, to execute fully. Exhaustus deinde tectis ignem injectit, then he set fire to the houses when they were completely pillaged, Liv.

+**exhērēdatio, ūnis. f.** A disinheriting.

exhērēdo, as. v. a. To disinherit.

exhērēs, ūdis. m. f. A disinherited person.

exhibeo, es, ui, Itum. v. a. 1. To hold out, to present, to tender. 2.

(more usu.) To exhibit, to show, to display, often to show oneself (such an one). 3. To render. 4. To cause, to occasion. 5. §To utter: in non exhibitis toris, in unlawful beds, Ov.

exhillaro, as. v. a. To gladden, to render joyful.

exhorresco, is, rni, no sup. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To tremble, to shudder, (esp. with fear). 2. (v. a.) To tremble at, to dread.

exhortatio, ūnis. f. An exhortation, a speech of encouragement.

exhortor, ūris. v. dep. To exhort, to encourage.

exigo, ia, ūgi, actum. v. a. 1. To drive out, to thrust out, to expel, to drive.

2. §To pour out (as a river pours its waters into the sea). 3. To drive, to force (a sword into a person, &c.). 4. To hiss off. 5. To demand, to require, to exact.

6. To examine, to measure (c. ad and acc. of the standard), to consider, to meditate on. 7. To sell, esp. to export.

8. To spend, to pass (time, life, etc.). 9. To conclude, complete, bring to an end or completion.

exigua. adv. In a narrow, scanty manner, briefly.

exiguitas, ūtis. f. Littleness, shortness, smallness.

exiguus, a, um. adj. Small, little (lit. and metaph.), mean.

exilis, a. 1. Small, thin, meagre, feeble. 2. Short. Domus exilis

Plutonia, the shadowy abode of Pluto (i. e. full of shades, of ghosts), Hor.

exilitas, ūtis. f. Meagreness, feebleness (esp. of style, etc.), weakness.

exilliter. adv. In a feeble, meagre manner.

eximia. adv. 1. Excellently. 2. In a singular degree. 3. With

great cordiality or eagerness (to promise).

- eximius, a, um. adj.** [eximo.] 1. Especial, particular. 2. (More usu.) Excellent, unusually good, brave, or skilful, very distinguished.
- eximo, is, ēmi, emptum. v. a.** 1. To take out, take away, remove. 2. To deliver, to rescue, to save (c. ex and abl. or c. abl.). 3. (Of time) To consume, to waste, to spend the whole of (in unprofitable employment).
- exin, exinde. adv.** Next (rarely of place, more usu. of time), then, after that.
- exīnāio, Ia, Ivi, Itum. v. a.** To empty, to make empty, to strip (by plundering, etc.).
- existimātio, ūnis. f.** 1. Judgment, opinion. 2. Reputation, credit.
- existimātor, ūris. m.** A judge, a critic.
- existimo, as. v. a.** 1. To think, esteem, judge, consider (c. acc.). 2. To form an opinion, come to a decision about, to arrive at an estimate, at a correct appreciation of (c. de and abl.). 3. To believe (that such is the fact).
- exitībilis, e, and exītīlis, e, and exītiōsus, a, um.** Fatal, deadly, destructive.
- +texitio, ūnia. f.** A going out, a departure.
- extitum, i. n.** Destruction, ruin.
- exitus, ūs. m.** 1. A going out, a departure. 2. A passage by which to go out, egress, outlet. 3. End, termination, result: humanns exitus, death, Cic.
- exlex, ūgia. adj.** Out of the pale of the law, regardless of the law.
- +exōtūlo, as. v. a.** To knock the eyes out of.
- exōdium, i. n.** A comic after-piece, a farce.
- exōlesco, is, ūvi, ūtum. v. a.** 1. To grow up. 2. To become obsolete, to be out of fashion, to be forgotten.
- exōnēro, as. v. a.** 1. To release from a burden, to unload. 2. To empty. 3. To relieve (esp. by emptying or removing).
- exopto, as. v. a.** To wish for, to desire eagerly, to long for.
- exōrābilis, e. adj.** To be moved by entreaties, capable of being persuaded.
- +texrābūla, ūrum. n. pl.** Allurements.
- texrātor, ūris. m.** One who gains the object of his prayer, a successful suppliant.
- exordior, Iris, orsus sum. v. dep.** 1. To begin (lit. a piece of weaving), to commence.
- exordium, i. n.** 1. A beginning. 2. An introduction to a speech.
- exōrīor, ūris, ortus sum. v. dep.** 1. To arise, to rise. 2. To spring up, to start up. 3. To proceed from, arise from (as an effect from a cause).
- exornātio, ūnis. f.** 1. An adorning. 2. Embellishment, ornament.
- exornātor, ūris. m.** One who adorns, who embellishes.
- exorno, as. v. a.** 1. To adorn, to embellish, to decorate. 2. To equip, to furnish.
- exōro, as. v. a.** 1. To prevail upon, persuade, appease or propitiate by entreaty. 2. §To obtain by entreaty (sometimes c. dupl. acc.).
- exorsus, ūs. m., and exorsum, i. n.** A beginning, a preface.
- exorsus, a, um. perf. part.** from exordior, q. v. (used also in pass. sense).
- exortus, ūs. m.** A rising.
- exortus, a, um. part.** from exorior, q. v. Having arisen.
- +texos, ūsis. adj.** Without bones.
- +texosculor, ūris. v. dep.** To kiss.
- +texosso, as.** 1. To deprive of the bones, to bone, to deprive of strength. 2. To clear of stones (land, etc.).
- exostra, ūs. f. [ἔξωστρα.]** A machine in the theatre, by which the interior is exhibited to the spectators: in exostrā, in public, Cic.
- exōsus, a, um. adj.** [odi.] 1. Hating greatly. 2. +Hated.
- +texōticus, a, um. adj.** [ἔξωτικος.] Foreign, exotic.
- expallesco, is, lui, no sup. v. n.** 1. To grow pale (esp. with fear). 2. (As if v. a.) To grow pale at, to fear.
- +texpalliātus, a, um. part. of texus.** Robbed of one's cloak.

+terpalpo, *as. v. a.* To obtain by coaxing or flattery.

expando, *is, di, passum. v. a.* 1. To spread out, to expand. 2. To open. 3. [†]To unfold, to explain.

+terpillatus, *a, um. adj.* Bared to the breast.

expatiro, *as. v. a.* To squander in debauchery.

expavescō, *is, pāvi, no sup. v. a.* To fear, to dread, to tremble.

expectō, *as. v. a.* To drive from the breast (esp. ex animo).

expēclitiātus, *a, um. adj.* Stripped of one's property.

expēdīo, *is, Ivi, Itum. v. a.* [ex peā.] 1. To extricate, disengage, set free: (in pass.) expedīo, I get clear off, Virg. 2. To make easy, facilitate, make passable. 3. To prepare, to get in readiness, to have ready. 4. To arrange, to put in order, to set right, to put in train. 5. To explain, to relate. 6. §To hurl.—(As impers.) expedit. It is becoming, it is proper, it is serviceable.

expēdīte, *adv.* Without hinderance, readily, quickly.

expēdītio, ēnis. f. An expedition (esp. military), an enterprise against enemies.

expēditus, *a, um. part.* from *expēdīo*, q. v.; used also as *adj.* (c. compar.). 1. Disengaged, ready, prompt. 2. Without baggage (of an army, etc.). 3. Lightly clothed, with garments tucked up. 4. Convenient, suitable (of a position, place, etc.): in *expedito habere*, to have ready for action, Liv.

expello, *is, pāli, pulsum. v. a.* 1. To drive out, to expel, to eject, to banish. 2. To turn out of one's house, to put away, to repudiate. 3. To shoot (an arrow, etc.).

expendo, *is, di, sum. v. a.* 1. To weigh out, to measure out. 2. To pay. 3. To lay out, to expend. 4. To consider, to estimate, to meditate on: *poenam expēdere*, to suffer punishment, Virg.; *scelus expēndiāse*, to have atoned for his wickedness, Virg.; *expēnsūm*, or *pecuniam expēnsām fero*, to set down in account as paid, to charge as due: *hēc pecunia neceſſe est aut data, aut expēnsa lata sit*, this money must either have been given, or set down as expended, Cic.; *quibus sine fenore pecunias expēnsas tulissent*, to whom they had lent money without interest, Liv.—The phrase is metaph. applied to other things: *legio quam expēnsām tulit C. Cæsari Pompeius*, the legion which Pompey transferred to Cæsar, Cic.

+expēnso, *as. v. a.* To pay.

expērgēfīcio, *Is, fēci, factum. v. a.* 1. To awaken, to arouse, to stir up. 2. [†]To commit (a crime).

expērgiscor, ēris, -perrectus sum. v. dep. To awake (lit. and metaph.), to be awake, to move oneself.

+terpergo, *is, gi, gitum. v. a.* To awaken.

expēriens, entis. part. of *expērior*; used also as *adj.* (c. compar. etc.). 1. Experienced, skilful. 2. §Experienced in (c. gen.). 3. Energetic.

expēriētia, m. f. 1. A trial, an experiment. 2. Experience.

expērimentum, i. n. Trial, experiment.

expērior, *Iris, pertus sum. v. dep.* 1. To try, to prove, to put to the test, to make trial of. 2. To experience (i. e. find out by trial that a thing is such) (esp. in perf.). 3. To try, to attempt. 4. To try or test by law, to go to law.

expērs, ertis. adj. 1. Not sharing in, not privy to, ignorant of. 2. Devoid of, destitute of, free from (usu. c. gen. rarely c. abl.).

expērtus, a, um. part. of *expērior*. 1. Knowing, or having learnt, by experience. 2. (in pass. sense) Proved, ascertained by experience, tried.

+terpētissō, *is. no perf. v. a.* To long for.

expēto, *is, Ivi, Itum. v. a.* 1. To long for, wish for, desire eagerly, to seek to procure: *expētere vitam*, to seek a person's life, Cic. 2. To require, demand. 3. [†]To last all the time of. 4. (As v. a.) To fall upon (as a misfortune falls on one) (c. in and acc.), to happen.

- **expiātio, ūnis. f.** Expiation, atonement.
- expiliātio, ūnis. f.** A plundering, a pillaging.
- expiliātor, ūris. m.** A plunderer, a pillager.
- expilo, as. v. a. [pilus.]** To pillage, to plunder, to rob.
- expingo, is, inxi, ictum.** 1. To paint, to depict. 2. To describe.
- expio, aa. v. a.** 1. To expiate, to atone for, make atonement for. 2. To appease. Tua scelerā Dii immortales in nostros milites expiaverunt, the immortal Gods have exacted atonement for your crimes from our soldiers (i. e. have avenged your crimes on our soldiers), Cic.
- expisōr, ūris. v. dep.** To fish out (lit. and metaph.), to find out.
- explānātē. adv.** Plainly, distinctly.
- explānātiō, ūnis. f.** 1. An explanation. 2. †Distinctness of articulation.
- explānātōr, ūris. m.** One who explains, an interpreter.
- explāno, aa. v. a.** 1. To make plain, to explain. 2. †To make level, or flat.
- +**explēmentū, i. n.** That which fills up, stuffing.
- explo, es, ūvi, ūtūm. v. a.** 1. To fill, fill up, fill full, to occupy completely. 2. To complete, make complete, make good. 3. To satisfy, satiate. 4. To fulfil (a duty, commission, etc.), discharge, perform. 5. To complete, end, bring to a close. 6. †To unload (rare). Cum ceteri centurias non explēssent, as the others had not obtained the requisite number of votes in the centuries, Liv.
- explētio, ūnis. f.** A filling, a satisfying.
- explētūs, a, ūm. part. of explo;** also as *adj.* Complete.
- explicātē. adv.** Plainly, intelligibly.
- explicātiō, ūnis. f.** 1. An unfolding, an unrolling. 2. Explanation.
- explicātōr, ūris. m.; and f. -ātrix, ūcis.** One who explains.
- explicātūs, ūs. m.** An explanation.
- explicātūs, a, ūm. part. of seq. ; also as adj.** 1. Regular. 2. Plain.
- explicītūs, a, ūm. part. of seq. ; also as adj.** 1. Easy. 2. †Finished.
- explo, as, ūvi and ūi, ūtūm and ūtūm. v. a.** 1. To unfold, to unroll, to spread out, to open. 2. (In milit. lang.) To deploy, to extend, to form in line. 3. To loosen, to smooth. 4. To extricate, to release, to deliver. 5. To disentangle, to arrange, to regulate, to settle: si Faberius nobis nomen illud explicat, if Faberius settles that account of ours (i. e. pays that debt), Cic. 6. To explain, to detail, to develop (plans, etc.); nihilo plus explicit, he will do no more good, make no more of it (his endeavour), Hor.
- explōdō, is, si, ūm. v. a.** 1. To hiss off. 2. To drive out, away. 3. To disapprove of.
- explōrātē. adv.** To a certainty, certainly, surely.
- explōrātiō, ūnis. f.** An examination, a spying, reconnaissance.
- explōrātōr, ūris. m.** One who explores, a spy, a scout.
- +**explōrātōriūs, a, ūm. adj.** Belonging to, given to a spy, or scout.
- explōrātūs, ūs. m. part. of seq. ; as adj.** Ascertained, certain, sure: pro explorato habebat, he felt sure, Cæs.
- explōrō, as. v. a.** 1. To explore, to examine, to search into, to search out, to seek out. 2. To spy out, to reconnoitre. 3. To try, to test, to put to the proof. (In pass. *impers.*) Mihi exploratum est, I am quite convinced.
- explōsiō, ūnis. f.** A hissing off, a driving off.
- expōlio, is, ūvi, ūtūm. v. a.** 1. To polish (lit. and metaph.) 2. To give the last polish to, to finish. 3. To render accomplished.
- expōlitio, ūnis. f.** 1. A polishing. 2. A plastering. 3. Polish, ornament.
- expōno, is, pōsui, ūtūm. v. a.** 1. To put out, to set out. 2. To expose. 3. To set on shore (men), to land, to disembark. 4. To unload and land (merchandise). 5. To offer, to be ready to pay. 6. To expose, i. e. leave unprotected. 7. To set forth, to detail, to explain.

temporrigo, *is, raxi, rectum. v. a.* To stretch out, to put out.

exportatio, *ōnis. f.* Exportation.

exporto, *as. v. a.* To carry out, convey out or away, to export.

exposco, *is, pōscī, no sup. v. a.* To beg earnestly, to request, to solicit, to entreat (c. ab and acc. of the pers. or c. dupl. accus.). 2. To demand, to demand to have (prisoners, etc.) surrendered to one.

texpōediticius, *a, um. adj.* Exposed (as a foundling).

expōalitio, *ōnis. f.* A setting forth, an explanation, a narration.

expōalitus, *a, um. part. fr. expono, q. v.; also as *adj.* 1. Accessible.*

2. Common, vulgar.

expōatūatio, *ōnis. f.* Expostulation, complaint.

expōstōlo, *as. v. a.* 1. To require or demand earnestly, to demand to have given up to one. 2. To expostulate with, to complain of (c. cum and abl. pers. acc. rei, or de and abl.

expresso. *adv.* Expressly, distinctly.

expressus, *a, um. part. of seq.; but also as *adj.* c. compar., etc. Distinct, clearly marked, evident. 2. Distinctly articulated.*

exprimo, *is, pressi, pressum. v. a.* 1. To press out, squeeze out, to force out. 2. To extort, to elicit. 3. To compel. 4. To raise. 5. To represent, to portray, to make a likeness of. 6. To describe, to express, to depict.

exprōbrātio, *ōnis. f.* A reproaching, upbraiding, reproach.

exprōbro, *as. v. a.* To upbraid, to reproach, to say in terms of reproach, to urge as a reproach to (c. dat. pers. acc. of the thing with which he is reproached): *ingrato meritum exprobrire*, to reproach an ungrateful man with one's services to him, Ov.

exprōmo, *is, mpsi, mptum. v. a.* 1. To bring out, forward, or forth. 2. To exhibit, to display (conduct, talents, etc.). 3. To declare, to say, to announce.

expugnābilis, *e. adj.* That can be taken or stormed (of a fort, etc.).

expugnātio, *ōnis. f.* The taking, taking by storm, etc. (of a town, etc.).

expugnātor, *ōris. m.* A taker (of towns, etc.), a subduer.

expugnax, *ācis. adj.* Efficacious to remove disease.

expugno, *as. v. a.* 1. To take by assault, to storm, to take. 2. To conquer (even of persons, or of dispositions), to subdue. 3. To extort (rare). *Cepta expugnare*, to accomplish what one has begun, Ov.

expulsio, *ōnis. f.* A driving out, expulsion.

expulso, *as. v. a.* To expel, to drive out, to drive back.

expulsa, *ōris. m.; and f. -pultrix, Iōis.* One who expels, who drives away.

texpungo, *is, xi, notum. v. a.* 1. To erase, to expunge, to expunge the name of. 2. To discharge, remove from office, disband. 3. To reckon up.

texpurgatio, *ōnis. f.* Justification, excuse.

expurgo, *as. v. a.* 1. To cleanse, to purify. 2. To expurgate. 3. To vindicate, to justify, to exculpate.

texpūtesco, *is, tui, no sup. v. n.* To rot.

expūto, *as. v. a.* 1. To prune. 2. To consider, to imagine. 3. To comprehend.

exquirō, *is, quisivi, Itum. v. a.* 1. To search for, seek for. 2. To inquire, to ask. 3. To ask of, i. e. expect from. 4. To seek out, investigate, inquire into.

exquisite. *adv.* 1. Carefully. 2. Exquisitely, admirably.

exquīltus, *a, um. part. pass. of exquirō, q. v.; also as *adj.* (c. compar. etc.). Carefully considered, choice, exquisite, excellent, refined, elegant.*

sexsacrifico, *as. v. a.* To sacrifice.

exsevio, *is, Ivi, Itum. v. n.* To cease to rage.

exsanguis, *e. adj.* 1. Deprived of blood, bloodless. 2. Pale. 3. Making pale. 4. Lifeless, (metaph., i. e.) weak, spiritless, feeble.

exsarcio, *is, si, tum. v. a.* To patch up, to repair to mend.

exsatīo, *as. v. a.* To satisfy, to satiate, to glut.

- Sexātūrābilis**, e. adj. That can be satisfied, that can be appeased.
Sexātūro, as. v. a. 1. To satiate, to satisfy. 2. To appease.
- exsēnsio**, ònis. f. A landing, a disembarkation.—See escendo.
- exscindo**, is, scidi, scissum. v. a. To cut out, to cut to pieces, to destroy.
- exscreo**, as. v. a. To hawk up, to spit.
- exscribo**, is, ps. ptum. v. a. To write, to write out, to copy, to transcribe.
- exsculpo**, is, ps. ptum. v. a. 1. To dig out, to scratch out. 2. To cut out, to carve. 3. To erase. 4. To extort.
- exsēco**, as, ui, cütum. v. a. 1. To cut out, to cut away. 2. To cstrate. 3. To deduct.
- exsēcrābilis**, e. adj. 1. Execrable, detestable. 2. Full of curses.
- exsērātio**, ònis. f. An execrating, a curse.
- exsēror**, aria. v. dep.; perf. pass. in act. and pass. sense. 1. To curse, to execrate. 2. To take a solemn oath.
- exsectio**, ònis. f. A cutting out.
- texsēcūtio**, ònis. f. 1. Execution, performance. 2. A discussion.
- texsēcūtor**, aria. m. 1. A performer, one who accomplishes. 2. A prosecutor.
- exsēquias**, aram. pl. f. A funeral procession, funeral obsequies, a funeral.
- exsēquiālis**, e. Belonging to, at a funeral.
- exsēquor**, òris, sōctus sum. v. dep. 1. To follow, esp. to follow to the grave, to pursue. 2. To accompany, to attend. 3. To pursue (as an object). 4. To pursue with vengeance, to punish, to avenge. 5. To execute, perform, accomplish. 6. To go through, fully describe, detail, relate: *jus suum exequi*, to maintain their rights, *Cœa*; *quem locum ipse capturus esset cogitando aut quærendo exsequebatur*, he came to a decision, as to what part he should occupy himself, only after much consideration and enquiry. *Liv.*
- exsēro**, is, ui, rtum. v. a. 1. To put forth, to thrust out. 2. \ddagger To shove. 3. \ddagger To put forth, exert (a right etc.).
- sexsērto**, as v. a. To put forth, stretch out.
- exsibilo**, as. v. a. To hiss off.
- exsiccoco**, as. v. a. 1. To dry up, to make dry. 2. To drain, to empty (a bottle). 3. \ddagger To drink up: to drink; part. pass. exsiccatus, dry (in style), meagre.
- exsigno**, as. v. a. To write down, to record.
- exsillio**, is, ui, sultum. v. n. To leap out, leap forward, spring forth, start up.
- exsillium**, i. n. 1. Exile, banishment. 2. A place of exile. 3. \ddagger (In pl.) Banished persons, persons in exile.
- texsincorātus**, a, um. adj. Corrupted, beaten.
- exsisto**, is, stlti, no sup. v. n. 1. To step forth, come forth, emerge. 2. To arise, to spring (as from a cause, etc.). 3. To exist, to be.
- exsolvō**, is, vi, sōlūtum. v. a. 1. To loose, to unloose, to untie, unbind, ungird. 2. To open. 3. To dissolve, to melt. 4. To set free, to release, to deliver. 5. To pay (a debt), to repay (an obligation), to suffer (punishment). 6. To fulfil (a duty, a promise, etc.). 7. \ddagger To lay aside, to disclaim. 8. \ddagger To explain, to solve.
- exsommnis**, e. adj. Sleepless, awake, wakeful.
- exsorbeo**, es, ui, ptum. v. a. To suck up, to drink, to swallow up, to drain to the dregs.
- exsors**, tia. adj. 1. \ddagger Without casting lots. 2. Not won by casting lots, selected, choice. 2. Having no share in, deprived of, destitute of, without, free from (c. gen.).
- exspātiōr**, aria. v. dep. To wander at large, to stray or rove freely, or over a wide extent of ground.
- texspectābilis**, e. That may be expected.
- exspectātio**, ònis. f. An expecting, expectation.
- exspecto**, as. v. a. 1. To look out for, to expect, to await. 2. To anticipate, to look forward to (with desire). 3. To wait. 4. \ddagger To

have need of (*pass. impers.*): *exspectari* diutius non oportere quin ad castra iretur, [saying] that they ought not to delay any longer before going to attack the camp, *Cæs.*; non *exspectandum* sibi statuit dum . . . pervenirent, he thought he ought not to wait till they arrived, *Cæs.*; quid hostes consilii caperent *expectabat*, he waited to see what plan the enemy would adopt, *Cæs.*

exspectatus, *a.* *um. part.* of *seq.*; also as *adj.* (*c. compar.*, etc.). Longed for, looked for, welcome: *exspectati* ad amplissimam dignitatem fratres tui, your brothers who were expected to arrive at the highest dignity, *Cic.*; *ante exspectatum*, before it is expected, *Virg.*

sexspingo, *is*, *si*, *sum*. *v. a.* 1. To sprinkle. 2. +To disperse, to spread.

expes, *adj.* only in nom. sing. *m. f.* Without hope (sometimes *c. gen.*).

exspiratio, *ōnis. f.* Exhalation.

exspiro, *as. v. a.* and *z.* 1. (*v. a.*) To breathe out, breathe forth, exhale. 2. To send forth: *ammam exspiro*, to die, *Ov.* 3. (*v. z.*) To rush forth, pour forth (as flames, etc.). 4. To expire, to die, to become extinct.

expolio, *as. v. a.* To spoil, to pillage, to plunder.

expuo, *is*, *ui*, *titum. v. a.* To spit out, to spit, (metaph.) to eject, to expel.

sexsterno, *as. v. a.* To drive beside oneself, to terrify.

texstillo, *as. v. a.* To drop, to drip, to trickle out.

extimilator, *ōris. m.* An instigator, an exciter.

extimilo, *as. v. a.* 1. To spur on, to stimulate, to excite. 2. To hasten.

extinctio, *ōnis. f.* Extinction, annihilation.

extinctor, *ōris. m.* An extinguisher, a destroyer.

extinquo, *is*, *nxi*, *netum. v. a.* 1. To put out, extinguish, quench. 2. To kill, to destroy, to annihilate, eradicate, get rid of, put an end to. 3. To undo, to ruin.

extirpo, *as. v. a.* To pluck up by the roots, to root out, to extirpate, to eradicate.

exto, *as. stiti*, *no sup. v. a.* 1. To stand out, or forth, to project, to be prominent: *cum capiti solo ex aquâ extarent*, when they had only their heads above water, *Cæs.* 2. To be extant, to appear, to exist, to be;—(*as impers. exstat*), it is certain, it is notorious.

extractio, *ōnis. f.* 1. A building up. 2. A structure.

extrao, *is*, *xi*, *etum. v. a.* 1. To heap up, to pile up. 2. To load (tables), to fill (baskets, etc.). 3. To raise up, to build, to erect. 4. To fill with buildings. 5. To put together, to construct.

exsido, *as. v. a.* and *a.* 1. (*v. a.*) To exude. 2. (*v. a.*) To sweat out, to discharge by sweating. 3. To perform with labour: *dignum certamine quod ingens ex sudandum foret*, worthy of the great struggle which would have to be undergone, *Liv.*

exsugo, *is*, *xi*, *etum. v. a.* To suck out.

exsul, *ēlis. m. f.* 1. An exile, a banished person. 2. §(As *adj.*) Deprived of.

exsulo, *as. v. a.* To be banished, to live in exile.

exsultatio, *ōnis. f.* Exultation, excessive joy.

exultim *adv.* Friking about.

exulto, *as. v. a.* 1. To leap, to leap up, leap about (esp. in play, or with joy). 2. §To rise high (of inanimate objects, of bubbling water, the waves in a storm, etc.). 3. To gambol, to dance about, to move freely, to run riot. 4. To exult, to rejoice greatly.

sexsūperabilis, *c. adj.* That may be overcome, or surmounted.

exsūperantia, *as. f.* Great eminence, superiority.

exsūperatio, *ōnis. f.* Exaggeration.

exsūpero, *as. v. a.* and *a.* 1. (*v. a.*, rare) To mount up, to appear high

- up. 2. (v. a.) To rise above, to overtop. 3. To surpass, to exceed, to exceed. 4. To overcome, to overpower.
- exsurdo**, *as. v. a.* To deafen, (metaph.) to blunt the acuteness of.
- exsurgo**, *is, surrexi, no sup. v. a.* To rise, to rise up, to stand up, to raise oneself.
- exsuscitatio**, *ōnis. f.* An awakening, an arousing.
- exuscito**, *as. v. a.* 1. To awaken, to arouse. 2. To stir up, to excite. 3. To kindle (lit. and metaph.).
- exta**, *drum. pl. n.* The entrails of slain animals.
- extābesco**, *is, bui, no sup. v. a.* To waste away, to decay, (metaph.) to become obsolete, to disappear.
- textaris**, *e. adj.* Belonging to the cooking of entrails.
- extemplo**, *adv.* Immediately, straightway, at once: *quam extemplo*, —*templo quum*, immediately that, as soon as, Plant.
- textemporalis**, *e. adj.* Extemporaneous.
- textemporalitas**, *ātis. f.* The faculty of extemporising.
- extendo**, *is, di, tum. v. a.* 1. To stretch out, spread out, extend. 2. To extend, to increase, enlarge. 3. To prolong, to continue (c. in or ad and acc. of the time till when): *totoque extenditur antro*, and he stretches himself over the whole cave, Virg.; *ut pauperes supra vires se extendant*, that the poor may exert themselves beyond their power, Liv.
- † sextento**, *as. v. a.* 1. To extend. 2. To exert.
- extensus**, *a. um. part. pass.* from *extendo* (used also as *adj.* c. compar. etc.). 1. Wide, extensive. 2. Tight.
- extenuatio**, *ōnis. f.* A lessening, a diminution, extenuation.
- extenuo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To make thin, to lessen, to diminish, to reduce. 2. To lessen in speaking of, to depreciate, to extenuate.
- extērus**, *a. um.* (very rare in nom., comp. *extōrier*, superl. *extrēmua*, q. v. and *extimus*) 1. What is outside (esp. compar. outer, and in superl. outermost). 2. Foreign, strange.
- extēbro**, *as. v. a.* 1. To extract by boring. 2. To extort.
- extergeo**, *es, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To wipe clean. 2. To strip, to pillage.
- extermino**, *as. v. a. [ex terminus.]* 1. To drive away, to banish, to expel. 2. To put aside, to remove.
- externus**, *a. um. adj. no compar.* 1. Outward, external. 2. Foreign, strange. 3. *†*Hostile.
- extero**, *is, trīvi, tritum. v. a.* 1. To rub out, to rub away or off, to remove by rubbing. 2. To crush.
- exterreo**, *es, ui, Itum. v. a.* 1. To frighten, to terrify. 2. To make fierce.
- † extexo**, *is, ui, xtum. v. a.* To cheat.
- extimesco**, *is, mui, no sup. v. a.* To fear greatly, to dread (*pass. imp̄ra.*); [they thought] posse extimesci, si . . . , that there was room for fear, if . . . Tac.
- extispex**, *Icis. m. [exta specio.]* A soothsayer who divines from the inspection of entrails, a diviner.
- extispicium**, *i. n.* An inspection of entrails for the purpose of divination.
- extollo**, *is. (for perf. see effero.) v. a.* 1. To lift up, to raise up, to elevate, to raise. 2. To exalt. 3. *†*To erect, to build. 4. *†*To defer.
- extorquo**, *es, rsi, rtum. v. a.* 1. To wrest from, to force from. 2. To wrench, to dislocate. 3. To torture, to break with torture. 4. To extort, to obtain by force, to force from or out of.
- extorris**, *e. adj.* Driven out of the country, banished.
- † extortor**, *ōris. m.* An extorter.
- extra**, *adv. and prep. (c. acc.)* 1. (*adv.*) Outside, on the outside, without. 2. Extra quam. Besides that, except that. 1. (*prep.*) Outside of, beyond. 2. Beside, besides, in addition to.
- extraho**, *his, xi, etum. v. a.* 1. To draw out, to drag out. 2. To draw forward, to drag forth, to draw, to drag. 3. To extricate, to release. 4. To remove, to take out from. 5. To protract, to prolong.

extraneus, a, um. adj. 1. External, extraneous. 2. Strange, i. e. not related to.

extraordinarius, a, um. adj. Extraordinary, out of the usual course.

extrinus, a, um. adj. 1. Extrinsic, external, extraneous. 2. Strange, not bound by any relationship.

extremitas, *ātis. f.* Extremity, end, circumference.

extremus, a, um. *superl.* of exterius, but used in independent sense. 1. Outermost, furthest, most distant, most remote. 2. Utmost, extreme. 3. Latest, last. 4. Highest, greatest, most excessive. 5. Lowest, meanest: extrema fames, the extremity of famine, Cæs.; in extremis suis rebus, in the greatest extremity of his affairs, Cæs.; ad extremum, to the end, to the last, at last.—*Sextremum. (as adv.)* 1. For the last time. 2. At last.

extrico, as. v. a. 1. To disentangle, to release. 2. To clear up, to unravel: nummos unde unde extricat, he hunts up money where he can, Hor.

extrinsicus. *adv.* 1. From without. 2. On the outside.

extritus, a, um. *pass. part.* from extero, q. v.

extrido, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To thrust forth, to drive out or away, to keep out. 2. To put off (i. e. to sell). 3. *†§*To push aside, to supplant.

extimmo, es, ui, no sup. v. n. To swell up.

extundo, is, tūdi, tūsum. v. a. 1. To beat out, strike out. 2. To strike out (i. e. to devise, to invent, to contrive). 3. To drive away, expel. 4. *†‡*To extort.

exturbo, as. v. a. 1. To drive away, to banish. 2. To disturb.

exubero, as. v. n. To be abundant, to abound in, to be full, to overflow.

exulebro, as. v. a. 1. To ulcerate. 2. To aggravate, to make worse.

extulilo, as. v. n. and a. 1. To howl, to shout. 2. (esp. in pass.) To invoke with wild howlings or shouts.

exundo, as, v. n. To overflow, to abound, to be abundant.

texungo, is, xi, etum. v. a. To anoint.

exuo, is, ui, titum. v. a. 1. To put off (clothes, arms, etc.), to lay aside, to shave off. 2. To strip, uncover, lay bare, to bare. 3. To strip off, deprive, despoil of. 4. To discard, throw off, divest oneself of (habits, feelings, etc., v. exutus).

texurgeo, ea, si, no sup. v. a. To squeeze out.

exuro, is, ussi, ustum. v. a. 1. To destroy with fire, to burn. 2. To scorch, to dry up. 3. To burn out, so as to remove (a disease, etc.).

exrustio, *ōnis. f.* A burning, scorching.

exutus, a, um. *past. fr.* exuo. 1. Stripped off (of the clothes, etc.). 2. Stripped of (of the person undressed): unum exuta pedem vinclis, with one foot unshod (lit. as to one foot bare of the things which bound it), Virg.

extvium, *ārum. pl. f.* Anything stripped off (as clothes, arms, etc.), spoils: positis novis exuviis (coluber), (the snake) renewed by the shedding of his skin, Virg.

F.

faba, *ā. f.* A bean: istaec in me cuditur faba—(a proverb), I shall suffer for that, Ter.

familia, *ē. adj.* Of or belonging to a bean.

fablella, *ā. f.* 1. A short story, a short narrative, a fable. 2. A short play.

faber, *bri. m.* A worker in any hard material (stone, wood, metal, but esp.

- the last), a workman, an artisan, an artist, a carpenter, a smith. 2. (in the army) Working men, engineers (as opp. to the fighting soldiers.)
 3. A John dory.
- fáber**, bra, brum. *adj.* Skilful, workmanlike, ingenious.
+fábra. *adv.* Skilfully, in a workmanlike manner.
fábréfácio, Is., fáci, factum. *v. a.* To make skilfully.
fábrica, sc. *f.* 1. A workshop. 2. The trade of an artisan (see *faber*).
 3. Anything made, a fabric. 4. +A trick, a stratagem: *pictura et fabrica*, painting and architecture, Cic.
fábricatio, ónis. *f.* 1. A making, a construction according to rules of art.
 2. Elegance of structure, of construction.
fábricátor, óris. *m.* A maker, builder, contriver.
fábrico, aa. *v. a.*, and in prose more usu. **fábricor**, óris. *v. dep.* 1. To make (esp. of wood, stone, or metal), to build, to construct. 2. To forge (weapons). 3. To form, to fashion: *ii qui signa fabricantur, statuaries*, Cic.
fábrilia, e. *adj.* Of an artisan or artist (see *faber*); (*a. pl.* as *sabat*) the tools of an artisan.
fábula, sc. *f.* [for.] 1. A narrative, an account, a story. 2. A fictitious narrative, a story, a tale, a fable. 3. A play. 4. Conversation (in prose usu. in *pl.*): *fabula, nec sentis, tota jactaris in urbe, you are, without knowing it, the common talk of the whole city*, Ov.; *que hac est fabula, what business is this?* Plaut.; *fabulae Manea*, the shades below, mere fabulous beings, Hor.; *de Varrone loquebamur; lupus in fabulâ, venit enim ad me, we were talking of Varro; talk of the devil, for in he came*, Cic.
+fábula, sc. *f.* A bean.
+fábula-tor, óris. *m.* A teller of stories.
fábulor, óris. *v. dep.* 1. To say, to converse. 2. To talk idly or incorrectly.
fábulosus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Celebrated in story. 2. +Fabulous.
fácesso, in, Ivi, Itum. *v. a.* 1. To do, to perform, to execute. 2. To cause, to occasion. 3. (as *v. n.*) To depart, retire.
fácte. *adv.* 1. +Neatly. 2. Wittily, facetiously.
fáctim, árum. *pl. f.* Wit, witty or clever conduct, witty sayings, pleasantry, facetiousness, humour; — (in sing.) *haec facetia est, that is a good joke*, Plaut.
fáctus, a, um. *adj.* 1. +Elegant. 2. § (rare) Courteous, well-mannered. 3. Witty, humorous, facetious.
fácies, ói. *f.* 1. The general appearance, shape, figura. 2. Face, countenance. 3. §A beautiful face, beauty. 4. External form, aspect, appearance, condition (of inanimate things). 5. +A pretext: *senatus faciem legatus secum attulerat*, for the ambassador bore with him the character of (or, represented) the senate, Cic.; *verte omnes tela in facies*, try every expedient, Virg.
fácile. *adv.* 1. Easily, without difficulty or danger: *facile doctissimus*, easily (i. e. without any rival), by far the most learned man, Cic. 2. Readily, willingly.
fáclia, e. [facio]. 1. Easy (in every sense), not difficult. 2. Well adapted, suited to, (or of persona) inclined to (c. dat.). 3. Ready, quick (of natural talents). 4. Easy tempered, affable, courteous, kind, favourable (of persona, rarely of events): *facilis in mea vota Deo*, the Gods favourable to my vows, Ov.; *cum exitus hand in facilis essent*, as the departure was not easy, Liv.; *facilis saevitia*, an asperity easily changed into good humour, placable, Hor.; *facile lutum, clay easy to work, ductile*, Tib.; *facile jugum, a yoke easy to bear*, Prop.
fáclitas, átia. *f.* 1. Ease, facility. 2. Inclination, tendency (towards a thing), capability (of doing something). 3. Courteousness, affability, kindness, readiness to oblige, good nature. 4. +Fluency, facility of expression.

fænkōrðeus, a. um. adj. Capable of, guilty of great crimes, wicked, villainous.

fæcīnus, ōris. n. A deed, an action, (when used by itself) a bad, atrocious action, an atrocity, a crime; sometimes (more rarely) daring or splendid action; but in this sense always joined with an epithet to show its character: facinusque excusus ab ore, and she dashed the instrument of crime (i. e. the poisoned cup) from her mouth, Ov.

fæcio, ī, fēci, factum, imper. fāc and fācioe; pass. fio, fia, factus sum, flīri. irr. v. a. 1. To do, to cause, to bring to pass, to effect, to produce. 2. To make, to prepare, to build, to construct. 3. To render (of such and such a character). 4. To value, to regard; chiefly in such phrases as *te quotidie pluris facio*, I esteem you more every day, Cic. 5. To perform (esp. religious rites, sacrifices, etc.) (c. acc. of the rites or sacrifices). 6. To represent (in a book, etc.): *in eo libro ubi se exerunt e senatu facit*, in the book where he represents (or introduces) himself as coming out of the senate, Cic. 7. To pretend (rare). 8. To suppose, to grant (in discussion, esp. in imper.): *fac animos non remanere post mortem*, allow that the soul does not exist after death, Cic. 9. To practise (a profession, trade, etc.). 10. To acquire, to procure (for oneself). 11. To suit (c. ad and acc.). 12. (c. sum and abl.) To agree with, take part with, to be on the side of: *cum de te Minos fecerit arbitria*, when Minos has pronounced his decision on your case, Hor.; *prætores consuli arbitrium fecerunt*, the prætors left the decision to the consuls, Liv.; *facio certum* (see *certus*): *oramus ut nobis pugnandi copiam facias*, we entreat you to give us an opportunity of fighting, Liv.; *cum modum ire nullum faceret*, as he set no bounds to his anger, Liv.; *multi naufragia fecerunt*, many suffered shipwreck, Cic.; *so, damnum facio*, to suffer loss, Cic.; *id ei loco nomen factum*, that name was given to that spot, Liv.; *antequam verbum facerem*, before I said a word, Cic.; *in hoc foro vestigium facere*, to walk in this forum, Cic.; *cui nova consilia fortuna sua posuit facere*, to whom his fortune might suggest new plans, Liv.; *quid hoc homine facias?* what can you do with this man? Cic.; *ut fit*, as is commonly the case, Cic.; *si quid eo factum esset*, if anything had happened to him (i. e. if he had been killed, or died), Cic.; *factius nihil facit*, he is no nearer bringing it to pass, Plaut.

fæcteon. A verbal coined by Cicero in imitation of the Greek verbs: *istos consulatus non flocci facteon*, one must not regard those consulships a rush, Cic.

factio, ōnis. f. 1. +A doing. 2. A making, a right to make (esp. to make a will). 3. A faction, a party, a side in politica.

factious, a., um. Factious, seditious: *linguæ factiosi*, mighty talkers, Plaut.

factito, as. v. a. 1. To be in the habit of doing, to do. 2. To practise (a trade, etc.): *quem palam heredem semper factitarat*, whom he had always publicly declared his heir, Cic.

facto, aa. v. a. To do, to perform.

factōr, oris. m. (in playing ball) The person who strikes the ball.

factum, i. n. A deed, an action, an act: *non video facta boum*, I see not any works of oxen (i. e. marks of their work), Ov.

factus, a., um. part. pass. of facio, fio, q. v.

factula, ss. f. A little torch.

factūtās, ētis. f. [faciliis.] 1. Capability, means, possibility, opportunity (that by which anything to be done is made easy, or without which it cannot be done, Cic.). 2. Sufficiency, abundance. 3. (In pl.) Goods, riches, property, resources.

factunde. adv. Eloquently.

factundia, ss. f. Eloquence.

factundus, a., um. adj. Eloquent, fluent, eloquently written.

fax, cis. f., and dim.

- fæcīla, m. f.* 1. The lees of wine; sediment, dregs (of anything); (metaph.) the dregs of the people. 2. The brine of pickles.
- fagīneus, a, um, and fagīnus, a, um. adj.* Beechen, of the beech-tree.
- fagus, i. f. [fɒnɪdʒs.]* The beech-tree.
- +fālā, m. f.* 1. A scaffolding. 2. A pillar or tower erected at the end of the Circus when sham fights were represented in it.
- fālārīca, m. f.* A missile shot from a catapult.
- falcārius, i. m.* A sickle or scythe-maker.
- falcātus, a, um. adv.* 1. Furnished with a scythe. 2. Shaped like a sickle, curved.
- falcīfer, ēra, ēram. adj.* Bearing a scythe or sickle.
- Falernus, a, um. adj.* Of the Falernian district, celebrated for its wine; (*n. as subst.*) Falernian wine.
- fallācia, m. f.* Deceit, artifice, trick, deception.
- fallāctēr. adv.* Deceitfully, fallaciously.
- fallax, ācis. adj.* Deceitful, false, fallacious, deceptive: [*homines*] amicīta fallaces, men deceiving the claims of friendship, Tac.
- fallo, is, fēfelli* (no sup. or fut. in *rūs*, *perf. pass.* very rare, and *pass. part.* very rare except as *adj.*) 1. To deceive, to dupe, to cheat. 2. To disappoint. 3. To beguile (time, sorrow, etc.) 4. To escape the notice of, to escape notice, be concealed: fidem jurata fēfelli, though she was bound by an oath she has broken her promise, Ov.; tu faciem illius . . . falle dolo, do you falsely assume his appearance, Virg.; sua nocturne fallere terga lupo, to conceal her own form under the hide of a nighty prowling wolf, Prop.; cineris matris fallere, to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother, Hor.; neque ea res falsum me habuit, nor did that circumstance deceive me, Sall.; (as *impers.*) non me fallebat, it did not escape my notice, I was not unaware, Liv.
- +falsidicus, a, um, and +falsillōquus, a, um. adj.* Speaking falsely.
- +falsificus, a, um. adj.* Acting falsely.
- sfalsipārens, entis, adj.* Having a pretended father, a nominal father who is not the real one.
- falseo. adv.* Falsely, deceitfully.
- falsus, a, um. (part. pass. of fallo, but scarcely ever used except as adj. c. compar. etc.)* 1. False, fictitious, spurious, counterfeit. 2. Deceitful: opprobria falsa, undeserved reproaches, Hor.; (*n. as subst.*), falsehood.
- fālx, cis. f.* A sickle, a scythe, a pruning knife.
- fāma, ss. f.* 1. Common talk, common report, rumour: contra opinionem militum famamque omnium, contrary to the opinion of the soldiers, and the expectation of every one (the general belief, founded on rumour), Cna. 2. Fame, reputation, credit (in a good sense; in a bad sense only in Ter.): neque enim specie famāe movetur, nor is she influenced by any regard to appearance or reputation, Virg.
- fāmātus, a, um. adj.* Of ill fame, notorious, disreputable.
- +fāmēllcus, a, um. adj.* Famished, starving, hungry.
- fāmes, is. f.* 1. Hunger, (lit. and metaph.) eager desire for anything. 2. Famine.
- +fāmlgērātor, öris. m.* A spreader of reports, a talebearer.
- fāmilia, ss. f.* 1. (very rare.) Family property, a house and all belonging to it, a family estate. 2. A household, an establishment (esp. the whole body of slaves in a house.) 3. A family. 4. A sect, a company, a school of philosophy: decem dierum vix mihi familia est, I have scarcely means of support for ten days, Ter.; vestra sententia quæ familiam ducit, your opinion, which takes the lead, is of most importance, Cic.
- familias.* In the words *paterfamilias*, *gen. patrifamilias*, *materfamilias*, *filius* and *filiafamilias*, etc., the respective members of a family, the master, the mistress, etc. of a house: sicut unus *paterfamilias*, as an individual citizen, Cic.
- fāmiliāris, s. adj.* 1. Of a household or family. 2. Domestic, private (of affairs, etc.): *res familiaris*, a man's property, Cic. 3. Fa-

amiliar with, intimate with (c. dat.); (*m.* as *subst.*), an intimate friend : *familiarissimus meus*, my most intimate friend, Cic. In an animal slain for divination, a part was looked upon as that which referred to the enemy (*hostilis*), part was supposed to concern the nation or party sacrificing; this latter was *familiaris*, Liv. Cic.

familiāritas, *Āris. f.* 1. Familiarity, intimacy, close friendship. 2.

‡(in pl.) Intimate friends.

familiāriter. *adv.* Familiarly, intimately, in a friendly manner.

famōsus, *a*, *um. adj.* 1. Notorious, generally known, or spoken of. 2. Disreputable, infamous. 3. Defamatory, libellous.

familiāris, *e. adj.* Belonging to servants: *familiaria jura*, laws such as a master may impose on his servants, Ov.

familiātus, *ūs. ss.* Servitude, slavery.

familiōr, *Āris. v. dep.* To be a servant, to serve.

familiūs, *i. m., f. familiā*, *m.* A servant, a slave, an attendant.

familiūs, *a*, *um. adj.* 1. Of a slave, servile. 2. Useful, serviceable.

fānāticus, *a*, *um. adj.* Inspired, fanatical, enthusiastic, frantic.

fāndus, *a*, *um. gerundio* from *for*, q. v. What may be spoken, right: *sperate Deos memores fandi atque nefandi*, expect that the Gods will have a regard to right and wrong, Virg.

fānum, *i. n.* A temple, a shrine, a sanctuary.

far, farris. *a.* 1. Spelt, a kind of grain. 2. §Corn.

farcio, *Is. si, tum. v. a.* To stuff, to cram, to fill full: *fartum facere ex hostibus*, to make mincemeat of the enemy, Plaut.; *farta Ceres*, heaped up, abundant corn, Mart.

fārina, *ās. f.* 1. Ground corn, flour, meal. 2. Powder, dust: *cum fueris nostrae paulo ante farinæ*, though a little while ago, you were one of our sort, Pera.

farrago, *īnis. f.* 1. Mixed fodder for cattle, a mash: *nostrī farrago libelli*, the matter with which our book is filled, Juv.

farratus, *a*, *um. adj.* Filled with or made of corn; v. far.

farter, *ōris. m.* 1. A sausage-maker. 2. A crammer of fowls, a poulticer.

fas. indecl. 1. Divine law, what is right according to the unwritten law of nature. 2. (As *n. adj.*) What is right, allowable, possible: *ubi fas versus atque nefas*, where right and wrong are confounded, Virg.; *fas omne est*, it is altogether right, Virg.; *fas omne abrumpit*, he breaks through all principles of right, Virg.

fascia, *ās. f.* 1. A bandage, a band, a fillet, a girth. 2. †A streak of cloud in the sky.

fasciōtūs, *i. m.* A small packet.

fasciōne, *ās. v. a.* To fascinate, to bewitch, to enchant.

fasciōla, *ās. f.* A small bandage.

fascis, *is. m.* 1. A bundle, a packet. 2. A load, a burden. 3. (In pl.) A bundle of rods with an axe in the centre carried before the consuls or chief magistrate for the time at Rome: *populi fasces*, the consulship conferred by the people, Virg.; *cum tibi setas nostra jam cederet fascesque submitteret*, when our youth yielded to and lowered the fasces before you, i. e. acknowledged your superiority, Cic.

fasti, *ōram. pl. m.* A calendar, chronicles, annals.

fastidio, *Is. Ivi, Itam. v. a.* 1. To feel disgust at, to loathe, to dislike. 2. To despise, to scorn: in *recte factis æspe fastidiunt*, they often take offence at their proper actions, Cic.

fastidiōse. *adv.* Fastidiously, disdainfully, scornfully.

fastidiōsus, *a*, *um.* 1. Fastidious, disdainful, scornful, squeamish. 2. §Making a person scornful (as riches, etc.).

fastidium, *i. n.* 1. Squeamishness, loathing, distaste for food. 2. Dislike, aversion, disgust.

fastigātus, *a*, *um. part.* from *fastigo*, *īnas.* 1. Sloping. 2. Pointed, sharpened to a point.

fastigium, i. n. 1. A slope, a declivity. 2. A gable, a roof of a house. 3. A top, a summit, a height. 4. The height of rank or dignity, rank, dignity. 5. §Depth—(in pl.): summa sequar fastigia rerum, I will touch upon the leading events, the heads or chief points of the history, Virg.

fastosus, a, um. adj. Proud, scornful.

fastus, a, um. adj.; sing. only once in Ov. A day on which the courts of law were open, on which judgment could be pronounced.

fastus, ūs. m. Pride, arrogance, disdainful demeanour.

fatalis, e. adj. 1. Of or belonging to fate, ordained by fate, fated. 2. Fatal, deadly, destructive.

fatalliter. adv. According to fate.

fateor, ūria, faasus sum. v. dep. 1. To confess, to own, to acknowledge, to admit. 2. To betray (one's own feelings by one's countenance, etc.), to show. 3. (Once in pass. sense.) To be allowed (to be so and so).

faticanus, a, um. adj., and **faticinus**, a, um. Predicting fate, prophetic.

faticulus, a, um. adj. Prophetic; (m. as subst.) a prophet.

fatifer, ūria, ūrum. adj. Dealing death, deadly.

fatigatio, ūnis. f. Fatigue, weariness (stronger than lassitudo).

fatigo, aa. v. a. 1. To tire, to fatigue, to weary. 2. To harass, to vex. 3. To importune: verbis fatigare, to reprove, Cic.; remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, they pass the day and night in rowing, Virg.

fatilloquus, a, um. adj. Prophetic.

fatisco, is; also **fatiscoor**, ūris, no perf. or sup., v. a. 1. To split, to gape, to crack, or open in cracks. 2. †To grow weak, be weak.

fatultas, ūtia. f. Silliness, fatuity.

fatum, i. n. [for.] 1. An answer given by an oracle, a prediction. 2. Fate, destiny. 3. (In pl.) The Fates. 4. Fate (i. e. a person's lot, fortune, esp. ill-fortune). 5. Death: duo illa reipublicæ pene fata, these two men whom I almost call the destruction of the republic, Cic.

fatus, a, um. part. from for, q. v.

fatuus, a, um. adj. 1. Silly, foolish. 2. †Tasteless.

fauces, ium. pl. f.; sing. only in abl. fauce. 1. The upper part of the throat, the throat. 2. The jaws. 3. A narrow outlet, or entrance; a narrow pass, a defile.

fauste. adv. In a fortunate manner, luckily.

Faustitas, ūtia. f. Good fortune.

Faustus, a, um. adj. Fortunate, lucky, successful (only of events, etc., never of persons), favourable.

fautor, ūria. m.; and f. -trix, tricis. f. A favourer, a patron, a protector.

faveo, es, favi, fautum. v. a. 1. To favour, to be favourable to, to promote the interests or wishes of, to be friendly to (c. dat.). 2. To show goodwill by applauding, to applaud: favete linguis, speak words of good omen, or, be silent, Hor. Cic.

favilla, ūs. f. 1. Ashes, embers. 2. The ashes of the dead. 3. §A spark (i. e. that which sets fire to), a cause, origin.

Favōnius, i. m. The west wind.

favor, ūris. m. 1. Favour, goodwill, partiality. 2. Applause.

favorabilis, e. adj. Regarded with favour, popular.

fava, i. m. A honeycomb.

fax, ūcias. f. 1. A torch, a flambeau (torches were carried both at weddings and funerals): fax solennis, marriage, Ov.; inter utramque faciem, between our marriage and our death, Prop. 2. A firebrand. 3. The light of any heavenly body, sun, moon, or stars (esp. a meteor, a shooting star).

4. Anything that kindles, inflames, excites; a stimulus: fax mutua, the fire of mutual love, Hor.; dicendi faces, the fire of eloquence, Cic.; studii causaque faxque mei, the cause of, and stimulus to my study, Ov.; fax hujus belli, the firebrand, the instigator of this war, Liv.; et non ad libidinem faciem præstulisti? whom have you not encouraged in debauchery? Cic.

faxim. An old form of pres. subj. of facio, q. v.

fēbrīlēto, *as. v. a.* To have a fever.

fēbrīlētus, *a. um. adj.* Feverish.

fēbris, *is. f.*, and *dim.* **fēbrīcūla**, *as. f.* A fever.

Fēbrūrius, *i. m.* February.

Februa, *orūm. pl. n.* The festival of purification, the Lupercalia.

fēconditas, *ātis. f.* 1. Fruifulness, fertility, fecundity. 2. Exuberance (of style).

fēcondo, *as. v. a.* To fertilise, to make fruitful.

fēcondus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Fertile, fruitful, prolific (lit. and metaph.).

2. Abundant, copious. 3. Making fruitful, making prolific.

fēl, *fēllis. n.* 1. The gall-bladder, gall. 2. §Poison. 3. §Bitterness, acrimony, bitter anger.

fēles, *is. f.* 1. A cat. 2. †A thief.

fēlicitas, *ātis. f.* 1. Happiness, good fortune, prosperity. 2. †Productiveness.

fēliciter, *adv.* 1. Happily, prosperously, with good fortune. 2. Auspiciously. 3. Abundantly.

fēlix, *īcia. adj.* 1. Happy, fortunate, prosperous, successful (of persons and of circumstances). 2. Fruitful, productive, rich (of soil). 3. Propitious, of good omen, favourable.

fēmina, *as. and dim.*, **fēmella**, *as. f.* A woman, a female (of animals also).

fēminalia, *um. pl. n.* Drawers.

fēminatus, *a. um. adj.* Effeminate, womanish.

fēminēus, *a. um. adj.* Feminine, womanly, of a woman, in any way concerning or relating to a woman: *f. amor*, love for a woman, Ov.; *f. pena*, punishment inflicted on a woman, Virg. 2. Effeminate.

fēmūr, *ōris, or īnus. n.* A thigh.

fēnebris, *ā. adj.* Relating to usury, or to interest on money lent: *res fēnebris*, the relations between debtor and creditor, Liv.; *pecunia fēnebris*, money lent at interest, Suet.

fēnerātiō, *ōnis. f.* A lending on interest, usury.

fēnerātor, *ōris. m.* A money lender, a usurer.

fēnērō, *āris. v. dep.*; also **fēnērō**, *as. v. a.* To lend on interest. 2. (Esp. in *fut. pass. part.*) To drain by usury. 3. †To lend, to supply: *neque enim beneficium fēneramur*, we do not seek to make a market (or to make money) of an act of kindness, Cic.; *fēneratum beneficium*, an act of kindness amply requited, Ter.

fēnērāto, *adv.* With interest.

fēnēstra, *as. f.* 1. A window. 2. A loophole (to shoot through). 3. An opening. 4. ††An opening, i. e. an opportunity.

fēnēs, *a. um. adj.* Of hay, made of hay.

fēnēlia, *īum. pl. n.* A hayloft.

fēnēx, *ōcis. m.*, and *f. fēnēsōca*, *as.* A mower, a rustic.

fēnum, *i. a.* Hay: *fēnum halet in cornu*, he has hay on his horns (prov. for, he is dangerous,—because savage oxen used to have hay fastened to their horns), Hor.; *fēnum alios aiebat esse oportere*, he said the rest must be as stupid as oxen (blockheads), Cic.

fēns, *ōris. n.* 1. Interest on money lent. 2. Money lent at interest, capital (rare). 3. Interest, gain, profit.

fēnēstūlum, *i. a.* Interest.

fēra, *as. f.* A wild beast.

fērēctēr, *adv.* Fruitfully, richly.

fēralia, *ā. adj.* Of or belonging to the dead: *ferales dies*, the days of the festival of the dead, Ov. 2. Funereal, mournful, dismal. 3. Fatal, deadly; (*n. pl.*) *fēralia*, the festival in honour of the dead, celebrated on February 10.

fērēx, *ōcis. adj. [ferō.]* Fertile, fruitful, productive (§ c. abl. or c. gen. of the crop).

fērēlūm, *i. n.* 1. A litter or frame to carry spoils or images on. 2. A dish.

- fēre.** *adv.* 1. Almost, nearly, about (of number). 2. Usually.
fērentārius, *i. m.* 1. A sort of light-armed soldier who fought with missile weapons. 2. †An active partisan.
Fērētrius, *i. m.* 1. A surname of Jupiter, as the subduer of enemies and receiver of their spoils.
fērētrum, *i. n.* 1. A bier. 2. †A litter or frame for carrying spoils or images on.
fērisse, *arum. pl. f.* Holidays, a festival : longæ ferise, a long peace, Hor.
fēriātus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Keeping holiday. 2. Resting, idle : feriatia negotiis publicis, resting from public business.
fērinus, *a. um. adj.* Of or belonging to wild beasts : pinguis ferina, fat venison, Virg.
fērio, *Is.* no perf or sup. 1. To strike, to knock, to beat, to hit. 2. §To cut. 3. To touch, to affect. 4. To strike so as to kill, to kill, to slay. 5. §To cheat, to delude, to deceive. Quicum foedus feriri in Capitolo viderat, with whom he had seen a treaty made in the Capitol (because on making a treaty a victim was slain), Cic.; cum balba feris annoe verba palato, when you strike inarticulate words against your aged palate, i. e. speak indistinctly, Hor.
fēritas, *ātia. f.* Savageness, ferocity, wildness.
fērmē. *adv.* 1. Almost, nearly, about (of numbers). 2. Scarcely, hardly. 3. Very : ferme dirum tempus, a very terrible time, Cic. 4. Usually, generally.
fērmentesco, *is*, no perf. *v. n.* To rise as in fermentation, to swell.
fērmento, *as. v. a.* To make to ferment.
fērmentum, *i. n.* 1. Yeast, leaven. 2. A drink made of fermented barley, beer (Virg. *G.* 3. 380; but this interpretation is somewhat doubtful). 3. †Fermentation of mind (i. e. agitation, anger). 4. †A cause for agitation or anger.
fēro, *fērs, tūli, and †tōtūli, ferre, lātum. irr. v. a.* 1. To bear, to carry, to bring. 2. To move, to move forward, to advance : eclo supinas si tuleris manus, if you shall raise your hands upward to heaven, Hor. 3. To carry off, to take away (esp. inanimate things, as plunder) : res sociorum ferri agique vidit, he saw the allies plundered of everything (where fero refers to the treasure, etc., carried off, ago to the cattle and prisoners), Liv.; alii rapiunt incensas feruntque Pergama, others are plundering and stripping the burning Troy, Virg. 4. To bear, to produce, to yield, to bring forth. 5. §To bring, to offer as an oblation. 6. To get, to obtain, to receive (esp. as a reward) : caraque mutatis oscula ferre genis, and to give and receive kisses alternately, Ov.; que vetustatem ferunt, those which arrive at old age, Cic. 7. To bear, suffer, endure. 8. To permit, to allow. 9. To say, relate, assert, report : ferunt, they say, Virg.; fertur, he is said, Hor.; non sat idoneus pugnae ferebaris, you were not reported, or considered to be, very fit for war, Hor. 10. (Fero *me*, or *pass.* fero) To go, to advance : cui mater sese tulit obvia, whom his mother met, Virg.; quo feror? whither am I going? Ov.; pedem si forte tulisset, if she by chance had gone thither, Virg. 11. (As *v. a.*) To incline ut opinio nostra fert, as my opinion inclines, Cic. (in reality probably me is understood); si occaio tulefit, if occasion offers, Cic.—Fero is also used in a great variety of phrases. 1. Fero legem, to propose a law, to make a law. 2. Fero suffragium, or sententiam, to give a vote, to pronounce a decision. 3. Fero ventrem, to be pregnant. 4. §Fert animus, I desire, I intend, I wish. 5. (With an adverb, to take, or bear a thing with such and such a temper) Ægre, moleste, or graviter fero, to be indignant at, to be hurt at; levissime, or facile fero, to make light of (all in Cic.). 6. Præ me fero, to make an open display or profession of: noli queso præ te ferre nos plane expertos esse doctrinæ, do not, I pray you, state openly that we are altogether destitute of learning, Cic. 7. Expensum fero, to set down as paid (*v. expendo*). 8. Fero in oculis, to be attached to, Cic.

férōcia, sc., and **férōcias, atis. f.** 1. Fierceness, boldness (in either good or bad sense). 2. Ferocity. 3. Overbearing haughtiness.

férōciter. adv. 1. Fiercely boldly (in either good or bad sense). 2. Ferociously. 3. Haughtily, insolently.

férōx, ócis. adj. 1. Fierce, bold (in either good sense, i. e.), brave, warlike, (or in a bad sense, i. e.) savage, cruel. 2. Haughty, insolent (sometimes c. dat. of those toward whom) : linguae feroce, unbridled in speech, Tac.

ferramentum, i. n. (usu. in pl.). A tool or weapon of iron.

ferrárius, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to iron, or to working in iron ; (*f.* as *subst.*) an iron mine.

+ferratilis, e. adj. Furnished with iron, bound with iron fetters.

ferratus, a, um. adj. Covered with, armed with, or made of iron or steel : ferrati, men in complete armour, the heavy-armed soldiers, Tac.

férreus, a, um. adj. 1. Of iron, made of iron : ferreus hastis horret ager, the iron field (i. e. the field full of armed men) bristles with spears, Virg. 2. Hard as iron, unyielding, fearless, pitiless, shameless, invincible : ferreus somnus, the unalterable sleep of death (in imitation of Homer's χαλκέος οὐρός), Virg.

+ferritérium, i. n. A prison, a place where people wear iron fetters.

ferrugineus, a, um. adj. Of the colour of iron, or rust, dark, dusky, dark blue.

ferrugo, Infa f. 1. +Rust of iron. 2. §The colour of rust, a dark, sometimes a rich colour. 3. §Duskiness, darkness.

ferrum, i. (no pl.). 1. Iron (lit. and metaph.). 2. §The iron age. 3. Anything made of iron—any weapon, a sword, a spear, an ax; any tool, a plough, a curling-iron : ferro iter aperiendum est, it is with the sword we must force our way, Sall. ; nec... ferro... hæc regna lacecent, nor shall they harass these kingdoms with war, Virg. 4. §Anything as hard as iron, an unyielding or unfeeling disposition.

+ferrimino, as. t. a. To solder together, to cement.

fertilis, e. adj. 1. Fertile, fruitful, productive (sometimes c. gen. of the crop). 2. Making fertile.

fertilitas, átis. f. Fertility, productiveness, fruitfulness.

fertus, a, um. adj. Fruitful, loaded with a heavy crop.

férula, sc. f. 1. The plant fenneliant (in the pith of which Prometheus is said to have stolen the fire from heaven). 2. A rod, a whip.

férus, a, um. adj. 1. Wild, not tame, not domesticated, uncivilised. 2. Savage, cruel, fierce; (§m., and much more usu. *f.* as *subst.*) a beast, a wild beast.

fervéscio, Is. fíci, factum. v. a. To heat, to boil, to melt.

fervens, entis. part. fr. ferveo; used also as *adj.* c. compar. etc. Ardent, impetuous, eager.

ferventer. adv. Impetuously, hotly.

ferveo, ea, bul. and +fervo, is. infin. fervere, no sup. v. n. 1. To be hot, to boil, to glow with heat. 2. §To be agitated like boiling water, to be in commotion. 3. To be heated with impetuosity or rage, to be agitated, to be warm.

+fervesco, is, no perf. To grow hot, to become hot.

fervidus, a, um. adj. 1. Hot, fiery, glowing. 2. Fiery, warm, impetuous, vehement, eager.

fervor, ória. m. 1. Heat, violent heat : mediis fervoribus, in the heat of midday, Virg. 2. Warmth (of temper or conduct), ardour, impetuosity, (in Hor.) the heat caused by wine: cuius (maris sc.) fervore, by the unquiet state of which (owing to pirates, etc.), Cic.

fescenninus, a, um. adj. of Fescennia, a town of the Falisci, from which the dogrel verses in vogue at many of the Italian festivals derived their name, though some doubt this derivation : Fescennina licentia, the licence of the Fescennine veries, Hor.

fessus, a, um. adj. 1. Weary, fatigued, tired (§ c. gen. of that by

- which). 2. Indisposed, diseased: imbellis sexus aut fessa setas, the weakness of sex (of women) or the infirmities of age, Tac.
- festinanter.** *adv.* Hastily, hurriedly.
- festinatio, ònia. f.** Haste (in going or doing), speed.
- festino, as. v. n. and a.** 1. (*v. n.*) To make haste, to hasten, to go quickly. 2. (*v. a.*) To hurry, to execute in haste, to set quickly about (chiefly post till Tac., who often uses it in the *pass.*).
- festinus, a, um. adj.** In haste, hastening, quick.
- festive, and †festiviter.** 1. Pleasantly, wittily, facetiously. 2. +With good humour, cheerfully, joyously.
- festivitas, àtia. f.** 1. Gentlemanlike wit, wit, humour, (in *pl.*) witticisma. 2. +Kindness, pleasantness of temper. 3. +(As a word of endearment) Darling.
- festivus, a, um. adj.** 1. Pleasant, delightful (of persons or their conduct). 2. Agreeable, good-humoured, witty, facetious, humorous. 3. +Pretty. 4. +Lovely, merry, cheerful.
- †festuca, ss. f.** (lit. a stalk.) The rod with which slaves were touched at the ceremony of manumission, called also Vindicta.
- festum, i. n.** A festival.
- festus, a, um. adj.** Of or belonging to holidays, to a festival, festive, festal: festae luces, days of festival, Hor.; festa corona, a crown worn on holidays. Or.; festus pagus, a village keeping holiday, therefore joyous, mirthful, Hor.
- fetiælos, ium. pl. m.** A college of priests, one of whom sanctioned treaties, when concluded, and one of whom was sent to demand satisfaction previously to a declaration of war, and to declare war.
- fetialis, a. adj.** Of or belonging to the Fetiælae.
- fettura, as. f.** 1. A bringing forth, a bearing young. 2. Offspring, a brood.
- fetus, a, um. adj.** 1. Pregnant, full of, likely to produce (as the earth is to produce crops, c. abl. of the offspring or crop). 2. Having brought forth.
- fetus, ñs. m.** 1. The bringing forth of young, the producing of crops. 2. An offspring, a brood, produce, a crop: nec ullâ setate uberior craterum fetus fuit, nor was there in any age a more abundant crop of oratoria, Cic.
- †fibber, bri. m.** A beaver.
- fibra, ss. f.** 1. A fibre, a filament. 2. § Entrails (esp. of victims slain for purposes of divination).
- fibula, ss. f.** A clasp, a buckle, a pin to fasten robes, etc. 2. A band or brace in building, to keep beams together.
- †fioëdila, ss. f.** A beccafico, a figpecker.
- †ficidüenses, ium. pl. n.** Fig-eaters, a comic name for soldiers, as gluttons.
- †flobsus, a, um. adj.** Afflicted with piles.
- ficte. adv.** Feigning, fictitiously, with pretence.
- fictilia, s. adj.** Made of clay, of earthenware, (*n. as subst.*) an earthenware vessel.
- fictio, onis. f.** 1. Formation. 2. A feigning, dissembling, pretending. 3. An imaginary supposition.
- fictor, òria. m.; and f. -trix, tricis.** One who fashions, who shapes; a statuary: fandi fictor Ulysses, Ulysses the utterer of falsehood, Virg.
- fictus, a, um. part. fr. fingo, q. v.; as adj.** 1. Fictitious, false, pretended. 2. § Dissembling (of a person).
- ficulneus, a, um, and ficulnus, a, um. adj.** Of a figtree or fig.
- fige, i. (more rarely ñs), f.; and dim. †fioëlla, ss.** 1. A fig-tree. 2. A fig. 3. The disease of the piles.
- fide. adv.** Faithfully.
- †fideicommissum.** A legacy bequeathed to one person in trust for another.
- fidelia, ss. f.** An earthen vessel: duos parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, to whitewash two walls from the same pot (prov., for ours—To kill two birds with one stone), Cic.

- fidelis**, *a. adj.* 1. Faithful, trustworthy, constant, sincere. 2. Loyal.
 3. Trusty (as a sword, etc.), safe (of a ship).—(*m. as subst.*) A confidant.
- fidelitas**, *atia. f.* Fidelity, trustworthiness, constancy, loyalty.
- fideliter**, and **†fidelē**. *adv.* Faithfully, steadily, so that one can rely on (a thing or person), surely.
- fidens**, *entia. part. fr. fido*; also as *adj.* Confident: fidens animi, with a confident spirit, Virg.
- fidentar**. *adv.* Confidently, boldly, fearlessly.
- fidentia**, *ss. f.* Self-confidence, boldness.
- fides**, *ei. f.* 1. Faith, trust, confidence, belief, credence. 2. Credit (in a mercantile sense): segetis certa fides meæ, the sure returns of my farm, Hor. 3. Good faith, faithfulness, honesty, credibility, truth: perjura fides, perjured faith, i. e. perjury, dishonesty, Hor. 4. A promise, an engagement. 5. Loyalty, faithful allegiance. 6. The Goddess Faith. Fides publica, fides populi Romani, the protection of the state; fidem ei publicam iussu senatus dedi, by command of the senate I assured him of his own safety, Cic.; Lusitanis contra interpositam fidem interfectis, the Lusitanians having been put to death in violation of a safe conduct, Cic.
- fides, ia. f.** 1. A lyre. 2. The constellation Lyra.
- fideicom**, *inia. m.*, and *f.* **†fidelicia**, *ss.* 1. A player on the lyre. 2. A lyric poet.
- fidelica**, *ss.* 1. A lyre. 2. **‡**A cord used as an instrument of torture.
- Fidius**.—See *medius*.
- fido**, *is*, *fisus sum. v. a. irr.* To trust, to trust in (*c. dat. or abl.*).
- fiducia**, *ss. f.* 1. Trust, confidence, an assured belief, assurance. 2. Boldness, courage, confidence. 3. A deposit, a pledge, a security, a mortgage.
- fidiūrius**, *a. um. adj.* Deposited as security, mortgaged, pledged.
- fidus**, *a. um. adj.* Faithful, trusty, trustworthy.
- †figlinus**, *a. um. adj.* Of or belonging to a potter.
- figo**, *is*, *xi*, *xum. v. a.* 1. To fix, to fasten, to affix, to drive in. 2. To pierce, to transfix (lit. or metaph. with words).—See *fixus*.
- †figlinus**, *i. m.* A potter, a maker of bricks, a bricklayer.
- figura**, *ss. f.* 1. Form, figure, shape. 2. **§**A phantom. 3. Quality, kind, species: parvæ figuræ, minute bodies, i. e. atoms, Lucr.
- †figuratio**, *ōnis. f.* 1. A forming, form. 2. Imagination, fancy.
- figuro**, *as. v. a.* 1. To form, to fashion, to make. 2. **‡**To adorn.
- †filiātum**. *adv.* Thread by thread.
- filia**, *ss. f.*, *dim. filiolia*, *ss. f.* A daughter.
- filicatus**, *a. um. a/fj.* Adorned with figures of fern leaves.
- filius**, *i. dim. filiolus*, *i. m.* A son. Terra filius nescio quia, some low fellow, Cic.; fortunæ filius, a child of fortune, a lucky fellow, Hor.
- flix**, *Icias. f.* Fern.
- flum**, *i. n.* 1. A thread: extremaque Lauso parœ fila legunt, and the Fates pick out the last thread of life for Lausus, Virg.; sororum fila trium, the thread of the three sisters, i. e. of Fate, Hor. 2. A fillet of wool wound round the cap of a priest, a priest's fillet. 3. A string (esp. of a lyre). 4. Texture, i. e. style. 5. **†**Outline, form.
- fimbria**, *ss. f.* A fringe, a fringelike end.
- fimus**, *i. m.* Dung, manure. 2. **§**Dirt, mud.
- fido**, *is*, *fidi*, *fisum. v. a.* To cleave, to split, to divide.
- figo**, *is*, *inxii. iotum. v. a.* 1. To shape, to form, to fashion, to mould, to make. 2. Esp. to make a statue: Alexander a Lysippo fingi volebat, Alexander was willing to have a statue made of him by Lysippus, Cic. 3. **§**To put into proper shape, to arrange, to train (esp. in the right way). 4. To imagine, to conceive, to suppose. 5. To contrive, to devise, to invent. 6. To feign, to pretend: vultum fingere, to assume a countenance of feigned content, Cesa.
- finientes**, *num. pl. ss.* (Orbes sc.) The horizon.
- finio**, *is*, *Ivi*, *Itum. v. a.* 1. To bound, to limit, to enclose within bound-

aries, to mark out the boundaries of, to define. 2. To set bounds to, to confine, to restrain. 3. To fix, to appoint, to assign. 4. To put an end to, to end, to finish, to terminate: finierat, he had done speaking, Ov. Tiberius finivit, Tiberius died, Tac.

finis, *is. m. and f.* 1. A boundary, a limit, a border (esp. of a country). 2. (In pl.) The territory (c. gen. or possess. adj. of the people whose). 3. An end, termination: supremus finis, death, Hor. 4. An end, object, design, purpose. 5. The highest point: honorum populi finis est consularis, the consulship is the crowning honour of all those conferred by the people, Cic. 6. A definition: quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia, till what end will your unbridled audacity boast itself, i. e. when will it cease to do so? Cic.; nullo fine, or dempto fine, for ever, Ov.

finite. *adv.* To a certain extent, within certain limits.

finitus, *a. um. adj.* 1. On the borders of, bordering on, neighbouring. 2. Near to, like, connected with (c. dat.); *m. pl. ss subet*, neighbours.

finitio, *oris. f.* A definition.

finitor, *oris. m.* 1. A land measurer, a land surveyor. 2. \ddagger One who ends.

finitus, *a. um. part. fr. finio*. Well rounded, rhythmical (of a sentence).

firmamentum, *i. n.*, and **firmamen**, *inis. n.* 1. A support, a prop. 2.

The chief point (in an argument).

firmator, *oris. m.* One who establishes, who makes firm.

firma and **firmiter**. *adv.* Firmly, steadily, securely.

firmitas, *atis. and firmitudo*, *inis. f.* 1. Firmness, strength. 2. Firmness, constancy.

firmo, *as. v. a.* 1. To make firm, to make strong, to establish, to confirm, to render durable, or permanent. 2. To encourage, to strengthen in resolution. 3. To secure, to make sure of. 4. To assert strenuously, to prove.

firmus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Firm, steadfast, stable, strong, lasting, durable, permanent. 2. Resolute, who can be relied on, firm in allegiance, trustworthy: firmior candidatus, the candidate who is most likely to be elected, Cic.; fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus, a farm neither marketable nor sufficient to maintain its owner, Hor.

fiscalis, *e. adj.* Affecting the treasury: fiscales calumnias, informations, the fines levied in consequence of which would go to the treasury, Suet.

fiscella, *ss. and fiscina*, *ss. f.* A small basket of rushes.

fiscus, *i. m.* 1. A purse. 2. The public treasury, the public revenue. 3. \ddagger The emperor's privy purse, as opp. to serarium, the public revenue.

fissilia, *e. adj.* Easily split.

fissio, *onis. f.* The act of cleaving.

fissus, *a. um. part. fr. findo*, *q. v.*; *n. as subst.* A cleft or slit (in the liver of a victim slain for divination).

fistula, *ss. f.* A paviour's rammer or beetle.

fistula, *ss. f.* 1. A pipe, a waterpipe. 2. A pipe, a flute. 3. A pitch pipe for an orator to regulate his voice by. 4. \ddagger A pen (made of reed).

fistulator, *oris. m.* A player on the pipe.

fixus, *a. um. part. from figo*, *q. v.* (As adj.) Fixed, certain, unalterable.

flabellum, *i. n.* A fan.

flabillis, *e.* Airy.

flabbra, *orum. pl. n.* Breezes, winds, blasts.

faecoo, *ea. and faecesoo*, *is. no perf. or sup. v. n.* 1. To be flabby. 2. To flag, to droop, to lose courage, to languish, to be feeble.

flacelidus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Flabby. 2. Feeble.

faecoo, *a. um. adj.* Flap-eared.

flagello, *as. v. a.* 1. To scourge, to lash, to beat. 2. \ddagger To keep locked up. Si puteal multa cautus vibice flagellas, if, though warned by many a wheel (on your back), you still haunt the puteal of Libo, i. e. practise usury

(for the Puteal Libonis was a spot in the forum where the usurers met),
Pers.

flagellum, i. n. 1. A whip, a scourge. 2. A thong. 3. A young twig. 4. The arm of a polypus. 5. Mens conscientia adhibet stimulos, torretque flagellis, conscience applies a goad, and scorches him with her sting, Lucr.

flagitatio, ònis. f. An earnest demand.

flagitator, oris. m. 1. An earnest demander. 2. A dun.

flagitiōse. adv. Flagitiously, infamously, wickedly.

flagitiōsus, a, um. Flagitious, wicked, infamous.

flagitium, i. n. 1. A crime, an atrocity (esp. profligate debauchery). 2. Shame, disgrace: flagitia Democriti, the absurd ideas of Democritus, Cic.; illa militiae flagitia, those shameful speeches of the soldiers, Tac.

flagito, aa. v. a. 1. To ask earnestly, to solicit, to entreat, to request, to beg for (often c. dupl. acc.). 2. †To summon before a court, to impeach.

flagrans, antis. part. from flagro; also as adj. c. compar., etc. 1. Hot, burning. 2. Glittering. 3. Ardent, vehement, impetuous.

flagrante. adv. Ardently, eagerly.

flagrantia, ae. f. Eagerness, ardour.

flagrītriba, ae. m. One who wears out a whip by being flogged, a worthless slave.

flagro, as. v. n. 1. To burn, to blaze, to be in a flame. 2. (Metaph.) To be inflamed, to be ardent, impetuous, greatly excited. 3. To be branded by, notorious for (c. abl.).

flagrum, i. n. A whip, a scourge.

flamen, Inis. m. A priest of one particular Deity.

flamen, Inis. n. A blast, a breeze, a gale: flamina tibiæ, the sound of the flute when blown into, Hor.

flaminica, ae. f. The wife of a priest.

flaminium, i. n. The office of priest.

flamma, ae. f. 1. A flame, a blaze, a blazing light. 2. (Metaph.) Violence. 3. §A blazing torch. 4. §A fiery appearance. 5. The flame of love, love.

flammeum, i, and dim. **flammēolum**. n. A bridal veil: flammea conterit, she marries many times, Juv.

flameus, a, um. adj. 1. Flaming, fiery. 2. Flame-coloured, red, glowing.

flammlifer, éra, érum. adj. Flaming, fiery.

flammo, aa. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To burn. 2. To inflame (lit. or metaph. with anger): flammato corde, with angry heart, Virg. 3. (v. n.) To be on fire (esp. in pres. part. flammans).

flammula, ae. f. A little flame.

flatus, fia. m. 1. A blowing, a breathing. 2. A breeze. 3. Pride.

flaveo, es. and **flavesco**, is. no perf. or sup. v. n. To be yellow.

flavus, a, um. adj. 1. Yellow, gold-coloured. 2. With golden hair.

felibilis, e. adj. 1. To be wept for, to be mourned. 2. Lamentable, sad. 3. Shedding tears, sorrowful. 4. Plaintive (of a song, etc.).

felibilit̄. adv. Sadly, tearfully, in a plaintive manner.

fecto, is, xi, xum. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To bend, to curve, to turn, to turn round. 2. To guide, to direct. 3. To bend, i. e. to prevail upon, to move, to persuade, to influence. 4. (v. n.) To turn, to go, to march, to direct one's course.

fleo, es, évi, étum. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To weep, to shed tears. 2. (v. a.) To weep for, to lament.

fletus, fia. m. Weeping, a shedding of tears, tears.

flexanimus, a, um. adj. 1. Moving the heart. 2. Moved, affected.

flexibiliā, e. and **flexilis**, e. adj. Easily bent, flexible, pliable.

flexilōquus, a, um. adj. Expressed so that its meaning may be turned either way, ambiguous.

- flexio, onis. f., and flexus, ūs. m.** 1. A bending, a turning, a winding.
 2. A change, a transition, a modulating of the voice.
- ſflexipes, ēdīs. adj.** With crooked feet, winding (of ivy).
- flexuōsus, a, um. adj.** Full of windings, tortuous.
- flexūra, ūs. f.** A winding, a turning.
- ſflexitus, ūs. m.** A striking, a collision.
- flo, as. v. n. and a.** 1. (v. n.) To blow. 2. (v. a.) To breathe forth. 3. To blow into (a flute so as to play upon it, etc.).
- flocceus, i. m.** A flock of wool, scarcely found except in gen. in the phrase, non flocci facere, not to regard as worth a lock of wool, i. e. not to regard in the least, Cic.
- Flōrālis, e. adj.** Of, sacred to Flora, the goddess of flowers.
- flōrens, entis. part. fr. floreo; but used also as adj. c. compar. etc.** Flourishing, vigorous, in the height of power, or prosperity, or beauty.
- flōreo, ea, ui, and flōresco, is.** no sup. v. n. 1. To flourish (lit. and metaph.), to bloom, to flower. 2. To be in one's prime, to be at the height of power, prosperity or beauty, or reputation. 3. To froth up, to ferment. 4. To abound with, to be full of.
- ſflōreus, a, um. adj.** Flowerly, abounding in flowers, made of flowers.
- flōridus, a, um. adj.** 1. Flowerly, abounding in flowers, made of flowers. 2. (Metaph.) Blooming, beautiful (of a girl, etc.) 3. Florid, flowery (of an orator, of style, etc.)
- ſflōrifēr, ēra, ērum. adj.** Producing flowers.
- ſflōrlēgus, a, um. adj.** Gathering, or selecting flowers.
- flos, ūris. m., dim. flosculus, i. m.** 1. A flower (lit. and metaph.), a blossom. 2. §The juice of flowers (as extracted by the bee). 3. The prime, the best of anything, the crowning ornament of anything: flos vite, the prime of life, Cic.: flos civium, the flower of the citizens, Cic.; in ipso Græciae flore, at the time of the most flourishing condition of Greece, Cic.; castus flos, the flower or grace of chastity, Cat. 4. Ornament, flowery embellishment (esp. of style). Tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore juventas, then early youth was clothing my cheeks with a budding beard, Virg.
- ſſfluctifragus, a, um. adj.** Which breaks the waves.
- ſſfluctiger, ēra, ērum. adj.** Borne on the waves, or bearing the waves before it.
- ſſflucto, as. v. n.** To float, to wave, to flap.
- ſſfluctatio, onis. f.** Wavering, vacillation.
- ſſfluctuo, as. v. n.; also, more rare, fluctuor, ēris. v. dep.** 1. To toss or be tossed about, to move up and down (as a ship at sea). 2. To wave, to undulate. 3. To be restless, to waver, to vacillate, to fluctuate (in mind).
- ſſſfluctuōsus, a, um. adj.** 1. Billowy. 2. †Streaked.
- ſſfluctus, ūs. m.** 1. †A flowing (rare). 2. A wave, a billow. 3. §(Metaph.) A stream (of odours, etc.). 4. (Metaph. in pl.) (political) Stōrma, commotions: excitabat fluctus in simpulo, ut dicitur, he was raising waves in a ladle, as the proverb is (making much ado about nothing), Cic.
- ſſfluenter. adv.** In a flowing manner, flowingly.
- ſſfluens, entis. part. fr. fluo, but with some peculiar meanings.** 1. Fluent. 2. Diffuse, spreading without restraint. 3. Loose, lax, hanging loosely. Res prospera et ad voluntatem nostram fluentes, affairs proceeding prosperously and going on according to our wishes, Cic.
- ſſluentisōnus, a, um. adj.** Resounding with waves.
- ſſluentum, i. n.** A stream.
- ſſfluidus, a, um.** 1. Flowing, liquid, fluid. 2. Delicate, weak. 3. §Melting, making weak.
- ſſfluto, as. v. n.** 1. To float, to swim or sail about. 2. To wave, to move with an undulating motion. 3. To hang loose, to flow loosely, to be slack (of garments, sails, ropes, reins, etc.). 4. †To stagger.

fūmen, Inis. n. 1 A stream, a river. 2. A flow of anything (of tears, or words, etc.), fluency : secundo flumine (ire), to go down stream ; aduerso flumine, up stream, both in Cie.

fūmineus, a, um. adj. Of a river, belonging to, living on a river.

fluo, is, xi, xum. v. n. 1. To flow (lit. and metaph.). 2. To drip, to run down. 3. To fall away, to fall off, to vanish, to disappear. 4. To become liquefied, to melt. 5. To become softened, effeminate. 6. To flow on, to proceed, to flow forth (c. ab or ex and abl), to proceed from : omnis turba fluit castris, all the band pours forth from the camp, Virg.; Pythagoræ doctrina cum longe lateque flueret, as the doctrine of Pythagoras was spreading extensively, Cie.; ne fluat oratio, that the speech be not too diffuse or rambling, Cic.

+fluto, as. v. n. To flow.

fūvialis, e, and fūviātllia, e. adj. Of a river, on a river.

fūvidus, a, um. adj. Flowing, liquid.

fūvius, i. m. A river, a stream.

fūxio, onis. f. A flowing, a flow, an overflow.

fūxus, fūs. m. 1. A flow, a flux. 2. A passing away (of time).

fūxus, a, um. part. pass. fr. fluo ; used as adj. 1. Flowing, loose, hanging loosely (of garments, reins, etc.). 2. Lax, dissolute. 3. Weak. 4. Frail, perishable, not to be trusted, uncertain. 5. In disorder.

fūcale, ia, n. [fauces.] A neckcloth.

fūca, i. m., and dim. fūculus, i. m. 1. A fireplace, a hearth, ^{any} place in which a fire is placed, a funeral pile, an altar, etc. 2. A brazier, a chafing-dish. 3. A person's home : unius cujusque vestrum sedes, aræ, foci, Dii penates, the dwelling, and altar, and home, and household Gods of each individual among you, Cic.; agellus habitatus quinque foci, a little farm dwelt on by five families, Hor.

fūdo, aa. v. a. 1. To give a push to : qui fodicet latus, to jog my side, Hor. 2. To press upon, to irritate.

fūdio, ia, fūdi, fossum. v. a. 1. To dig, to dig up (ground, or what is found in the ground), to dig out (a foundation, a hole, etc.). 2. To prick, to goad, to spur, to pierce. 3. To penetrate, or cut through (the waters, etc.).

fūde. adv. 1. Foully, disgracefully. 2. Cruelly, wickedly.

fūderatus, a, um. adj. Confederate, allied, leagued together.

fūdīfrāguia, a, um. adj. Breaking treaties, perfidious.

fūditas, ētis. f. 1. Foulness, vileness, horrid appearance or character. 2. Ugliness.

fūdo, aa. v. a. To foul, to besoil, to defile, to pollute, to disfigure.

fūdus, a, um. adj. 1. Foul, filthy, vile, unseemly. 2. Abominable, disgraceful, shameful.

fūdus, ēris. n. 1. A league, a treaty. 2. A compact, an agreement, a covenant : thalami quoque fōdere jungit, he joins them also in the contract of marriage, Ov.; fōdere certo, according to fixed rules or laws, Virg.

fūtes, ea, no perf. or sup. v. n. To stink, to be fetid.

fūtidus, a, um. adj. Fetid, stinking.

fūtor, oris. m. A stench, a stink, a bad smell.

fūliatam, i. n. An oil or unguent made of spikenard.

fūliatus, a, um. and **fūliēsus, a, um.** adj. With leaves, leafy.

fūliam, i. n. A leaf : folium Sibyllæ, an oracle of the Sibyl (because she wrote them on leaves), Juv.

fūlliculus, i. m. 1. A small bag or sack. 2. **+A ball to play with.** 3. **+A husk or shell (even an eggshell).**

fūllis, ia, m. 1. A pair of bellows. 2. A ball to play with. 3. **+A purse : cavi folies, cheeks puffed out like a football, Juv.**

fūllitum. adv. By moneybags.

fūmentam, i. n. 1. A warm lotion, a fomentation. 2. A bandage.

3. A mitigation, an alleviation. 4. That which nourishes, nourishment.

- fōmes, Itis. m. [foveo]. Touchwood, tinder.
- fōna, tis. m. 1. A spring, a fountain. 2. §Springwater, water. 3. A fountainhead, source, or origin (of anything): vīni fōna, a stream of wine, Hor.
- fōntānus, a, um. adj. Of or from a fountain or spring.
- fōnticōlūs, i. m. A little spring or fountain.
- fōr, fāris, fatus sum (only found in a few tenses and persons, — 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. indic., 2nd sing. imper., infin., and part. pres. in some of the oblique cases, perf. sing., and 1st sing. fut. indic., ger. in di and de) c. dep. 1. To speak. 2. To say. 3. To speak of, to celebrate: fare age, come tell me, Virg.; fando, by report, Cic., Virg.
- §fōrābilis, e. adj. That may be pierced.
- fōrämen, Inis. n. A hole, an opening.
- fōras. adv. Out of doors (after a verb of motion): effēri hoc fōras, that this should be published, or made known, out of doors, Cic.
- forceps, Ipis. m. A pair of pincers, of tongs, a forceps.
- fōrdus, a, um. adj. Pregnant.
- fōre, and fōrem. fut. infin. and imperf. subj. fr. sum, q. v.
- fōrensis, e. adj. 1. Of the forum, of the market. 2. Of, or suited to the courts of law, or to pleading, forensic: forensis factio, the mob of vagabonds who loiter about the market, Liv.; vestitus forensis, a dress fit to walk in the forum, an out-of-door dress, Liv.; Mars forensis, oratory, eloquence, Ov.
- †fōrfex, Icis. f. 1. A pair of scissors or shears. 2. A lobster's claw.
- †fōrfictūla, ss. f. A pair of scissors or shears.
- †fōrīca, ss. f. A storehouse, a warehouse, (according to others) a privy.
- fōris, is. f., more common in pl. A door (lit. and metaph.).
- fōris. adv. 1. Out of doors, without, outside (as opp. to domi, at home, or in one's own country), in public, abroad, in foreign countries. 2. From out of doors, from without. 3. From other sources (in opp. to one's own efforts).
- forma, ss. f. 1. Form, shape, figure. (Esp.) 2. Fine form, beauty. 3. A mould, a stamp, an instrument by which, or according to which, to give form to a thing, even a shoemaker's last. 4. An outline, a sketch, a specimen. 5. Nature, character, species, or kind (of anything).
- †formāmentum, i. n. 1. A shape, a form.
- formātūra, ss. f. A fashioning, a giving form to.
- formica, ss. f. An ant.
- †formicinus, a, um. adj. Of ants, like ants: formicinus gradus, crawling, Plaut.
- formidābilis, e. adj. Formidable, to be feared.
- formido, as. v. a. To fear, to dread.
- formido, Inis. f. 1. Fear, terror, dread. 2. Awe. 3. That which causes fear, an object of fear; (in hunting) rows of feathers set round the coverts to terrify the animals in them and prevent them from breaking forth.
- formidōlōse. adv. In a terrible manner, dreadfully.
- formidōlōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Terrible, formidable. 2. +†Timid.
- formo, as. v. a. 1. To shape, to form, to fashion, to make. 2. To regulate.
- formōsitas, ētis. f. Beauty.
- formōsus, a, um. adj. Beautiful.
- formōla, ss. f. 1. +Beauty. 2. A formula. 3. A rule, an established principle: [he added] Acarnanas . . . restitutum se in antiquissima formulam juris ac ditionis eorum, that he would replace the Acarnanians in their ancient condition of being under their power and dominion, Liv.; Paracheloïda nullo jure Messalorum formulæ factam, that the district bordering on the Achelous had no right to be annexed to the Messalians, Liv.; Lampsacenos in sociorum formulam referre, to include the citizens of Lampsacus in the list of the allies, Liv.

Fornicālis, a. adj. Of Fornax, the goddess of ovens.

fornax, ūcis f., and dim. **fornicula**, ūs. 1. An oven, a furnace. 2.

§ A crater.

fornicatus, a. um. adj. Arched, vaulted.

fornix, Icis. m. 1. An arch, a vault. 2. A vaulted opening. 3. A brothel.

+fōrē, ūs. v. a. To pierce, to make a hole in.

fors, only in *som.* and *abl.* sing. **forte**. f. 1. Chance, accident. 2. The Goddess of chance; called also Fors Fortuna; in this sense found also in all the oblique cases.

ſtors. adv. By chance, haply, perhaps.

forsan, and **forsitan** (once *forsait*, Hor.). adv. Perhaps, perchance, haply.

fortasse. adv. Perhaps, perchance, possibly.

forte. adv. By chance, perchance, haply: nisi forte, unless perchance, unless indeed (ironically).

forticūlus, a. um. adj. Bravish, brave.

fortis, e. adj. 1. Brave, bold, courageous, daring, valiant. 2. Resolute, full of fortitude, steadfast, firm. 3. Strong, powerful, stout, vigorous.

fortiter. adv. 1. Bravely, boldly. 2. Vigorously.

fortitudo, Iinia. f. Courage, resolution, fortitude, firmness, bravery, boldness.

fortuito. adv. By chance, accidentally, fortuitously.

fortuitus, a. um. adj. Casual, accidental, fortuitous.

Fortuna, ūs. f. 1. Chance, luck, fortune. 2. The Goddess Fortune.

3. Fortune, state, condition, circumstances. 4. (Esp.) Good fortune, prosperity. 5. (In pl.) Property, possessions.

fortunatē. adv. Fortunately, luckily.

fortūnatus, a. um. part. of *seq.*; but used as *adj.* 1. Fortunate, happy, prosperous, successful. 2. Rich.

fortuno, ūs. v. a. To make fortunate, prosperous, successful.

+fōrāli, ūrum. pl. m. A bookcase.

forum, i. n. 1. (Very rare) The open space before a tomb, any open space. 2. The forum, where the market and also where the courts of law were held: forum attingo, to go to the bar, to become a lawyer. Cic.; in foro sum, in foro versor, to be engaged in public life, Nep., Cic.; forum ago, to hold a court, to hold an assize, Cic.; forum, with reference to the judges, or to the citizens in the country, is the district allotted to each; indicitque forums, and he proclaims the establishment of a court, Virg.; cedo foro, to quit the market-place, to become bankrupt, Juv.; Postumum in foro non haberemus, Postumus would be bankrupt, Cic.; sciati uti foro (proverb), you know how to go the right way to work, Ter.; in alieno foro litigo, to be engaged in a business one does not understand, Mart.; res vertitur in meo foro, the matter affects me nearly, Plaut.

forus, i. m.; usu in *pl.* 1. The gangway in a ship. 2. A row of seats in the circus. 3. A cell of bees. 4. †A gaming table.

fossa, ūs. f. [fodio.] A ditch, a trench, a fosse.

+fossalis, e. adj. dug up, fossile.

fossio, ūnis. f. a digging.

fossox, ūria. m. A digger.

fōvea, ūs. f. A pit, a pitfall.

fōvee, ūs. ūvi, ūtum v. a. 1. To warm, to keep warm. 2. To foment.

3. To cherish, to nourish, to foster. 4. To caress, to favour, to cultivate the friendship of. 5. To encourage, to animate. 6. To prosper, to indulge.

+frāces, ūm. pl. m. Dregs of oil.

fractus, a. um. part. fr. *frango*, q. v.; and also as *adj.* c. compar. etc. 1.

Weakened, weak, feeble. 2. Disheartened, dispirited.

frāga, ūrum. n. pl. Strawberries.

frāgilis, e. adj. Easily broken, fragile, brittle, frail, perishable: anni frāgiles, the weakness of old age, Ov.

- frägilitas**, atis. *f.* Fragility, brittleness, frailty, perishableness.
fragmen, *inis. n.*, and **fragmentum**, *i. n.* A piece broken off, a fragment, a remnant.
- frägor**, öris. *m.* 1. +A breaking. 2. A noise as if something was broken, a crash, a loud noise, a din.
- frägösus**, *a. um. adj.* 1. +Fragile, apt to be broken. 2. Rough, uneven, craggy. 3. Making a crashing noise, noisy, roaring (as a torrent, etc.).
- frägro**, *as*, esp. in part. pres. *v. n.* 1. To smell sweetly, to be fragrant. 2. To smell unpleasantly.
- främea**, *ss. f.* A sort of spear or javelin used by the Germans.
- frango**, *is*, **frägi**, **fractum**. *v. a.* 1. To break, to break to pieces, to shiver, to break into small pieces, to crush, to tear to pieces (as a wild beast does). 2. To break down, to put down, to subdue, to lessen the strength or power of, to dispirit, to discourage, to shake the resolution of. 3. To bend the heart, to affect, to touch, to move (with pity, etc.). 4. To violate, to break (a promise, treaty, etc.). *Nec animus tantis se laboribus frangeret*, nor would my spirit be broken by such disasters, Cic.; *cum quo aspe diem mero fregi*, in company with whom I have often spent the greater part of the day (lit. broken it into small parts), Hor.; *laqueo gulam fregere*, they strangled him, Sall.
- fräter**, *tris. m.*, and dim. **fräteroölus**. *i. m.* 1. A brother (used in pl. of brothers and sisters). 2. (Used loosely by Liv. for) A brother-in-law.
- Frater** patruelis, a cousin, Cic.; so frater by itself, Ov., Tac.
- fraterno**. *adv.* In a brotherly manner, affectionately.
- fraternitas**, ätis. *f.* Brotherhood, brotherly alliance.
- fraternus**, *a. um. adj.* 1. Of a brother, like a brother, fraternal. 2. Belonging to a cousin. 3. Brotherly, affectionate.
- frätricida**, *ss. m.* [frater cædo.] A fratricide, the murderer of a brother.
- fraudatio**, *onis. f.* Cheating, deceiving, deceit, fraud.
- fraudator**, *oris. m.* A deceiver, a cheat, a defrauder.
- fraudo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To cheat, defraud, deceive (often c. abl. rei). 2. To embezzle, to keep back, to appropriate wrongfully.
- fraudulentia**, *ss. f.* Deceitfulness.
- fraudulentus**, *a. um. adj.* Fraudulent, cheating, deceitful.
- fraus**, *dis. f.* 1. Fraud, deceit, cheating. 2. A trick, a deceit. 3. Any bad or unlawful action, a crime. 4. Error, a mistake: *fraude loci et noctis*, mistake caused by ignorance of the ground and darkness, Virg.; *quæ res nemini unquam fraudi suit*, a thing which never injured any one, Cic.; [ut qui civis Campanus ante certam diem transisset] *sine fraude esset*, should be considered innocent, Liv.; *quod sine fraude meæ populiæ R. Quiritium fiat*, as far as may be done without injury to myself or to the Roman people, Liv.
- fraxineus**, *a. um. and §fraxinus*, *a. um. adj.* Made of ash, ashen.
- fraxinus**, *i. f.* 1. An ash tree. 2. A spear (with an ashen shaft).
- främëbundus**, *a. um. adj.* Roaring.
- främitus**, *üs. m.* A roaring, a loud murmuring noise, a snorting (of horses), a humming (of bees).
- främo**, *is, ui. Itum. v. n.* To roar, to growl, to howl, to snort, to murmur (sometimes c. acc. of the sound uttered): *Arrius consulatum sibi erexit fremit*, Arrius growls, and says he has been robbed of the consulship, Cic.
- §frémor**, öris. *m.* A roar, a murmur.
- frendo**, *is*, no perf.; sup. **§fresum**. *v. n.* To gnash the teeth.
- fréno**, *as. v. a.* 1. To harness with a bridle, to bridle. 2. To bridle, i. e. to curb, to restrain, to check, to govern.
- frénun**, *i. n.*, *pl. fréni* and **§fréna**. A bridle, a bit, a curb: *date frenos impotenti nature*, give the rein to your headstrong disposition, Liv.; *si frenum momorderis peream*, if you take the bit between your teeth (resist), I may be undone, Cic.
- fréquens**, *entis. adj.* 1. That often takes place, that often does a thing,

frequent, constant: erat ille Romæ frequens, he was constantly at Rome, Cic. 2. Frequent, continual. 3. Assembled in numbers, crowded (of a meeting), numerous. 4. Full, crowded (of a place of meeting, etc.), populous (of a district).

frēquentātiō, ōnis. f. 1. A crowding together. 2. A condensed recapitulation.

frēquentātus, a, um. part. fr. frequento; also as *adj.* Full of.

frēquenter. adv. 1. Frequently. 2. In a crowd, in numbers.

frēquentia, ōs. f. A numerous assembly, a crowd, a multitude.

frēquent, as. v. a. 1. To visit or resort to often, to frequent. 2. To repeat, to do, or say frequently. 3. To think over and over. 4. To fill with a crowd, to crowd, to people (cities, etc.), to stock: quos cum hic dies ad ararium frequentasset, and as this day had brought them in crowds to the treasury, Cic. 5. To celebrate in numbers, by crowded meetings. 6. To attend or escort in a crowd.

frētenīs, ō. adj. Of a strait: Mare fretense, the straits of Messina, and the sea adjacent to those straits, Cic.

frētūm, i. n., and (very rare) frētūs, ūs. m. 1. A strait, a narrow channel (in the sea). 2. (Esp.) The strait of Messina between Italy and Sicily. 3. A separation, a line of demarcation. 4. The sea. Cœli fretum, the expanse of heaven, Ennius; ætatis freta, the impetuosity of manhood, Lucr.; fretus anni, the period of the transition from cold to heat, Lucr.

frētūs, a, um. adj. Relying on, depending on (c. abl.; once in Liv. c. dat.).

frēcātiō, ōnis. f., and frēcātus, ūs. m., and frēctus, ūs. m. A rubbing.

frico, as. ui, catum, and otum. To rub.

fricta, a, um. part. pass. fr. frico, q. v., and fr. frigo, q. v.

frigēfacto, as. v. a., and frigēfacto, as. v. a. To cool.

frigeo, ōs, frixi, no sup. v. n. 1. To be cool, cold. 2. To be frigid, inactive, languid, indolent, indifferent, frigid. 3. To be out of favour, to be disregarded.

frigesco, is, no perf. v. n. 1. To become cool, to grow cold, to be chilled. 2. To be frigid, inactive, indifferent, cold towards a person (c. dat.).

frigidārius, a, um. adj. Calculated for cooling.

frigida. adv. Coldly, indolently, languidly.

frigidus, a, um. and dim. frigidillus, a, um. adj. 1. Cool, cold (lit. or with fear, etc.). 2. Chilling, making cold (as a disease, an ague, fear, etc.). 3. Stiff (esp. stiffened in death). 4. Frigid, lukewarm, inactive, indifferent, indolent, void of energy, of vivacity. 5. Lifeless, trivial (of style, wit, etc.).—*f.* as *subst.*, Cold water, Cic. Aquam frigidam subdole suffundunt, they craftily throw cold water on us, i. e. disparage or slander us, Plaut.

frigo, is, xi, etum. v. a. To roast, to parch, to toast.

frigilo, as. v. n. To croak as a jackdaw.

frigus, ūris, n. 1. Cold, coolness, chill. 2. §The cold of winter, winter, the chill of death, death, the chill of fear. 3. Lukewarmness, indifference, inactivity. 4. Coolness, disregard, absence of favour.

frigutio, ūs. v. n. To stammer, to stutter.

fringilla, ūs. f. A robin redbreast, or chaffinch.

frio, as. v. a. To rub, to crumble to pieces.

frītillus, i. n. A dice-box.

frītinno, ūs. v. n. To twitter.

frivōlus, a, um. adj. Frivolous, trivial, worthless.

frondātor, ūris. m. A stripper off of leaves, a pruner, a woodman.

frondeo, ōs, and frondesco, is, no perf. v. n. 1. To be in leaf, to be leafy.

2. To break out into leaf, to become leafy (the prop. meaning of frondesco, as in fact all words in esco are strictly speaking inceptive; but in practice they are nearly always used in the same sense as the verb in its ordinary form).

frondeus, a, um. adj. 1. Leafy. 2. Made of leaves. 3. †Made of a bough, branch, or twig.

+*frondifer*, ēra, ērum. *adj.* Leafy.

frondosus, a, um. *adj.* Leafy.

frons, dis. *f.* 1. A leaf, a leafy branch, a branch, a bough. 2. §A garland made of leaves, boughs, etc.

frons, tia. *f.* 1. The forehead, the brow. 2. The face. 3. The front of anything. 4. The expression of the countenance. 5. The outer end of a book or volume. Pompeius Scauro studet, sed utrum fronte an mente dubitatur, Pompey favours Scaurus, but whether he does so only in outward show, or in sincerity, is doubtful, Cic. ; ut ne in foro quidem reliquiæ pristinæ frontis apparent, so that not even in the forum are there any traces of my former gravity visible, Cic. ; homines fronte et oratione magis quam ipso beneficio reque capiuntur, men are won more by kind words and civil speeches than by actual services and reality, Cic. ; exclamant . . . perfissæ frontem de rebus, they cry out that all modesty has disappeared from the conduct of affairs, Pers.

frontalia, ium. *pl. n.* A frontlet.

fronto, önis. *m.* One with a broad forehead.

fructuarius, a, um. *adj.* Fr. ager, land, the rent of which is paid in kind, Cie.

fructuosus, a, um. *adj.* 1. fruitful, productive. 2. Profitable, advantageous.

fructus, fū. *m.* 1. Enjoyment (rare). 2. Fruit, produce, proceeds. 3. Result of produce, i. e. revenue, income. 4. Fruit, i. e. result, consequence.

frugalis, e. *adj.* (only in compar. and superl.). Frugal, thrifty, economical.

frugilitas, ätia. *f.* Frugality, economy, moderation.

frugiliter. *adv.* Frugally, economically, with moderation.

frugi (apparently dat. fr. *frux*), used as *indecl. adj.* 1. Thrifty, economical, prudent, moderate. 2. +Useful, serviceable.

frugifer, ēra, ērum. *adj.* 1. Productive, fruitful, fertile. 2. Making fruitful (of Ceres, etc.). 3. Profitable, serviceable.

frugifera, entia. *adj.* Fruitful, productive, fertile.

frugillagus, a, um. *adj.* Gathering the fruits of the earth.

+*frugiparus*, a, um. *adj.* Fruitful.

frumentarius, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to corn. 2. Abounding in, producing corn. Rea frumentaria, supplies of corn, Cie.; navis frumentaria, a provision ship; lex fr., a law to regulate the distribution of corn at a low rate.—(m. as subst.). 1. A corn-dealer. 2. A purveyor, a commissary.

frumentatio, onis. *f.* A providing of corn, foraging.

frumentator, oris. *m.* A forager.

frumentor, oris. *v. dep.* To provide or fetch corn, to forage.

frumentum, i. *n.* 1. Corn, grain. 2. (In *pl.*) The crops of corn.

fruor, ēria, *fructus* (more usu. *fruitus*) sum. also +*frunischor*, ēria. no perf. 1. To enjoy, to delight in, to reap the fruits of. 2. To be in possession of.

+*frustillatim*. *adv.* In small pieces.

frustra. *adv.* 1. +In error (rare): ut illi frustra sint, that they may be deceived, Sall.; Corbulo frustra habitus, Corbulo being deceived, or disappointed, Tac. 2. In vain, to no purpose, without effect. 3. Groundlessly, without reason.

+*frustramen*, inis. *n.* Deception, disappointment.

frustratio, onis. *f.* A deception, a disappointment, (sometimes esp.) delay caused by a person not keeping an appointment.

+*frustratus*, fū. *m.* Deceit, a deceiving.

frustror, ēria. *v. dep.* 1. To deceive. 2. To disappoint (sometimes c. abl. of the expected object). 3. +To render useless.

frustum, i. *n.* A piece of food, a morsel, a crumb, +a piece.

frütex, lois. *m.* 1. A shrub, a bush. 2. +A blockhead.

früticetum, i. *n.* A place full of bushes, a spinney, a thicket.

frūticor, īris. *v. dep.* To be bushy, to sprout up in bushes.

frūticōsus, a, um. adj. Bushy, shrubby.

frux, frūgia f; very rare in sing. 1. The fruits of the earth (esp. green fruit, or that which grows in pods, leguminous fruit). 2. Fruit, i. e. result, consequence (rare): expertia frugis, works without any stuff in them, worthless, Hor.; fruge Cleantheā, with the doctrine of Cleanthes, Pers.; multos vidi ... qui totam adolescentiam voluptatibus dedissent emerisse aliquando et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepissee, I have seen many men, who had devoted their whole youth to dissipation, at last emerge, and come to bear a good crop, as the proverb is (i. e. reform), Cic.; herus si tuus volet facere frugem, if your master wishes to act with advantage, Plaut. — See *frugi*.

fūcātus, a, um. part. from *fuco*, q. v.; also as *adj.* Counterfeit, fictitious.

fuco, as. v. a. To paint, to die, to colour (esp. a face with rouge).

fūdens, a, um. adj. Counterfeit, spurious, deceptive.

fūcūs, i. m. 1. ♫Rock lichen used for a red dye or for rouge. 2. A red colour, a red dye, rouge. 3. Any paint or colour. 4. Pretence, disguise, deceit. 5. Bee glue, with which bees stop up the entrance to the hive, propolis: fucum facio (c. dat. pers.), to deceive, Cic.

fūcūs, i. m. A drone.

fūga, as. f. 1. Flight. 2. §A swift progress. 3. Banishment, exile.

4. Avoidance, desire to avoid, disinclination to. Facio fugam, both to put to flight and to take to flight: cum fugam in regiam fecisset, when he had made every one flee into the palace, Liv.; consternatae cohortes fugam fecerant, the squadrons in consternation took to flight, Liv.

fūgāciter. adv. By fleeing, by retiring.

fūgax, īcis. adj. 1. Inclined to flee, to run away. 2. Timid, coy (of a damsel). 3. Fleeing quickly, swift. 4. §Eager to avoid (c. gen.). 5. Fleeting, transitory.

fūgiens, entis. part. of seq., used also as adj. 1. Growing flat, losing its strength (of urine). 2. Departing, dying. 3. Desirous to avoid (c. gen.).

fūgio, Iz, fūgi, fūgitum. v. a. and a. 1. (v. a.). To flee, to run away. 2. To pass away, to disappear. 3. (v. a.). To flee from, to avoid, to shun (c. acc., very rarely c. ab and abl.). 4. To be banished from (c. acc., once in Quint. c. de and abl.). 5. To escape from, to escape. 6. To escape the notice, or the memory of: fugit me ad te antea scribere, I forgot to write to you before, Cic.

fūgitivus, a, um. adj. Running away, fugitive. (Usu. in m., as *subst.*).

1. A runaway, a runaway slave. 2. A deserter.

†*fūgito, as. v. n. and a.* 1. (v. n.) To flee. 2. (v. a.) To avoid, to shun.

†*fūgitor, īris. m.* A runaway.

fūgo, as. v. a. 1. To put to flight, to drive away, to rout. 2. To send into banishment, to be the cause of banishment to, to banish.

†*fūlēcīmen, īnis. n.* A prop, a support.

fūcio, Iz, si, tum. v. a. 1. To prop up, to support. 2. To strengthen, to secure. 3. (Metaph.) To support, to sustain (a friend in distress, etc.), to be the stay of. *Antíopa serūnnis fulta*, Antíopa oppressed with sorrows, Prop.

fūlerum, i. n. 1. A prop, a support (esp. the foot or pillar on which a bed stands). 2. A bed.

fūlēo, es, si, infin. also fulgāre, no sup., v. a. To shine, to beam, to glitter, to glisten.

†*fūlidūs, a, um. adj.* Shining, glittering, bright.

fūlēr, īris. m. 1. Sheen, brightness, brilliancy. 2. Lightning. 3. Splendour, brilliancy (of reputation, etc.).

fūlēz, īris. n. 1. Lightning. 2. §A thunderbolt. 3. ♫A thing struck by lightning. 4. †§Brightness, brilliancy.

fūlgūrālis, a. Relating to lightning, or to the way of averting or interpreting omens given by lightning.

- fulgūrātor, ḫris. *m.* An interpreter of omens from lightning.
 †fulgūrio, Is. *v. n.* and *a.* 1. To lighten. 2. To strike with lightning.
 fulgūro, *as.* To lighten, to send forth lightnings; sometimes as *impers.* fulgurat, it lightens.
- fūlīca, *sc. f.* A coot, a water-fowl.
- fūlīgo, Inis. *f.* 1. Soot. 2. Black paint.
- †fūllo, ḫnis. *m.* A fuller.
- †fullōnīca, *sc. f.* 1. The trade of a fuller. 2. A fuller's shop.
- †fullōnius, *a., um.* Of a fuller.
- fulmen, Inis. *n.* 1. Lightning, a flash of lightning, lightning which strikes, a thunderbolt. 2. (Metaph.) Impetuous power, (esp.) destructive power.
- fulmīneus, *a., um. adj.* 1. Of lightning. 2. Like lightning, rapid, destructive.
- fulmino, *as. v. a.* To lighten, to send forth lightning; sometimes as *impers.* fulminat, it lightens, Virg.
- fūltūra, *sc. f.* A prop, a support.
- fultus, *a., um. part. fr.* fulcio, *q. v.*
- fūlvus, *a., um. adj.* Deep yellow, gold coloured, tawny.
- †fūmārum, i. *n.* A smoke chamber to smoke or ripen things in.
- fūmeus, *a., um.* and fūmidus, *a., um. adj.* Smoky, smoking, full of smoke.
- fūmīfer, ḫra, ḫrum, and fūmīflous, *a., um. adj.* Producing smoke, smoking.
- fūmīco, *as. v. a.* To raise a smoke, i. e. to burn incense.
- fūmo, *as. v. n.* To smoke, to reek: fumantes pulvere campi, fields in a cloud of dust, Virg.
- fūmōsus, *a., um. adj.* 1. Smoky, smoking. 2. Smoked, browned with smoke (as old statues), dried with smoke (as bacon), ripened with smoke (as wine kept in the fumarium).
- fūmus, i. *m.* Smoke (lit. and metaph.): fumi Massiliæ, wine of Marseilles ripened in the smoke, Mart.
- fūnāle, is. *n.* 1. The cord or thong of a sling. 2. A torch made of rope and covered with wax. 3. A lamp, a chandelier.
- fūnālis, *e. adj.* Of a rope, attached by a rope: fūnālis equus, an extra horse in a chariot, attached to the others by a side rope (*σειραφόρος Ιππος*).
- †fūnābūlus, i. *m.* A ropedancer.
- functio, ḫnis. *f.* A performance (of a duty), the act of performing.
- functus, *a., um. part. fr.* fungor, *q. v.*
- funda, *sc. f.* 1. A sling. 2. A casting-net.
- ſfundāmen, Inis. *n.*, and fundāmentum, i. *n.* A foundation, groundwork.
- ſfundātor, ḫris. *m.* A founder.
- fundātus, *a., um. part. fr.* fundo, *as.*; used also as *adj.* (c. compar. etc.).
 1. Well established. 2. (Of a ship) Having a good keel. 3. (Of money) Expended (c. abl. of the purpose on which).
- †fundito, *as.* To pour out frequently, to squander.
- funditor, ḫris. *m.* A slinger.
- funditus. *adv. [fundus.]* 1. From the bottom, from the foundation, utterly, entirely, completely. 2. †To or at the bottom.
- fundo, *as. v. a.* 1. To lay the bottom or foundation of, to found. 2. To fix, to establish. 3. To fasten, to secure.
- fundo, is, fūdi, fūsum. *v. a.* 1. To pour, to pour out, to shed. 2. To make by melting (metals), to cast, to found (in a foundry). 3. §To wash, to bathe. 4. To pour forth, to scatter. 5. To scatter (ennemis), to rout, to defeat, to prostrate. 6. To throw down, to throw away: corpora fundit humi, he throws bodies to the ground, i. e. slays them, Virg. 7. To pour forth in abundance, to produce abundantly, to spread widely: tum se latius fundet orator, then the orator will make greater exertions, Cic.; neque se tanta in eo fudisset ubertas, nor would such a copiousness of eloquence have displayed itself in him, Cic.; [quoniam negant nec virtutes nec vitia crescere]; et tamen utrumque eorum fundi quodam-

modo et quasi dilatari putant, and yet they think that both virtues and vices do in some way or other spread themselves, and expand as it were, Cic. 8. To utter, to pour forth (words).

fundus, i. m. 1. The bottom (of anything) : largitio fundum non habet, there is no bottom to, i. e. no end to giving, Cic. 2. §A foundation. 3. A piece of land, a farm (with a farm house on it: without a house on it, it was ager). 4. A principle, cause, or author (of a measure).

funebris, e. adj. 1. Of or relating to a funeral, funereal. 2. Deadly, fatal (of war, etc.): funebria sacra, sacrifices of human beings, Ov.

fūnerātus, a. um. part. fr. funero. Killed.

fūnēreus, a. um. adj. 1. Of or relating to a funeral, funereal. 2. Causing death.

fūnēro, as. v. a. To bury.

funesto, as. v. a. To pollute with slaughter.

fūnesta, a. um. adj. 1. Causing death or destruction, deadly, fatal. 2. Polluted with bloodshed. 3. Funeral, funereal. 4. Mournful, sorrowful. 5. Sad (of events, rare): funesta familia, the household in mourning, Cic.; funesti annales, annals full of melancholy events, Liv.; funesta litera, a letter predicting death, Ov.

fūnginus, a. um. adj. Of a mushroom.

fūngor, ēris, functus sum. v. dep. (c. abl.). To perform, to discharge (a duty, etc.), to fill (an office), (in any way) to do, or to finish: functus erat dapibus, he had finished his banquet, Ov.; cæde fungi maritā, to execute the murder of her husband, Ov.; pro functo morte rogari, to be entreated for one who is dead, Ov.; corpora functa sepulchris, bodies which have been buried, Ov.; virtute functi duces, generals who have displayed valour, Hor. 2. To contribute (in this sense Cic. once uses it c. acc.). 3. +§To suffer (intrans.): ter sevo functus, (Nestor) who had lived three times the life of man, Hor.

fungus, i. m. 1. A mushroom. 2. A mushroom-like snuff on a lamp. 3. +A blockhead.

fūnēdilis, i. m. A slender rope, a cord.

fūnis, is. m. A rope, a cord, a cable: repeto, funemque reduco, I go back, and change my mind (lit. pull the rope back again), Pers.; certum digna sequi potiusquam ducere funem, fitter to be led than to lead, Hor.

fūnus, ēris. n. 1. A funeral procession, a funeral. 2. Death, (metaph.) destruction, ruin. 3. §A corpse, a dead body.

fūr, fūria. m. A thief.

fūräciter. adv. Thievishly.

fūrax, acis. adj. Thievish, addicted to stealing.

fūrca, ss. f.; dim. fūrcilla, ss, and fūrcilla, ss. 1. A fork. 2. A prop or stake with a forked end. 3. An instrument of punishment in the form of a fork, placed on the culprit's neck: fūrcæ and fūrculæ Caudina, the narrow pass near Caudium.

fūrcifer, ēri. (A term of reproach), a man deserving to bear the fūrca.

fūrenter. adv. In a raging, furious manner.

fūrfur, ūris. m. Bran.

Furia, ss. (nearly always in pl.)

Fūries, ūrum pl. f. 1. §Violent passion, fury, madness. 2. The Furies. 3. Avenging spirits: his muliebribus instructus fūriis, instigated by this fury of a woman, Liv.; illa fūria muliebrum religionum, that furious invader of the rites peculiar to women, Cic.; [Hannibalem] tanquam fūriam facemque hujus belli odi, I detest him as the fury and firebrand who has kindled this war, Liv.

fūrialis, e. adj. 1. Like the Furies, belonging to the Furies. 2. Furious, frantic, raging. 3. Causing madness, exciting to frenzy.

fūrialliter. adv. In a frantic, furious manner.

fūrbundus, a. um. adj. 1. Raging, furious. 2. Inspired.

fūrinus, a. um. adj. Of thieves.

- fūrīo, as. v. a. To madden, to drive to frenzy, to infuriate: furīstā mōste, with frantic mind, Virg.
- fūrīōse, adv. Furiously, frantically, madly.
- fūrīōsū, a, um. adj. 1. Full of madness, of rage, furious, frantic, raging. 2. § Exciting to rage or frenzy, maddening.
- fūrnāriā, se. f. The trade of a baker.
- fūrnus, i. m. 1. An oven. 2. A stove.
- fūro, is, no perf. v. n. To rage, to be furious, to be frantic, to be mad, to be violent (under the influence of any passion, love, anger, etc.): furit magis tibus æther concussus, the sky is violently agitated and shaken by the lowing, Virg.
- fūrōr, āris. v. dep. 1. to steal. 2. (Metaph.) To take away from, to withdraw: speciem furabor Iacchi, I will represent (falsely) the figure of Bacchus, Prop.; non enim furatus esse civitatem dicitar, for he is not said to have made false pretences to citizenship, Cic.
- fūrōr, oris. m. 1. Raging, rage, fury, madness. 2. Inspired frenzy. 3. Violent passion (esp. that of love).
- +fūrtificiōs, a, um. adj. Thievish.
- fūrtim and fūrtive. adv. By stealth, stealthily, privily: fūrtim magis quam bello, by freebooting incursions rather than fair open war, Tac.
- fūrtivus, a, um. adj. Stolen, purloined. 2. Stealthy, secret, concealed: nox fūrtiva, night favourable to concealment, Ov.
- fūrūtūm, i. n. 1. Theft. 2. Anything stolen. 3. Stealthy conduct, any secret action, stratagem, artifice (esp. stolen love), intrigue: ne fūrtum cessationis quæsiuissē videaris, that you may not seem to have been looking for a false excuse for your dawdling, Cic.
- fūrunculus, i. m. A petty thief, a pilferer.
- fūrvus, a, um. adj. Dark, dusky, gloomy.
- fūscina, se. f. A trident.
- fūsoo, as. v. a. To make dark, of a dark colour, to darken.
- fūscus, a, um. adj. 1. Dark-coloured, dark, swarthy. 2. (Of the voice) Husky.
- fūse. adv. Copiously, at length, diffusely.
- fūsilis, e. adj. Easily melted, molten, liquid: fusilis argilla, clay easily moulded into shape.
- fūsio, ònis. f. 1. A pouring. 2. An outpouring, effusion.
- fūstis, is. m. A stick, a cudgel, a club, a stick to beat with.
- fūstuārium, i. n. A cudgelling to death (a military punishment for desertion, etc.).
- fūsus, a, um. part. pass. fr. fundo (used also as adj., c. compar., etc.). 1. Extended, wide, broad, copious. 2. Fusa et candida corpora, plump and fair bodies, Liv. 3. (Of writers and style) Copious, diffuse.
- fūsus, i. m. A spindle.
- +fūtātim. adv. Abundantly.
- +fūtile. adv. Uselessly.
- fūtilis, e. adj. 1. Useless, silly, foolish, worthless. 2. Brittle.
- fūtilitas, atis. f. Silliness, foolishness.
- fūtūrus, a, um (part. fr. sum, q. v.). About to happen; n. as subst., the future, futurity.

G.

†Gäbätes, Brum. pl. f. A kind of dish.

Gäbinus, a, um. adj. Of Gabii, a town in Latium: via Gabina, the road to Gabii, Liv.; Juno Gabina, Juno worshipped at Gabii, Virg.

Gäditanus, a, um. adj. Of Gades in Spain, now Cadiz.

gæsum, i. n. A heavy javelin used by the Gauls.

- Gætulus, a, um. adj. Of Gætulia, a district of Africa, African.
- ‡galbānātus, a, um. adj. Clad in a green robe.
- galbāneus, a, um. adj. Of Galbanum, a Syrian fragrant plant.
- ‡galbānus, a, um. adj. 1. Of a greenish yellow colour. 2. Effeminate.
- ‡galbeus, i. m., or um, i. n. A bandage for the arms.
- ‡galbila, ss. f. A witwall, a small bird.
- gælea, ss. f. A helmet (properly, of leather, but used for any kind of helmet).
- gæleo, ss. v. a.; usu. in part. pass. galeatus. To arm with a helmet : galeatus, a soldier, Juv.
- ‡gælērictūm, i. n. A wig.
- gælēritus, a, um. adj. Wearing a cap.
- gælērus, i. m. A cap, a round hat.
- galla, ss. f. An oak-apple, a gall-nut.
- Gallicus, a, um. adj. 1. Gallic, of Gaul : Gallicus canis, a greyhound. 2. §Phrygian, from the river Gallus; f. as subst., a Gallic shoe.
- †Gallimambus, i. n. A song of the priests of Cybele.
- gallina, ss. f. A hen : gallinæ filius albæ, a favourite of fortune, Juv.
- gallinaceus, a, um, and galmarinus, a, um. adj. Of poultry : gallinaricus (as subst.), a keeper of poultry.
- gallus, i. m. A cock.
- Gallus, a, um. Of Gaul; (m. and f. as subst.) 1. A Gaulish man or woman, a Gaul. 2. (m. and f. pl.) The priests and priestesses of Cybele.
- gænea, ss. f. 1. A cookshop. 2. A brothel. 3. (In pl.) Debauchery.
- gænea, önis. m. A glutton, a debauchee.
- Gangticus, a, um. adj.; also f. Gangōtis, idos. Of the Ganges, Indian : Gangeticus raptor, a tiger hunter, Mart.
- ‡gannio, is, Ivi, Itum. v. n. To yelp, to whine.
- ‡gannitus, ūs. m. Yelling, whining.
- Garamas, antis; usu. pl. Garamanticus, a, um. adj. Of Garama, a town in Africa, near the Syrtes; African.
- Gargara, oram. pl. n. The summit of M. Ida.
- garrio, is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. To chatter, to prate, to make a noise.
- garrilitas, åtis. f. Talkativeness, loquacity.
- garrilus, a, um. adj. 1. Talkative, chattering, garrulous : garrula hora, the time for talking, or spent in talking, Prop. 2. Babbling (of a brook), noisy (of a bird), sweet (of a flute).
- gärüm, i. n. Pickle, fish sauce.
- gaudeo, es, gävlius sum. v. n. To delight, to rejoice in, to be glad : Celso gaudere Musa refer, Muse take my greetings to Celsus.
- gaudium, i. n. 1. Joy, delight, a feeling of pleasure, gladness. 2. §That which gives pleasure.
- †gaulus, i. m. A bucket.
- gausape, is. n., and -pum, i. n. A shaggy woollen cloth or garment, frieze.
2. §A coverlet: balanatum gausape, a beard as thick as frieze perfumed with bennaut, Pers.
- ‡gausapītus, a, um. adj. Of frieze.
- gavious, a, um. port. fr. gaudeo, q. v.
- gaza, ss. f. 1. A treasure (esp. a royal treasure). 2. Riches, wealth.
- Gelōnus, a, um. adj. Of Gela, a town in Sicily.
- ‡gēlāinuſ, i. n. [γελαῖνος.] A dimple.
- gēlide. adv. Coldly. (metaph.) with indifference, negligently.
- gēlldus, a, um. adj. Cold, frosty, icy cold; of the cold with fear, or with death : gelidi foci, altars disused, where no fire is lit, Ov.
- ‡gēle, ss. v. a. To freeze, to chill, to make cold.
- Gēloni, orum. pl. n. A Scythian tribe.
- gēlu. indecl. n. Cold, frost; §the coldness of age, etc.
- gēmēbundus, a, um. adj. Groaning.
- gēmellipāra, ss. f. Bringing forth twins.

gēmellus, a, um. adj. 1. Twin. 2. As like as twins: *legio gemella*, a legion formed out of two legions.

geminatio, onis. f. A doubling.

gēmīno, as. v. a. 1. To double, to redouble. 2. To repeat (as act, etc.). 3. To unite so as to form a pair: *prope geminata cacumina montium*, the tops of the mountains nearly of the same height, *Liv.*; *geminant Corybantes æra*, the Corybantes strike their cymbals together, *Hor.*

gēmīnus, a, um. adj. 1. Twinborn, twin. 2. Twofold, double, two, both. 3. § Double-formed (as a Centaur, etc.). 4. As like as a twin; (*m. pl. as subst.*) twins.

gēmītus, ūs. m. A groan, a groaning noise.

gemma, ūs. f. 1. A jewel, a gem (esp. a pearl). 2. Anything made of a precious stone (esp. a seal or seal ring). 3. A bud or eye in a plant. 4. § An eye in a peacock's tail. 5. † An ornament.

gēmmans, antis, and gēmmatus, a, um. part. act. and pass. fr. gemma. Jewelled, set with jewels, sparkling with jewels.

gēmmeus, a, um. adj. Of jewels, jewelled, set or adorned with jewels: *gemmei pavones*, peacocks with splendid tails, *Mart.*

gēmmifer, ēra, ērum. adj. Producing jewel.

gēmmo, as. v. n. To put forth buds, to bud.—See *Gemmans*.

gēmo, is, ui, Itum. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To groan, (lit. and metaph.) to make a groaning noise, to roar (of a strait), to creak. 2. (v. a.) To groan over, to lament, to deplore, to bewail.

gēnā, ūs. f. 1. A cheek. 2. § (In *pl.*) The eyes.

gēnēlōgus, i. m. [γενέα λέγω] A genealogist.

gēner, ēri. m. 1. A son-in-law. 2. † The husband of a still more remote descendant than a daughter, of a granddaughter, or a great-granddaughter.

†gēnērābilis, e. adj. Generation.

gēnērālis, e. adj. 1. Of a species, generic. 2. General.

gēnērlīter. adv. According to genus, generally.

†gēnērasco, is, no perf. v. n. To be generated.

gēnērātīm. adv. 1. According to kind, to genus, to species, in classes. 2. Generally, in general terms. 3. (In an army, etc.) According to the nations composing it.

†gēnērātīo, ūnis. f. Generation.

gēnērātor, oris. m. A father, a parent, (metaph.) a producer.

gēnēro, as. v. a. 1. To beget, to propagate, to engender, to be the parent of (lit. and metaph.). 2. To make, to produce (as bees make honey).

gēnērōse. adv. Nobly, in a manner befitting high birth.

†gēnērōltas, atis. f. Nobleness, high descent.

gēnērōsus, a, um. adj. [genus.] 1. Of noble birth, noble. 2. Of a good kind, good, excellent. 3. Noble-minded, generous. 4. Noble-looking, fine.

gēnētrīx, Icīs. f. A mother, a parent (lit. and metaph.).

gēnēlīs, e. adj. [gigno.] 1. Relating to birth, to generation. 2. Relating to marriage, nuptial, conjugal: *lectus genialis*, the marriage-bed, (Cic. (but it is applied by the poets to any bed or couch). 3. Genial, festive, cheerful: *imbellis elegi*, *genialis musa*, tender elegies, songs of love, Ov.

gēnēllīter. adv. Merrily, in a festive manner.

gēnēlcūlātus, a, um. adj. Having knots (of a cane, etc.).

gēnistā. ūs. f. The broom plant.

†gēnēltābilis, e. adj. Belonging to generation.

gēnēltālis, e. adj. 1. Belonging to generation, causing generation, generative. 2. † Fertilising: *dies genitalis*, *tempus genitale*, a birthday. Tac. Ov.

†gēnēltālīter. adv. In a generative or fertilising manner.

gēnēltīvus, a, um. adj. 1. Given at one's birth, natural. 2. Belonging to a family (as a name). 3. † Genitive (the *g.* case).

génitor, *oris.* *a.* [gigno.] 1. A father (lit. and metaph.), applied to many of the gods, absolutely and with reference to their province; *as*, genitor profundi, the father of the deep, i. e. Neptune, Ov.

genitūra, *ae. f.* 1. Generation. 2. A person's nativity (in astrology).

génitus, *a.* *um. part.* of *gigno*, *q. v.* Born of (c. abl.).

Génius, *i. m.* [gigno.] 1. The Genius or tutelar deity of an individual, or of a place. 2. +One's genius, i. e. natural taste. 3. ♫Genius, capacity.

†géno, *is. e. a.*; an old form of *gigno*, *q. v.*

gens, *tis. f.* 1. A clan embracing several families supposed to be descended from a common ancestor, united by a common name, and by certain religious rites, a family: *qui quamvis perjurus erit, sine gente*, who although he may be a perjured and low-born man (of no family at all), Hor.; *dii majorum gentium*, the gods of the higher class, Cic.; so, Cleanthes *qui quasi majorum gentium est Stoicus*, Cleanthes who is, so to say, a Stoic of a higher class, Cic.; *gens ista Clodiana*, that tribe (i. e. gang) of Clodius's, Cic. 2. §A race, a breed: *deūm gens*, O thou descendant of gods (Æneas), Virg. 3. A nation, the inhabitants of a whole country, or even of a town. 4. (In *pl.*) Foreign nations, foreigners (rare). 5. A country (very rare): *ubicunque terrarum et gentium*, wherever in the whole world, Cic.; *nostri longe gentium absunt*, our friends are far off, Cic.

gentilicus, *a.* *um. adj.* National, of a nation.

gentillicius, *a.* *um. adj.* Belonging to a *gens* (*q. v.*) or family.

gentilis, *a. adj.* 1. Belonging to the same *gens* (*q. v.*) or family. 2. Belonging to the same nation. 3. National; (*m. as subst.*), 1. A person of the same family, a clansman. 2. ♫A person of the same nation, a fellow-countryman.

gentilitas, *atis. f.* The relationship of those who belong to the same *gens* (*q. v.*).

genu (also in Cic. poet. *nom.* and *acc. sing.* *genus*), only *nom.*, *acc.*, and *abl. sing. pl.* complete. A knee: *genuum orbis*, the kneepan, Ov.; *jus imperiumque Phraates Cæsaris accepit genibus minor*, Phraates has on his knees submitted to the authority and supremacy of Cæsar, Hor.

genualia, *i.um. n. pl.* Garters.

genuinus, *a.* *um. adj.* [gigno.] Native, innate, natural.

genuinus, *a.* *um. adj.* [gena.] In the cheek: *genuini dentes*, the back teeth, the jaw teeth, Cic.; *genuinum fregit in illis*, he broke his jaw teeth on them, i. e. attacked them bitterly, Pers.

genus, *ēris. n.* [γένος.] 1. Birth, descent, origin. 2. Noble birth.

3. A race, a nation. 4. §Posterity, descendants (even of a single person): *juvenis ab alto demissum genus Æneā*, the youth, the descendant of the ancient Æneas, Hor. 5. A class, a genus, a kind: in *omni genere*, in every way, in every kind of way, in every respect, Cic. 6. §Gender.

geographia, *ae. f.* [γῆ γράφω] Geography.

geomètre, and **gööm**. *ae. m.* [γῆ μετρέω]. A geometrician.

geométrie, *ae. f.* Geometry.

geometrical, *a.* *um. adj.* Geometrical, of geometry.

germâna, *w. f.* A sister.

germane, *adv.* In a brotherly manner, faithfully.

germânicus, *a.* *um. adj.* German.

germânitas, *atis. f.* The relationship of brother or sister, of the inhabitants of cities which are colonies of one mother city.

Germanus, *a.* *um. adj.* German

germânnus, *a.* *um. adj.* 1. Of brothers or sisters by the same father (when used as *adj.* in this sense usu. as epith. of *frater*, *soror*, etc.): *ardescunt germanâ cœde*, they get angry at the slaughter of their brethren, Ov. 2.

Genuine, real, (more usu. *m. f.* as *subst.*) a brother, a sister.

germen, *Inia. n.* 1. A shoot, a bud. 2. A germ. 3. Offspring.

germinatio, onis. f., and **germinatus**, ūs. m. Germination.

germine, as. v. a. To shoot, to sprout up, to germinate.

gēro, Is, assi, stum. v. a. 1. To bear, to wear. 2. To bear, carry, bring. 3. §To bear (fruit, etc.), produce, bring forth. 4. To have (such and such a disposition, feelings, etc.), to bear, to cherish, to entertain (c. in and acc. of the person towards whom). 5. To execute, to fill (an office), to administer (affairs), to regulate, to manage, to carry on (a business, esp. war), to transact, to perform: gero rempublicam, to be a statesman, to be employed in conducting the political affairs of the state, Cic.: res gestæ, actions (esp. glorious), exploits in war, Cic., Hor.; homines nullâ sp̄e rerum gerendarum, men with no hope of ever having the opportunity of performing great deeds, Cic.; nemina eorum qui quid gererunt, the names of those who have done any great deed, Cic.; gladii geri res copta est, they began to fight with swords, Liv.; gerere personam, to act, or support (a character), Cic.; geram tibi morem, I will comply with your wishes, Cic.; ut utrique a me mos gestus esse videatur, so that I may appear to have consulted the wishes of both, Cic. 6. To pass (time, life, etc.), (very rare). 7. Gero me, to conduct oneself, to behave. 8. Prae me gero, to exhibit, to make a show of, a profession of.

†gēro, ðmis. m. One who carries, who carries off.

†gerre, arum. pl. f. Wickerwork, (metaph.) nonsense.

†gerres, ss. m. A poor salt-fish.

†gerro, onis. m. A trifler.

†gērūlīfigūlus, i. m. An accessory, an assistant.

§gērūlus, i. m. One who carries.

gestāmen, īnis. n. 1. What is carried, what is borne or worn. 2. ¶That on which any one is carried, a litter, a sedan chair.

†gestatio, onis. f. A being conveyed, a travelling.

†gestator, ðris. m. 1. One who carries. 2. One who is carried, who rides.

†gestātōria sella. A sedan chair, Suet.

†gesticulor, īris. v. dep. To gesticulate, to play antics, to put oneself in comical postures.

gestio, Is, ivi, no sup. v. a. 1. To show joy by one's motions, to be greatly delighted, to exult. 2. To desire eagerly, to wish: studio gestire lavandi, to be wild with a desire to bathe.

gestio, onis. f. A manner of performing, a performance.

gesto, as. v. a. 1. To bear, to wear. 2. To have (feelings, disposition, etc.). 3. To carry. 4. †To carry abroad, to divulge, to blab. 5. (v. n.) To be carried, to ride, to drive.

†gestor, ðris. m. A tale-bearer, a tattler.

gestus, ūs. m. 1. Carriage (of the body), posture, motion, way of moving.

2. Gesture, gesticulation.

Gēticos, ss. um. adj. 1. Of the Getæ, a tribe bordering on Thrace. 2. §Thracian.

†gibba, ss. f., and **†gibbus**, i. m. A hump (on the back).

†gibber, īra, ðrum. adj. Humpbacked.

gigantēus, a., um. adj. Of the giants, against the giants (of war), over the giants (a triumph): gigantea ora, the coast of Cumæ (where the giants had dwelt), Prop.

gilgas, antis. m. [γίγας.] A giant.

gigno, is, gēnni, gēnītum. v. a. 1. To beget, to become the parent of, to bring forth (but not so common of the mother as of the Father). 2. (Metaph.) To produce, to cause, to engender.

gilvus, a. um. adj. Dun-coloured.

gingiva, ss. f. A gum (in the mouth).

†gininus, i. m. A male.

gläber, bra, brum. adj. Without hair, smooth; (m. as substant.) a beardless slave.

†glibraria, sc. f. One who plucks off hair, one who strips (people) of property.

glaciālis, a. adj. Icy, frozen.

glaciōs, ēi. f. 1. Ice. 2. +A smooth or hard substance.

glaciō, as. v. a. To freeze, to turn into ice.

gladiātor, oris. m. 1. A gladiator. 2. (In pl.) A spectacle of gladiators.

gladiātōrius, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to gladiators: gladiatoriūs consensu, an assembly met to witness a show of gladiators, Cic.; gladiatoriūs leēns, a place for a show, or for witnessing a show, of gladiators, Cic.

†gladiātūra, sc. f. 1. A combat of gladiators. 2. The profession of a gladiator.

gladiūs, i. m. 1. A sword. 2. (In pl.) Acts of violence, murders: plambed gladio jugulare illum, to put an end to him without much trouble; lit., with a leaden sword, Cic.

glandifer, ēra, ērum. adj. Bearing acorns.

†glandiōlāda, sc. f., and †glandium, i, and †glandula, ērum. pl. f. A gland, glands.

glaea, ēis. f. 1. An acorn; any fruit of the acorn kind, chestnut, beech-nut, etc. 2. An acorn-shaped bullet, a bullet.

glareā, m. f. Gravel.

glareōsus, a, um. adj. Gravelly, full of gravel.

†glaucōma, ētis. n., also †-oma, sc. f. [γλαυκόμα.] A cataract in the eye: doctis glaucomam in oculos objiciemus, we will throw dust in the eyes of the learned men, Plant.

†glaucōpis, idis. f. [γλαυκῶπις.] The owl (as sacred to the blue-eyed Minerva).

glaucus, a, um. adj. Blueish-grey, silvery grey.

gleba, sc. f. 1. A lump of earth, a clod. 2. §Soil. 3. A lump (of anything).

†glebāla, sc. f. 1. A lump of earth. 2. A little farm, a small piece of land.

†glesum, i. n. Amber.

glis, Iris. m. A dormouse.

gliseo, is (no pres. or sup.). v. a. 1. To swell up, to burst out (as a flame; lit. and metaph.). 2. To swell, to increase, to spread.

†glōber, Iris. v. pass. To be formed into a ball, to be collected in a mass.

glōbosus, a, um. adj. Round, globular.

glōbus, i. m. 1. A round ball, a globe, a ball, a globular mass. 2. A knot of people, a crowd, a band.

†glōmēramē, Inis. n. A round mass, a round body.

†glōmērātio, ēnis. f. Ambling, prancing.

glōmēro, as. v. a. 1. To wind up, to form into a ball, to gather into a (round) heap. 2. To collect, to assemble, to crowd together: gressus glomerare superbos, to (make his horse) prance with proud step; lit., bring his proud steps (i. e. feet) together, Virg.; ad terram gurgite ab alto glomerantur avea, the birds flock to the land from the deep sea, Virg.; glomerans annus, the revolving year, Cic. (poet.).

glōmus, ēris. n. A ball (of thread, worsted, etc.).

glōria, m. f., dim. glōribla, sc. f. 1. Glory, fame, renown. 2. A desire for glory, ambition. 3. (‡In pl.) Glorious deeds.

glōriātio, ēnis. f. Boasting.

glōriātor, Iris. v. dep. To glory in, to boast of (sometimes a. acc. of the boast uttered, or c. infin. or c. abl., or c. in and abl.: this last rare), to boast, to feel proud: beata vita glorianda est, a happy life is a thing to boast of, Cic.

glōriōs. adv. 1. Gloriously; more usu. 2. Beastfully, vauntingly.

glōriōs, a, um. adj. 1. Full of glory, glorious, renowned, famous. 2. boastful, bragging, vainglorious.

gluten, Inis. n. Glue.

glatinātor, Iris. m. A bookbinder.

‡glütino, as. v. a. To glue together, to fasten together.

‡glüto, is. v. a. To swallow, to gulp down.

‡glüto, önis. m. A gluton.

gnärus, a, um. adj., and †gnaruria, e. 1. Knowing, acquainted with, skilful in (c. gen., more rarely c. acc. and infin.). 2. ‡Known (c. dat. of the person to whom).

gnavus. See navus.

Gnossius, a, um. adj., also Gnossikous, a, um, and f. Gnossiäs, Idia. Of Gnossus, the ancient capital of Crete, Cretan; (f. as subst.) also Gnossia, Idia. f., the Cretan princess, Ariadne.

göbius, i. m. A gudgeon.

Gorgoneus, a, um. adj. Of the Gorgons: Gorgoneis Alecto infecta venenis, Alecto (one of the Furies) infected with Gorgon-like (i. e. destructive) venom, Virg.; Gorgoneus equus, Pegasus (who sprang from the blood of Medusa, chief of the Gorgons), Ov.

Gortynius and -niäcus, a, um. adj. Of Gortyna, a city of Crete, Cretan.

gräbäts, i. m. A low couch, a poor mean bed.

gräällia, e. adj. 1. Slender, slim, thin, meagre. 2. Simply, slight, unadorned (of a style, or a writer).

gräfällitas, åtis. f. 1. Slenderness, thinness. 2. Simplicity, thinness, want of ornament (in style of writing, etc.).

§gräällillo, as. v. n. To cackle.

gräcélus, i. m. A jackdaw.

grädätim. adv. Step by step, gradually, by degrees.

grädäatio, önis. f. An ascending by degrees, a climax.

grädior, åris, gressus sum. v. dep. To step, to walk, to go.

Grädivus, i. m. The God Mara.

grädu, üs. m. 1. A step (made in walking, etc.), a pace: pleno gradus at quick march, Liv. 2. (Metaph.) A step to, i. e. the first beginning of, that which leads to. 3. A degree: summus gradus dignitatis, the highest degree of rank, Cic. 4. Footing, position taken (by the feet), the ground on which one stands: ne ut de gradu quidem libero ac stabili conarentur, [they had not room] even to exert themselves on a free and firm footing, Liv.; inque gradu stetimus, and we stood our ground, Ov.; in suo quiske gradu obnixi, each resisting vigorously in his place, Liv.; de gradu dejici, to be driven from one's ground, to be discouraged or disconcerted, Cic. 5. A step on a ladder or flight of stairs.

Grace. adv. In the Greek language, in Greek.

Græcia, ae. f. Greece: Magna Græcia, the lower part of Italy, originally colonised by the Greeks.

Græcus, dim. Græculus, a, um. adj. Greek, (m. pl. as subst.) the Greeks.

Græcor åris. v. dep. To imitate the Greeks, to live like a Greek.

Græius, a, um. adj. Greek, (m. pl. as subst.) the Greeks.

Gräjygëna, ss. m. f. A Grecian by birth, a Greek.

†grallåtor, öris. m. One who walks on stilts.

grämen, Inis. n. 1. Grass. 2. §Any green herb, a herb.

grämmeus, a, um. adj. Grassy, made of grass. 2. Made of Indian reed, or cane.

grammätko, ss. f., and -tico, orum. pl. n., and †grammätko, ee. f. [γραμματική] Grammar.

†grammätko. adv. Grammatically.

grammätkous, a, um. adj. Grammatical; (m. as subst.) a grammarian.

gränäria, örum. pl. n. A granary, a place where corn is kept.

grandævvus, a, um. adj. Aged, old (only of living beings, or of what relates to them).

§grandesco, ia, no perf. or sup. v. n. To grow, to become great or large.

grandiloquus, a, um. adj. 1. Uttering great or lofty sentiments. 2.

Grandiloquent, pompous, boastful.

†grandinat. v. impers. It hails.

grandio, *is. v. a. and n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To make great. 2. (*v. n.*) To grow, to become great.

grandia, *e. adj.* 1. Full-grown, big, large, great. 2. Grown up to manhood: grandior setas, more mature age, Ov.; non admodum grandis natu, not very aged, Cic.; grandia sevo, aged, Tac. 3. Abundant, large in quantity. 4. Powerful, important. 5. Grand, lofty (of sentiments, language, etc.), sublime.

granditas, àtia. f. Grandeur, loftiness (of language, etc.).

granditer. adv. (chiefly in compar. *grandius*). Grandly, loftily, sublimely,

grandiusculus, a, um. adj. Nearly grown up.

grando, Inis. f. Hail, a hailstorm.

grânifer, èra, èrum. adj. Carrying grains of corn.

grânum, i. n. A grain (of anything), a small seed.

graphiâriûm, i. n. [γράφω] A pencase.

graphice. adv. Exactly, elegantly, as if in a picture.

graphice, es. f. [γράφω] The art of painting.

graphicus, a, um. adj. Artistical, skilful, clever.

graphium, i. n. [γράφω] A pen.

grassâtor, oris. m. A footpad, a robber.

grassâtura, sc. f. A waylaying of people.

grassor, àris. v. dep. 1. To go, to go about, to proceed, to advance. 2.

To proceed, i. e. to act, to make one's way: obsequio grassare, make your way with him by obsequious conduct, Hor. 3. To go about in a riotous manner, to riot, to act with violence (c. in and acc), to proceed against, to attack: in possessionem agri publici grasaari, to go all lengths to secure possession of the common land, Liv.

grâte. adv. 1. With joy. 2. Gratefully.

grates, ium. pl. f. Thanks, gratitude: grates habeo, to feel gratitude to; grates ago; §grates dico, grates persolvo, to thank (all c. dat. pera.), Cic., Liv., Virg.

gratia, sc. f. 1. Favour, regard, goodwill, affection: cum Luceio in gratiam redi, be reconciled to Luceius, Cic. 2. A favour, a kindness done, a service. 3. Influence, credit, authority: quantum eo facto ad plebem inierat gratiam, in proportion as by that act he gained popularity with the multitude, Liv. 4. § Grace, elegance, agreeableness, beauty, charms.

5. (In pl.) The Graces. 6. (In pl.) Thanks, gratitude (see *grates*): ut retulisse gratiam videar, so that I seem to have requited a service with gratitude, Cic.; [I say] me omnibus si minus referendâ gratiâ satisfacere potuerim, at prædicandâ et habendâ certe satis esse facturum, that if I cannot satisfy them all by a requital of their kindness, I will at least do so by acknowledging and feeling my obligation (lit. by feeling gratitude), Cic. 7. Pardon, excuse: omnium tibi gratiam facio, I forgive you everything, Liv.; ne cuius nisi temporis regi gratia fieret, that there might be nothing for which the king stood in need of excuse, except the delay (lit. that the king might be excused for nothing except [his unpunctuality in point of] time), Liv. 8. (In abl. sing. *gratiâ*, as if *adv.*) For the sake of, on account of: exempli gratiâ, for instance, Cic. 9. (In abl. pl. *gratiis*, and contr. *gratis*, as if *adv.*) For nothing, gratuitously, gratis.

gratificatio, onis. f. A doing of favours, complaisance.

gratificor, àris. v. dep. 1. To gratify, to do a favour to. 2. To make a present of, a compliment of, to surrender (rights, etc.) to (c. dat.).

gratiâsus, a, um. adj. 1. Enjoying favour, in favour, of great influence (sometimes c. apud and acc. of the person with whom). 2. Complaisant (rare): gratiosa missio, a dismissal granted as a favour, Liv.

grâtor, àris. v. dep. To congratulate (c. dat.): gratantes inter se, congratulating one another, Liv. 2. To rejoice.

gratitudo. adv. Gratuitously, for nothing, without pay or reward, for no especial or sufficient reason.

gratitâbandus, a, um. adj. Congratulating.

- gratilitio, önis. f. 1. Congratulation. 2. Joy, rejoicing. 3. A religious ceremony of thanksgiving for national success.
- gratular, äris. v. dep. 1. To congratulate (c. dat. pers., often also c. acc. of the cause or fact). 2. To rejoice. 3. To thank, give thanks to (esp. to a deity; c. dat.).
- gratus, a, um. adj. 1. Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable (in pros. of things more usu. than of persons, in poet. of persons also). 2. Thankful, grateful. 3. Beneficio gratum, an act, through the benefit it confers, calculated (or deserving) to excite gratitude, Cie.
- †gravastellus, i. m. A greyheaded man.
- gravate, and more rarely gravatim. adv. Unwillingly, reluctantly.
- gravēdīnsus, a, um. adj. Liable to cold, apt to catch cold.
- gravēdo, Inis. f. Cold in the head, cold.
- Sgravēolens, tis. adj. Strong smelling, noisome.
- gravesco, is, no perf. or sup. v. n. 1. To become heavy, to become full of, to be filled with. 2. To become severe (as sorrow, disease, etc.), to become worse.
- graviditas, ätia. f. Pregnancy.
- gravidō, aa. v. a. (esp. in part. pass.). To render pregnant; to impregnate.
- gravidus, a, um. adj. 1. Pregnant, big with young. 2. Laden, laden with, full, full of, heavy.
- gravis, e. adj. 1. Heavy, weighty, ponderous: as grave, brass money of full weight, Liv. 2. Loaded, laden, burdened. 3. §Pregnant. 4. Burdensome, onerous, unpleasant, annoying, troublesome, painful, oppressive, hard to bear, grievous (of persons or things), bitter (of complaints, of suffering, pain, etc.): annona gravia, the high price of food, Plin., Suet. 5. Offensive in smell, rank, noisome. 6. Unwholesome, noxious, mischievous (of things). 7. Deep, low (of sound, the voice, etc.). 8. Weighty, important, grave (of events). 9. Of weight of character, dignified, influential, important respectable (of persons).
- gravitas, ätia. f. 1. Weight, heaviness. 2. §A burden, the burden of pregnancy. 3. Raukness of smell, noisomeness. 4. Disagreeableness, unwholesomeness, unpleasantness, severity (of disease, etc.). 5. Diseased condition. 6. Slowness, heaviness of pronunciation. 7. Weight, importance, gravity, dignity of character, etc. Gravitas amona, dearness of the price of corn, Tac.
- graviter. adv. 1. §Heavily, with weight. 2. (Of tones) Deeply. 3. Violently, severely, bitterly (of complaints, etc., or sufferings): graviter suspectus, looked on with great suspicion, Cic.; talit hoc graviter fitus, his son was greatly grieved at this, Cic. 4. Gravely, in a dignified manner, with authority, impressively (to speak, etc.).
- gravō, as. v. a. 1. To load, to burden, to weigh down. 2. To be oppressive to, i. e. to vex, to grieve, (esp. in pass.) to be vexed, to be annoyed: rogo ut ne graveris exadficare id opus, I entreat you not to be unwilling to complete that work, Cic.; Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatum, Pegasus disdaining to bear a mortal rider, Hor.
- gregalis, e. adj. 1. §Belonging to a herd or flock. 2. Fit for the common herd, for the multitude; gregali sagulo amictus, clad in a common soldier's cloak, Liv.: (m. pl. as subst.) companions, associates.
- gregarius, a, um. adj. Of the herd: gregarius miles, a common soldier, Cic., Tac.
- gregatim. adv. 1. In flocks or herds. 2. In crowds.
- gremium, i. n. The bosom, (lit. and metaph.) the lap: Aetolia medio fare Græcie gremio continetur, Aetolia is almost in the heart (or centre) of Greece, Cic.
- gressus, tm. m. A step, a pace: huc dirige gressum, hither direct your course (even by sea), Virg.
- grex, grögis. m. 1. A flock, a herd, a swarm (of any kind of animal): armenta gregesve, herds of cattle, or flocks of sheep, Ov. 2. (Of persons) A crowd, a multitude, a troop, a company; scribe tui gregis hunc,

enrol this man among your friends, Hor.; gregō factō, in a body, Sall.

3. †A bundle (of things). [rare.]

†grunnio, ia. v. a. To grunt.

grunnitus, ūa. m. Grunting.

grus. grāis. m. f. A crane.

Gryñēa, i. A name of Apollo (from Grynia, a town in Aëolis).

gryps, grýphia. m. [γρύψ.] A griffin.

gübernaculum, i. n. [κυβερνάδος.] A rudder, a helm (lit. and metaph. of the government of the state).

gübernātio, onia. f. 1. A steering, a piloting. 2. direction, management.

gübernātor, oris. m. 1. A steersman, a pilot. 2. A director, a governor.

gübernātrix, Icia. f. A directress.

güberno, am. v. a. 1. To steer, to pilot. 2. To direct, to manage, to govern: e terrā ne gubernaverit, do not let him think to steer the ship while remaining on land (i. e. let him not think to interfere in a business, or to get the credit of managing successfully an affair, of which he shares not the danger), Liv.

†gübernum, i. n. A rudder, a helm.

gula, ūa. f. 1. The gullet, the throat. 2. Gluttony: gulae parens (fr. pareo), a mere glutton, Hor.

‡gulōsa, a, um. 1. Dainty (of an eater), luxurious. 2. Gluttonous, voracious.

†gūmia, ūa. m. f. A glutton.

†gammi. indec. Gum.

†gummosa, a, um. adj. Gummy.

gurges, Itis. m. 1. A whirlpool, a gulf. 2. §A sea: qui gorges vitiorum turpitudinumque omnium est, a man who is a perfect flood of all kinds of vice and iniquity, Cic.: gurges ac vorago patrimonii, a man who swallows up and devours (i. e. squanders) his patrimony, Cic.

gurgilio, ūnis. m. The gullet, the windpipe, the throat.

gurgustium, i. n. A small cottage, a hut, a cabin, a hovel.

†gustatōrinum, i. n. An antepast, a first course.

gustatia, ūa. m. 1. The sense of taste. 2. Taste, flavour.

gusto, as. v. a. 1. To taste (lit. and metaph.). 2. To take a slight meal, to eat. 3. To touch lightly on: nullam partem, per etatem, suauē et salve reipublice gustare potuisti, by reason of your age, you had no opportunity of enjoying any share in the republic while it was sound and flourishing, Cic.; si gustarit lucellum, if she gets the least taste of profit, Hor.

gustus, ūa. m. 1. The act of tasting. 2. †Taste, flavour. 3.

†Taste, discrimination. 4. †Some little thing to eat as a relish, a first course.

gutta. ūa. f. 1. A drop. 2. A spot, a natural mark (like the spots on a leopard, etc.). 3. §+A little, a small portion.

†guttatim. adv. In drops, drop by drop.

†guttatus, a, um. adj. Speckled, spotted.

guttur, ūris. n. and †m. 1. The throat, the gullet. 2. Gluttony.

†guttus, i. m. A cruet, a small vessel out of which to pour a liquor in drops.

§Gȳgeus, a, um. adj. Of Gyges king of Lydia, Lydian.

gymnasiarchus, i. m. The master of a gymnasium.

gymnásium, i. n. [γυμνασίον]. A gymnasium, a school (of any kind, esp. a school for gymnastic exercises): gymnasium flagri, a school for the rod, i. e. a person continually flogged, Plaut.

gymnasticus, a, um. adj. [γυμνός.] Gymnastic.

gynæcōsum, i. n. [γυναικεῖον] also gynæcōntis, Idis, f. The woman's apartment in a house.

gypsiatus, a, um. part. fr. gypso. Marked with gypsum or plaster (as a

slave's foot, to show that he was to be sold for a slave, or the hand of an actor who performed female characters).

†gypsum, i. n. 1. Gypsum, plaster. 2. A plaster image.

gyrus, i. m. 1. A circle (esp. that described by the movements of an animal), a circular course, circular motion. 2. A racecourse. 3. (Metaph.) A circuit, a career, a course (of action, of argument, etc.).

H.

Hibēna, se. f. 1. A leather thong (esp. a rein). 2. The lash of a whip. 3. (Metaph.) Anything which restrains or governs: classique immitit habenas, and he sets sail with all speed, Virg.; irarumque omnes effundit habenas, and he gives the rein to his anger, Virg.; se latus ad auras palmes agit, laxis per purum immisus habenis, the palm-tree triumphantly rises into the air, ranging through the pure sky without restraint, Virg.; populi Latialis habenas, the government of the people of Latium, Ov.

habeo, es, ui, Itum. v. a. 1. To have (in every sense), to possess, to hold (of feelings, etc.), to cherish, to entertain: de quibus habeo ipse quod sentiam, non habeo autem quod tibi assentior, on which matters I know what I think myself, but I am not able at all to agree with you, Cic.; hoc habet, he has it, he is wounded (a current expression at gladiatorial shows), Virg. 2. To have in use, to use, to wear. 3. To keep, to detain (esp. in custody). 4. To consider, to esteem, to account: magni habebatur, it was considered of great importance, Cœs.; dat signum ut quem suorum fugientem viderint pro hoste habeant, he commands them to look upon any of their own men whom they saw flying as enemies, Liv.; (more usu. c. dupl. acc., as) compertum ego habeo, I look upon it as established, Sall.; nec habeo quenquam antiquorem, nor do I consider any one as more ancient, Cic.; ægre habuit, he was indignant, Liv.; illud velim sic habens, I desire you to feel sure of (or to believe) this, Cic. 5. To treat: ut equitatu agmen adversarium male haberet, to harass the army of the enemy with his cavalry, Cœs.; eos non pro hostibus habuit, he did not treat them as enemies, Sall. 6. To be in possession of (the knowledge of a fact), to know: habes consilia nostra, you know my plans, Cic. 7. To have as a habit: habebat hoc omnino Cœsar, this was quite a habit of Caesar's, Cic. 8. To make (a thing which requires continued action, as a journey, a march, a speech, a discussion), to hold (an assembly, a levy of troops, etc.): querelæ quæ apud me de illo ipso habebantur, complaints which were being addressed to me (or, which were being uttered in my house) respecting his own conduct, Cic. Habeo me, to be: quæ cum ita se res haberet, and as this was the state of the case, Cic.; bene habet, it is well, Cic.; male se res habet, it is a bad state of affairs, Cic.; Terentia mire belle habuit, Terentia was not so well, Cic. In animo habeo, to intend (to do). Sometimes habeo is used with a participle as a kind of auxiliary verb. Nondum eum satis habes cognitum, you do not as yet know much of him, Cic.; habeo absolutum suave ῥως ad Cœsarem, I have completed (lit. I have by me, in a state of completion) a winning address to Caesar, Cic.

habillis, e. adj. 1. Handy, manageable, suitable, well suited to (usu. of things, sometimes of persons). (c. dat., c. ad and acc., sometimes sine c.). Habilis vigor, active vigour, Virg. 2. Ready, skilful (of persons).

habilitas. f. Handiness, suitableness.

habiliter. adv. In a handy manner, suitably, easily.

habitable, e. adj. Habitable, fit for dwelling in (or under, as a climate, etc.).

habitatio, ōnis. f. A dwelling, a habitation.

habitant, ōris. m. An inhabitant, a dweller.

hābito, as. v. a. and s. 1. (v. a.) To inhabit. 2. (v. a.) To dwell, to live : cum his habitare curis, to spend one's life in these studies, Cic.

hābitūdo, Inia. f. Condition, state.

thābitūrio, Is. v. a. To wish to have, to wish for.

hābitus, a, um, part. of habeo, q. v.; also +as adj. c. compar., etc. In good condition, plump.

hābitus, ūs. m. 1. Condition, plight, state, general appearance, general character. 2. Habit, dress. 3. Disposition, character.

haetēnus. adv. So far, hitherto, to this time, up to this point. Sed haec hactenus, but enough of this, Cic.

§Hadriācus, Hadriaticus, and Hādriānus, a, um. Adriatic, of Hadria, the Adriatic sea, or of the town of Adria in Picenum.

haedinus, a, um. adj. Of a kid.

haedus i. m., dim. thāedillus and thāedūlus, and f. haedūlea, se. A kid; (*p.*) haedi, a small star in the constellation Auriga.

§Haemōnius, a, um. adj.; f. also §Haemonis, Idis. Thessalian : Haemonia urbs, Trachis, Ov.; Haemonius puer, Achilles, Ov.; Haemonii equi, the horses of Achilles, Ov.; per Haemonios arcus, violentique ora Leonis, between Sagittarius and Leo (in the zodiac), [because it was the Thessalian Centaur Chiron who was changed into Sagittarius], Ov.

Haereo, es, si, sum, and +shāerescoo, is, no perf. v. n. 1. To stick, to cleave, to adhere, to stick fast, to remain firmly fixed (in any place, or in an opinion), to stand immovably (c. in. and abl. of the place in which, or c. dat. of that to which) : hæret in salebra, it (a speech) sticks fast in the bad road, i. e. cannot get on, comes to a standstill, Cic.; in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper hærebit, it will be a continued topic of conversation for, and be everlastingly remembered by, all nations, Cic.; Hæsit in iis pœni, he fell into, incurred that revenge, Cic.; facetum dictum emissum hærere debet, a witty expression when shot forth ought to hit the mark (lit. to stick in the target), Cic.; hærere in jure ac prætorum tribunalibus, to be always loitering about the courts of law and the tribunals of the prætors, Cic. 2. To keep close to, to be attached to (a person, as a companion). 3. To hang upon the steps of (as a pursuer, c. dat., or c. in and acc.). 4. To stick fast, to be come to a standstill, to be perplexed, embarrassed, to hesitate at (c. in and abl.) : Hectoris Aeneaque manu victoria Graium hæsit, in consequence of the valour of Hector and Aeneas the victory of the Greeks was retarded, Virg.

haerēsis, is. f. [alpeōsis.] 1. A sect, a chosen doctrine or pursuit.

haesitāntia, se, and haesitatio, onis. f. Hesitation, embarrassment : hæsitanitia linguae; also haesitatio verborum, stammering, Cic.

hæsito, as. v. n. 1. To stick fast, to remain fixed. 2. To hesitate, to be embarrassed, perplexed : linguâ hæsitanter, stammering, Cic.

hælimōctis, i. m. [άλις αἰερός.] A sea eagle, an osprey.

hælitus, ūs. m. 1. Breath. 2. Exhalation, vapour, fumes.

hælo, as. v. n. and +ta. 1. (v. n.) To be fragrant, to smell sweetly. 2. + (v. a.) To exhale, to breathe forth.

thalter, ἕρις. m. [άλτηρ.] A dumbbell used in leaping exercise.

+hāma, ūs. f. A water bucket, a fire bucket.

hāmatus, a, um. adj. 1. Hooked, furnished with a hook. 2. Hook-shaped, curved. 3. + Attractive, winning.

thāmaxo, as. v. a. [θαυάξα.] To yoke to a waggon.

thāmiōta, se. m. [hamus.] An angler.

hāmus, i. and dim. thāmilus. 1. A hook. 2. Anything hooked or crooked : curvos dedit unguibus hamos, he gave hooked claws to his feet (or talons), Ov.

thāphe, ūs. f. [ἀφῆ.] The yellow sand with which wrestlers sprinkled themselves.

hāra, ūs. f. A pigsty.

thāriōlātio, omis. f. A soothsaying, divination.

- härlölor, Aris. v. dep. 1. To practise divination, to be a soothsayer.
 2. To talk nonsense.
- härlölus, i. n.; and f. thärlöla, n. A soothsayer, a diviner.
- harmönia, se. f. [ἀρμονία] Harmony, concord.
- tharpágo, as. v. a. [ἀπάρδω] To steal.
- harpágo, ónia. f. A grappling-hook, a drag, a grapple. 2. +A rapacious person.
- tharpastum, i. n. A ball to play with, a handball.
- sharpæ, es. f. [ἀρψη] A scimetar, a curved sword.
- häruspex, Icias; m. and f. thäruspica, se. A diviner, a soothsayer, one who predicts from an inspection of entrails, a prophet.
- härusplicinus, a. um. adj. Of a soothsayer, of divination; f. as substant. the art of divination.
- härusplicum, i. n. Divination.
- hasta, se. f. 1. A spear: abjectus hasta, he has thrown away his spear, i.e. he has lost his courage; emptio sub hastâ, a purchase made at an auction, because the things first sold by auction were military booty. 2. A hairpin, or pin to part the hair.
- hastatus, a. um. adj. Armed with a spear. (pl. m. as substant.) The hastati, the front line of a Roman army when drawn up in order of battle: mihi decimum ordinem hastatum assignavit, he assigned to me (i.e. made me captain of) the tenth company of the hastati, Liv.
- hastille, i. n. 1. The shaft of a spear. 2. §A spear.
- hand. adv. Not.—handquasquam. Not at all, by no means.
- haurio, Is. si, stum and sum. v. a. 1. To draw (water, etc.; metaph. lessons, principles, hopes, etc. from any source), to take, to derive: spero equidem mediis . . . supplicia hausurum scopolia, I hope that he will pay the penalty in the middle of the rocks, Virg. 2. To drink, to drink up (lit. and metaph. as a sword drinks blood, or a pupil imbibes lessons), to quaff, to drain to the bottom. 3. To inhale, to imbibe: hausit cunctum, he breathed the air, Virg.; suspiratibus haustia, having drawn a sigh, Ov.; cum primæ lucem pecudes hausere, when the first flocks saw the light, Virg.; vocem his auribus hausi, I drank in his words with those ears, Virg. 4. To swallow, to swallow up (lit. and as a bog swallows up), to devour (as fire does), to exhaust: loca luminiæ hausit, he drained the spot of light, or the place where the eye is set, i.e. he plucked out his eyes, Ov. 5. To tear up, to tear open, to pierce (with a weapon).
- thastrum, i. n. A machine for drawing water.
- haustus, ūs. m. 1. A drawing, a right of drawing water. 2. A drinking, a draught: haustus s̄therii, breath, i.e. soul, Virg.; haustus arena, a handful of sand, Ov.
- hebdōmas, ἑδία. f. [ἡβδόμος] The seventh day.
- hēbeo, es, no perf. v. n. To be blunt, torpid, inactive, dim.
- hēbes, ἑτις. adj. 1. blunt, dull. 2. Dim. 3. Blunted (in any sense), obtuse, stupid. 4. Slow, lazy, sluggish. 5. Not acute, superficial (of oratory): exercitus hēbes, an army of raw recruits, Tac.
- hēbesco, is. no perf. v. n. 1. To grow blunt or dim. 2. To grow obtuse, stupid. 3. To be inactive, idle.
- hēbēto, aa. v. a. 1. To make blunt, to render less acute, to render stupid. 2. To make dull or dim, to dim, to dull, to render less visible: vos mihi taurorum flamas hebetasti, you made the flames breathed forth by the bulls harmless to me, Ov.
- Hécätēius, a. um. adj. Sacred to Hecate, magical. Saccis Hecateidos herba, with the juice of nightshade, Ov.
- Hectōreus, a. um. adj. Of Hector, son of Priam king of Troy: gente sub Hectoreā, under the Trojan race, Virg.
- hēdōra, se. f. Ivy.
- hēdēriger, ēra, ērum. adj. Wearing crowns of ivy.
- hēdērēus, a. um. adj. Full of ivy.

Hai! interj. Ah.

thelciarius, i. m. [θέλκω.] A hauler, a tower.

Heliades, um. pl. f. [Ἑλίας.] The sisters of Phaethon: heliadum nemus, a grove of poplars (because they were changed into poplars), Ov.

Hædoe, es. f. The constellation of the Great Bear.

HMicēnina, a, um. adj. Of Helicon, a mountain in Boeotia sacred to the Muses. +*Heliconiades*, and *HMicēnides*, the Muses.

hellēborus, i. m. Hellebore.

Hellespontius, a, um, and *-tiacus*, a, um. On or of the Hellespont, worshipped at the Hellespont.

hēlops, ὄpis. m. [ἱλλοψ.] A sturgeon.

Hēlōtae, arum pl. m. The slaves of the Lacedæmonians.

hēluatio, ὄnis. f. Gluttony.

hēmo, ὄnis. m. A gnat.

hēmōr, ἄρια. e. dep. To be a glutton. 2. To pour forth, to lavish.

hēvelia, es. f. Potherbs.

thelvēolius, a, um, and *thelvēolus*, a, um. adj. Palish yellow.

Helvētius, and *ōtēus*, a, um. adj. Of the Helvetii, the Swiss.

hēmērōdrōmus, i. [ἡμέρα δρόμος.] A man who runs all day, a courier.

hēmicēlōmus, i. m. Half an ass (as a term of contempt).

+*hēmīna*, es. f. A small measure.

hēmīstichium, i. a. [ἡμίστιχιον.] A hemistich, half a verse.

thēmēlētrītēs, i. m. A mild tertian argue.

hēndēcāyllabi, orāma. pl. m. Hendecasyllables, verses of eleven syllables.

Hennēnsa, a, um, and *Hennēnsis*, e. adj. Of Henna, a town in Sicily.

thēpētārius, a, um. adj. [ἲηπά.] Of the liver . . . h. morbus, love, Plaut.

heptēris, Idis. f. [ἕπτα ἐπέστος.] A vessel with seven banks of oars.

hēra, es. f. A mistress (of a house), a mistress.

herba, se. dim. *herbāla*, es. f. Grass, any green stalk, or blade, any green crop, herbage, a herb, a green or herbaceous plant: herbam do, I yield, Plant.

herbeoso, ia. no perf. v. n. To grow into green stalks or blades.

herbādūs, a, um, *gherbifēr*, ἄρα, ἄρα, and *herbōsus*, a, um. adj. Grassy, full of grass, producing grass.

+*gherbigrādūs*, a, um. adj. Making its way through the grass.

Heroēus, a, um. [ἔρκος.] (An epith. of Jupiter as) Protecting the house.

hercīsco, ia. v. a. (only in the phrase h. familiam, in pass. *hercīscenda familiā*). To divide (an inheritance).

hercūtūm, i. a. (v. above). An inheritance: *hercūtūm cīere*, to divide an inheritance, Cic.

Hercāle, contr. *Hercē*. adj. By Hercules, in truth, really.

Hercōleus, a, um. adj. Of, belonging to, sacred to, founded by Hercules or his descendants: *Hercōleūs arbōs umbrossa corōne*, the shady tree which furnishes garlands for Hercules, i. e. the poplar, Ov. : also +*Hercōlāneus*, a, um. *Hercōlāneūs pars*, the tithe (as devoted to Hercules), Plaut.

hērēdītārius, a, um. adj. Relating to an inheritance.

hērēdītās, ἄτια. f. Heirship, inheritance.

hērēdīum, i. n. An hereditary estate.

hērēs, ὄdis. m. f. An heir, an heiress, an inheritor, a successor (even of inanimate things).

hēri, and *thēri*. adv. Yesterday: *hodie atque heri*, the other day, Cat.

hērifūga, es. m. One who runs away from his master.

hērilis, a. adj. Belonging to the master or mistress of a family.

hermēs, and *ma*, se. m. [ἱερμῆς.] A pillar or statue of Mercury.

thērnīa, es. f. Rapture, hernia.

hērōlicus, a, um. adj. [Ἥρως.] 1. Of a hero, heroic. 2. +Epic.

hērōīna, es. f. and *hērōīs*, Idis. (dat. pl. *isinī*) [Ἥρωΐς.] A heroine, a demi-goddess.

hēros, ὄdis. m. [Ἥρως.] A hero, a demi-god.

hērōūs, a, um. adj. 1. Of a hero, heroic. 2. Epic.

- hērus, i. m. 1. The master of a family. 2. A master (of property), an owner.
- hēspērius, a. um. adj.; also f. hēspēris, Idia. Western, Italian.
- hēspērus, i. m. [ēσπερος.] The evening star.
- hesternus, a. um. adj. Of yesterday; done, made etc., yesterday: hester-noque lari, and to the lares to whom sacrifice was offered yesterday, Virg.
- heu! interj. Alas!
- heus! interj. Holla.
- hexāclīnon, i. n. [έξακλινον.] A couch to hold six persons.
- hexāmēter, tri, adj. m. [έξαμετρος.] Hexameter, having six feet.
- hexāphōrum, i. n. [έξ φέρων.] A litter borne by six men.
- hexēris, Idis. f. [έξηρης.] A ship with six banks of oars.
- hiātus, fūs. m. 1. An opening, a cleft (often esp. of the opening of the mouth, or of the earth by an earthquake or other cause). 2. § An open mouth. 3. ♫ A gaping for, desire for. 4. A hiatus, a gap. Quantum celi patet altus hiatus, as wide as the lofty vault of heaven, Lucre.; quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu? what will the maker of the promise produce worthy of such a wide opening of his mouth, i. e. of such pompous language? Hor.
- hibernācūlum, i. n. 1. ♫A winter apartment. 2. (In pl.) Winter quarters, i. e. tents or huts prepared for the winter quarters.
- hiberno, as. v. n. To winter, to pass the winter, to be in winter quarters.
- hibernus, a. um. adj. 1. Of winter, wintry, done in the winter, coming in the winter: annus hibernus, winter, Hor.; hibernæ Alpes, the Alps, cold as winter, Hor.; hiberno lœtiassima pulvere farra, the grain does best when there is dust in winter, i. e. in a dry winter, Virg. 2. §Stormy, bringing storms (as the wind), agitated by storms (as the sea). 3. (n. pl. as substant.) Winter quarters, magazines for the winter: ternaque transierint hiberna, and [till] the third winter has passed, Virg.
- hibiscum, i. n. Marshmallow.
- hibrida, ss. m. f. A mongrel, a hybrid, one born of a Roman father and a foreign mother, or of a free man and a slave.
- hic, haec, h̄e, gen. h̄ijs, etc., pron. dem. 1. This, that which is present. 2. (When opposed to ille or iste in an enumeration) The latter, the last-mentioned; but this is sometimes reversed, so that hic means the former: melior est certa pax quam sperata victoria; haec in tuā, illa in deorum manu est, the certainty of peace is better than a hope of victory; the one (i. e. peace) the one is in your own power, the other depends on the Gods, Liv.; qui h̄aec vituperare volunt, those who find fault with the present age, Cic.; hoc est, this means, that is to say, Cic. In prose hic is sometimes made more emphatic by the addition of et — hicce, hujuscce, etc., —and in the comic poets and Hor. Sat., of cīne: huncine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi, that this day's sun should have risen so unfavourably on me, Hor.; hunc hominem velles si tradere, if you would introduce me, Hor.—f. abh. hāc as adv. On this side, in this quarter, by this road, this way.
- hic. adv. 1. Here. 2. In this instance, in this affair. 3. (In oratory) At present, now, hereupon.
- hiēmālis, e. adj. 1. Of winter, wintry, coming in winter, caused by the winter. 2. Stormy, cold.
- hiēmo, as. v. n. 1. To winter, to pass the winter, to be in winter quarters. 2. To be stormy (of the sea), to be cold.
- hiems, ēmis. f. [probably fr. ȏw.] 1. The winter: hiems summa, the depth of winter, Cic. 2. Stormy weather, a storm. Lētālis hiems, the chill of death, Ov.; pessima mutati amoris hiems, the sad winter of your changed love, Ov. (So, "the winter of our discontent," Shakespeare, Richard III.).
- hiērōnīos, ss. m. [ἱερὸς νικῶν.] A conqueror in the sacred games.
- hiērōphanta, ss. m. [ἱερὸς φαῖνων.] A hierophant, a high priest.
- hillāre, and hillāriter. adv. Merrily, cheerfully, gaily.

hiláris, *e.* and (rare) **hilárus**, *a.* *um.* and dim. **hilárlus**, *a.* *um.* *adj.*
Cheerful, merry, light-hearted, jovial, gay, mirthful.

hiláritas, *atis. f.* and **thiláritudo**, *inis. f.* Cheerfulness, gaiety, good
humour, mirthfulness, hilarity.

hiláro, *as. v. a.* To cheer, to make cheerful, to gladden.

hilæ, *arum. pl. f.* Entrails, sausages.

hilum, only in acc. and *abl.* A speech, a thing of no value : neque pro-
ficit hilum, and he does not get on a bit, Cic. (quoting an ancient poet).

hinc. *adv.* 1. From this place, hence. 2. On this side (as opp. to
illinc, on that side) : hinc . . . hinc, on the one side . . . on the other:
hinc atque hinc, on either or each side, Virg.; hinc et inde, from different
quarters, Suet. 3. †After this, henceforth : septimo hinc anno, seven
years ago, Plin. 4. From this source, from this cause, hence, from this
point : hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, on this Lucilius entirely depends, i. e.
all his writings depend on the practice of this license, Hor.

hinnio, *is. v. n.* To neigh.

hinnitus, *üs. m.* Neighing.

hinnileus, *i. m.* A young roebuck, a fawn.

hio, *as. v. n.* 1. To open, to stand open, to gape, to yawn. 2. (Esp.)
To open the mouth. 3. (Of a speech) To be full of hiatus', to be uncon-
nected. 4. To gape with wonder, curiosity, or desire for a thing :
carmen hiare lyrâ, to pour forth a melody on his lyre, Prop.

hippágðgi, *ðrum. pl. m.* [írrwawawoyol.] Horse transports.

hippocentaurus, *i. m.* A hippocentaur, a centaur.

†hippódromos, *i. m.* [írrwos ðrómos.] A hippodrome, a race-course.

hippódamus, *i. m.* [írrwóðamos.] Breaker of horses.

hippómánes, *n. indecl.* [írrwos malvomai.] 1. A humour which flows from
a mare at certain seasons. 2. †A small black membrane on the forehead
of a new-born foal; used as an ingredient in love potions.

hippotoxotse, *ðrum. pl. m.* [írrwos toξtrns.] Mounted archers.

hippurus, *i. m.* A gold-fish.

þir. *n. indecl.* The palm of the hand.

hirdinus, *a. um. adj.* Of a goat, of goat's skin.

þireðus, *a. um.* Like a goat, strong-smelling.

hircus, *i. m.*, and dim. **þirculus**, *i. m.* 1. A goat. 2. A rank
smell.

þirne, *ss. f.*, and **hirnla**, *ss. f.* A small pitcher.

hirsutus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Shaggy, rough, bristly. 2. §Rude, coarse.

hirtus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Shaggy, rough, hairy. 2. §Coarse, unpolished.

hirðo, *inis. f.* A leech.

þirundinibus, *a. um. adj.* Of a swallow.

hlrundo, *inis. f.* A swallow.

hisco, *is* (no perf. or sup.). *v. a.* 1. To open, to gape, to yawn. 2. To
open the mouth, to speak. 3. §(As *v. a.*) To utter, to speak of.

Hispánus, *a. um.*, and **Hispaniensis**, *e. adj.* Of Spain, Spanish.

hispidus, *a. um.* Rough, shaggy, bristly : hispidos in agros, on the dirty
fields, Hor.

història, *ss. f.* [írrropia.] 1. History : si quid in éa epistolâ fuit historiâ
dignum, if there was anything in that letter worth giving a full account of,
Cic.

historicus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Historical, belonging to history. 2. Well
acquainted with history; (*m. as subst.*) a historian.

histricus, *a. um. adj.* Belonging to actors, to the stage.

histro, *onis. m.* An actor in a play, a performer.

þistrionalis, *e. adj.* Of an actor, like an actor.

þistriðnia, *ss. f.* The art or profession of an actor.

hiulce, *as. v. a.* To cause to gape, to split open.

hiulca. *adv.* In an unconnected manner.

hiuleus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Gaping, cleft, split, opened, open. 2. (Of
style) Unconnected. 3. †Gaping from eagerness, eager.

hōdīcē. adv. 1. To-day. 2. At the present time, in the present age. **hōdiernus, a., um. adj.** Of to-day, done to-day, etc.: ad hodiernūm dīcē, at the present day, Cic.

hōmīcidā. ss. m. [homo caedo.] A slayer of men, a murderer.

hōmo, Inis. m. 1. A human being (applied in this sense to women as well as man, but not joined with a fem. adj., though Cic. has quoniam homo nata fuerat, since she had been born a human being, i. a mortal, Cic.). 2. A man (only in Plaut., used in opp. to mulier, a woman), (sometimes rather contemptuously), a fellow: cum Socrates Alcibiades persuasisset eum nihil hominis esse, when Socrates had convinced Alcibiades that he was of no especial importance as a man, Cic.; paucorum hominum, a man of few friends, particular in his company, Hor.; cum inter homines esset, while he was alive, Cic.; homines equitesque, infantry and cavalry, Cses.—See Vir.

hōmūllus, i. hōmūnsia, omis, hōmūnūlūs, i. dim. of prec. A little fellow, a mannikin.

hōnestamentūm, i. s. An ornament, a grace.

hōnestas, ētis. f. Honourable consideration, honour, credit, respectability: omnes honestates civitatis, all the respectable part of the citizens, Cic. 2. Honourableness of feeling or conduct, honour, integrity, virtue. & Beauty, grace (rare).

hōnestē. adv. 1. Honourably, decently, becomingly, properly, creditably. 2. Fairly. 3. Nobly (in point of birth).

hōnesto, as. v. a. 1. To honour, to do honour to, to dignify. 2. To adorn, to embellish.

hōnestus, a., um. adj. 1. Honourable (i. e. regarded with honour, honoured, distinguished, respected, respectable). 2. Honourable (i.e. virtuous, honest, good, full of integrity; (of a woman) chaste. 3. Neat-looking, fine-looking, handsome: honeste loco natus, born in an honourable rank of life, Cic.

hōnor, and hōnos, ὄris. m. 1. Honour, repute, esteem: suum Bacchus dicemus honorem, we will sing Bacchus his due praise, Virg. 2. Public honour (i. e. official dignity, office; preferment): quem honoris causa nescire, whom I mention to do him honour, to show my respect for him, Cic. 3. § An honorary reward, an honorary offering, an oblation, a sacrifice, a gift. 4. § Ornament, beauty, grace: prefari honorem, to ask one's hearers' pardon for using an expression of ill-omen, etc. (as we say, By your leave, saving your presence); homo præfandus est, I must beg pardon for the expression, Cic.

hōnōrābilis, e. adj. Honourable, which procures honour.

hōnōrāriūs, a., um. adj. Given, or done, or said for the purpose of conferring honour, or showing respect, honorary: honorarius arbiter, an arbitrator chosen by the parties themselves, to show their respect for him.

þhōnōrātē. adv. With honour, in an honourable manner.

hōnōrātus, a., um. part. fr. honoro; also as adj. (c. compar., etc.). Honoured, respected, honourable, respectable.

hōnōrifīcē, superl. centissimē. adv. Honourably, complimentarily.

hōnōrifīcēus, a., um. adj. That does honour, honourable, complimentary.

hōnōre, as. v. a. 1. To invest with honour, to do honour to. 2. To honour, to respect.

þhōnōrus, a., um. adj. Honourable, doing honour to, complimentary.

þhōplōmāchus, i. m. [θηλα, μάχη.] A heavy-armed gladiator.

hōra, ss. f. [ὅρα.] 1. An hour: hora quota est? what o'clock is it? Hor.; in horas, every hour, Hor.; in horam vivere, to live from hour to hour, from day to day, from hand to mouth, Cic. 2. § Time: crastina hora, tomorrow, Virg.; omnibus horis, at all times, Plin. 3. (In pl.) A clock. 4. (In pl.) The Hours, the goddesses who presided over the changes of the seasons.

þhōresum, i. A pickle made of young fishes.

- þorðdeisus**, a., um, and **þorðeárius**, a., um. adj. 1. Of barley. 2. Ripe at the time of the barley harvest.
- hordeum**, i. n. Barley.
- þória**, se. f., and dim. **þóriöla**, se. A fishingamaek.
- hornótinus**, a., um, and **hornus**, a., um. adj. [ἀρπός.] Of this year, produced or grown this year.
- hröfögum**, i. n. [ἕρπε λέγω.] A cloak, a dial.
- þróseópus**, i. m. [ἕρπε σκοτία.] A horoscope, a nativity.
- horrendus**, a., um. part. gerund. of seq.; used also as adj. Dreadful, terrible, fearful, gloomy looking.
- horreo**, es, ni, and **horreso**, is, no sup. v. n. and §v. a. 1. (v. n.) To stand on end, to stand erect, to bristle. 2. To shake, to tremble; esp. to shiver (with cold), to shudder (with fear). 3. To be of a horrid appearance, to look unsightly, to be terrible, horrible. 4. (v. a.) To fear, to dread. 5. To be amazed at.
- horreum**, i. n. A barn, a granary, a storehouse (used also of the hives of bees, the holes of ants, etc.).
- horribilis**, e. adj. 1. Horrible, dreadful, terrible, horrid-looking. 2. Amazing.
- horride**. adv. In a rough, uncouth, uncivilised manner.
- horridulus**, a., um, dim. of seq. Rough, rough-looking, miserable-looking.
- horridus**, a., um. adj. 1. Standing on end, bristling, rough, shaggy, (of bushes, etc.) prickly, unsightly-looking, ill-looking. 2. Rough, unpolished, uncouth. 3. Horrible, dreadful, frightful. 4. §Shivering with cold.
- horrisse**, ðra, ðra, and §**horrisfons**, a., um. adj. Causing shivering, or shuddering, or trembling, terrible, dreadful.
- horrisifice**. adv. In a horrible manner.
- horrisfico**, as. v. a. 1. To make terrible, to roughen. 2. To terrify.
- horrisonus**, a., um. adj. Sounding terribly.
- horro**, ðra, m. 1. §A standing on end, a bristling (of the hair). 2. A shaking, a shivering (from cold, or illness, or fear). 3. A trembling, fear, dread. 4. Religious awe. 5. +§That which frightens.
- horrum**. adv. This way (after verbs of motion towards).
- hortamen**, inia. n., **hortamentum**, i. n., **hortatio**, onia. f., and **hortatus**, ðu. n. 1. An exhortation. 2. Encouragement, incitement.
- hortator**, ðria. m., and f. +**-atrix**, Icia. An exhorter, one who encourages, one who incites or prompts (c. gen. of the act to which).
- horter**, ðria. v. dep. 1. To exhort. 2. To incite, to encourage (c. ad and acc., or c. ut and subj., or c. subj., or c. ne and subj.): te quidem hortamur omnes, currentem, ut spero, we all exhort you, who are, as I hope, willing (lit. running of your own accord ; as we say, to spur a willing horse), Cic.
- hortus**, i. n., and dim. **hortikus**, i. n. 1. A garden. 2. A country-seat. 3. Garden-stuff, vegetables (Hor., Sat.).
- hospos**, Itia. m. f., also f. **hospta**, se. 1. A guest, a visitor, a sojourner. 2. An old family friend. 3. A stranger: hospos hujuscus urbis, a stranger in, ignorant of the customs of, this city, Cic. 4. A host, an entertainer.
- hosptia**. as. n. pl. adj. 1. hospitable. 2. Foreign, unknown.
- hospitális**, e. Relating to a guest, or to the reception of guests, relating to a host, hospitable: caedes hospitalis, the murder of a guest, Liv.; hospitale cubiculum, the guest chamber, Liv.; Jupiter hospitalis, Jupiter the patron of hospitality, Cic.
- hospitálitas**, atia. f. Hospitality.
- hospitáliter**. adv. Hospitably.
- hospitium**, i. n. 1. Hospitality, a hospitable reception. 2. An inn, a guest chamber, any place where wanderers can be received, hospitable shelter (even for cattle, Virg.).
- hostia**, se. f. A victim, an animal sacrificed.

- hostilius**, a, um, and **hostilia**, e. adj. Of or belonging to an enemy, hostile; **hosticum** (as *subst.*), the enemy's territory.
- hostiliter**. adv. In a hostile manner.
- hostio**, is. v. a. To requite.
- hostis**, is. m. f. 1. A foreigner (rare). 2. An enemy.
- huc**. adv. (After a verb of motion to, of addition, etc.) Hither to this place, to this point, to this height, to this degree (sometimes c. gen.): *huc arte-gantiam venerat*, he had arrived at this pitch of arrogance, Tac.; *huc illuc*, hither and thither, to and fro, up and down, in every direction.
- huccine**. (In asking a question) Is it thus far? *huccine tandem omnia reciderunt?* have then all things fallen so low as this? Cic.
- hujusmodi**, and **hujuscomodi**. gen. of *hic modus* (see *modus*). Of this kind, of such a kind, such.
- humane**, and (more rare) **humānitor**. In a kind, courteous manner.
- humānitas**, atis. f. 1. The qualities, feelings, or inclinations of mankind, humanity, human nature: *quod est humanitatis tuae*, which you owe to yourself as a man, Cic. 2. Humanity, humane conduct. 3. Gentleness, kindness, courtesy, good manners, good breeding, obliging dispositions, politeness: *non politioris humanitatis expers*, not destitute of refinement and education, Cic.
- humānitus**. adv. 1. After the manner of mankind: *si quid mihi humānitus accidisset*, if any of the misfortunes to which men are liable had befallen me, i. e. if I had died, Cic. 2. +Kindly, courteously.
- humānus**, a, um. adj. 1. Of or belonging to a man, to mankind, human; what in any way is connected with man, used by him, done by him, done to him, etc. 2. Humane, kind, considerate, obliging, courteous. 3. Polite, refined, of good education, well informed.
- humātio**, onis. f. A burying.
- humecto**, as. v. a. To moisten, to wet, to bedew.
- humectus**, a, um. adj. Wet.
- humeo**, es, and **humesco**, is, no perf. or sup. v. n. To be wet, moist: *hamentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram*, and Aurora had driven the shades of dewy night from heaven, Virg.
- humērus**, i. m. 1. The upper part of the arm, the upper arm. 2. The shoulder (prop. only of men, but used also of animals).
- humide**. adv. By reason of moisture.
- humidus**, a, um, and dim. **shumidūlus**, a, um. adj. 1. Wet, moist, damp, dank. 2. Rainy: *pontes humido paludum imponere*, to throw bridges over the damp ground of the swamps, Tac.; *humida vina*, wine formerly liquid (now frozen), Virg.
- humifero**, ūra, ūrum. adj. Containing moisture.
- humilis**, e. adj. [humus.] 1. On the ground, i. e. low, lowly, situated on low ground. 2. Short, small (in stature). 3. Shallow. 4. Humble, inconsiderable, lowly, of low rank, of poor condition, insignificant. 5. Mean, abject, base.
- humilitas**, atis. f. 1. Lowness, want of height, lowness of situation. 2. Lowliness (of rank, birth, condition, etc.), meanness, insignificance. 3. Meanness, abjectness, baseness (of spirit, etc.).
- humilliter**. adv. 1. Low. 2. Meanly, abjectly.
- humo**, as. v. a. To bury, to inter.
- humor**, ūris. m. Moisture, liquid of any kind (applied with corresponding epithets to rain, tears, wine, milk, etc.).
- hūmus**, i. f. 1. The ground. 2. A land (gen. *humus* as *adv.*, on the ground): *humum ore momordit*, he bit the dust, i. e. died, Virg.
- hyacinthinus**, a, um. adj. Of a hyacinth.
- hyacinthus**, i. m. [ὑάκινθος] The hyacinth (not the flower we know by that name, but some kind of iris).
- Hyādes**, um. pl. f. [Ὕάδες.] A group of stars in the head of Taurus, supposed to bring rainy weather.
- hyena**, ss. f. A hyena.

hyālus, i. m. Glass: hyali color, a bottle-green, Virg.
Hyantēus, and **Hyanteus**, a, um. adj. Boeotian, Theban.
Hybleus, a, um. adj. of Hybla. A mountain in Sicily, celebrated for its bees.

hyd̄ra, se. f. A hydra, a snake.
hydraulas, i. m. [ὑδροφ. αὐλας.] A water organ.
hydrāules, se. m. One who plays the water organ.
hydria, se. f. [ὑδρία.] A jug, an ewer.

hyd̄ropicus, a, um. adj. Dropsical, ill with dropsy.
hydrops, ὄπια. m. Dropsy.
hydrus, i. m. A water serpent.

Hygēa, se. and **Hygēla**, se. f. The Goddess of Health.

Hymen. indecl., and **Hymēnēus**, i. n. 1. The God of Marriage. 2. A nuptial song.

Hymettius, a, um. adj. Of Hymettus, a mountain near Athens, celebrated both for bees and marble: trabes Hymetiæ, marble slabs, Hor.

Hyperbōreus, a, um. adj. [ὑπέρ Βορεας.] Hyperborean, northern.

Hypérion, onis. m. [ὑπερίων.] 1. The Father of the Sun. 2. The Sun.

hypodidascalus, i. m. An under-teacher.

hypomnema, ἄτις. abl. pl., also **atia**. n. A memorandum.

Hyrcānus, a, um. adj. Of the Hyrcani, a tribe in the Caspian Sea.

hystricetus, a, um. adj. [ὑστέρα.] Hysterical.

I.

Iacochus, i. m. 1. Bacchus. 2. Wine.

iambēus, a, um. adj. iambic.

iambus, i. m. An iambic foot, verse, or poem.

Iapētiōnīdes, se. m. A son of Iapetus, Prometheus, or Atlas.

Iapyx, ygis. m. The W. N. W. wind: equus Iapyx, a horse bred near the Iapygian promontory in South Italy, Virg.

Iasōnius, a, um. adj. Of Jason: Iasonia carina, the ship Argo, Prop.; Iasonius remex, a rower in the Argonautic expedition, Prop.

iaspis, Idis. f. Jasper.

Iber, ēri. m. A Spaniard.

Ibērus, a, um. and **Ibērīcus**, a, um. Of the river Ebro, Spanish.

Ibi. adv. 1. These, in that place. 2. Then, on that. 3. In that particular, in that respect.

Ibidem. adv. 1. In the same place, just there. 2. Moreover.

Ibis, is, and **Idis**. f. A bird considered sacred by the Egyptians, an ibis.

Icārius, a, um. adj. Of Icarus, the son of Daedalus: Icarium mare, the southern part of the Ægean sea: Icarii Stella Canis, the Dogstar (as the dog of Icarus was changed into that constellation), Ov.

ideiroo. adv. Therefore, on that account.

ichneumon, ὄνις. m. An ichneumon, a kind of Egyptian rat.

Ico, is (rare except in *pass. perf.*), **ictus sum**, etc. To strike, to wound, to smite: foedus quod iceras, the treaty which you had made (because on making a treaty a victim was slain), Cic.; novâ re consules icti, the consuls disturbed by the strangeness of the affair.

ictērīcus, a, um. adj. Ill of the jaundice.

ictus, ūs. m. A blow, (lit. and metaph.) a stroke, a wound: mei pollicis ictum, the way in which I strike the lyre (with my thumb), Hor.

Idaeus, a, um. adj. Of Ida, the name of a mountain in Crete, where Jupiter was nursed, and of another in Phrygia near Troy. 1. Cretan. 2. Phrygian, Trojan: Alma parens Idaea Deum, Cybele the mother of the

gods, worshipped on Ida in Phrygia, Virg.; Idæus paster, Paris, who kept his sheep on Ida, Cic.

Idæius, a. um. adj. Of Idæum, a city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus; **Idæa**, es (as subst.), Venus.

Idem, eadem, Idem, ejusdem, ei-, eundem, eandem, idem, etc. pva. 1. The same. 2. When followed by qui, the same as, more rarely idem et, or idem ut: si quiseratur idemne sit pertinacia et perseverantia, if the question be whether pertinacity be the same thing as perseverance (or whether pertinacity and perseverance be the same thing). 3. (When referring to a single subject) Also, at the same time: vidimus fuisse quodam qui idem ornate et graviter, idem versute et subtiliter dicerent, we see that there have been some orators who spoke with elegance and dignity, and at the same time (or, also) with cunning and subtlety, Cic.; idem pacis et mediusque belli, you were equally suited at the same time both to peace and war, Hor.

Identidem. adv. Repeatedly, several times, over and over.

Ideo. adv. Therefore, on that account: si tamen tempestate fuerit abrepitus non ideo minus erit gubernator, but if he was carried out of his course by a storm, it does not follow on that account that he is not a pilot, Quint.

Idiotæ, es. m. [*ἰδιώτης*.] An ignorant, inexperienced person, one not versed in the particular art or science in question, one of the laity.

Idomeneus, a. um. adj. Of Idomene, a city in Macedonia, Macedonian.

Idonee. adv. In a suitable, sufficient, adequate, proper manner.

Idoneus, a. um. adj. Fit, suitable, adequate to, able, capable of managing, capable of doing; proper (of persons or things) (c. ad and acc., or c. dat. or sine c., § c. infin., also c. qui): idoneus non est qui impetrat, he is not a proper person to obtain by entreaty, Cic.

Idumæus, a. um. adj. Of Palestine.

Idus, f. The day which divides the month, depending on the number of nones in the month; therefore in March, May, July and October on the fifteenth; in the other months on the thirteenth. There were eight days of Idæa, reckoned backwards, as in the case of the Cadenda: Prid. Id, the day before the Idæa, the 14th or 12th, as the case might be; Tert. Id, the 13th or 11th, etc.; a. d. (i. e. antè diem) viii Idus Januarias, the sixth of January, Cæs.; omnem rededit Idibus pecuniam, he (a usurer) got in all his money on the Idæa (because the interest of borrowed money was paid on the Idæa), Hor.

Igitur. adv. 1. Therefore, on that account, consequently. 2. Then (not in point of time): eamne rationem igitur square? would you then adopt that principle? Cic.

Ignarus, a. um. adj. 1. Ignorant, inexperienced, unacquainted with (often c. gen. of that with which). 2. Unknown.

ignave. adv. In an idle, indifferent manner, lazily.

ignavia, es. f. 1. Inactivity, laziness, indolence, idleness. 2. Cowardice.

Ignavus, a. um. adj. 1. Inactive, lazy, indolent, idle. 2. Spiridous, cowardly. 3. Motionless, not exerting oneself in the usual way; therefore (of a tree) unfruitful, (of a mouth) speechless. 4. Making inactive, rendering torpid (as cold, heat, etc.).

ignesco, is, no perf. or sup. v. n. 1. To catch fire, to take fire, to become on fire, to kindle, to burn. 2. To become inflamed (metaph. of anger, etc.).

igneus, a. um. adj. 1. Of fire, on fire, burning. 2. (Metaph.) Fiery, ardent, glowing, fervid, vehement. 3. Under the disguise of fire, of the colour of fire, red.

igniculus, f. m. A little fire, a spark of fire: igniculus desiderii sui, the violence of our regret at your absence, Cic.

ignifer, ūra, ūrum. adj. Bearing or bringing fire, fiery.

ignigēna, es. m. Born in the fire (an epith. of Bacchus), whose mother Semele was killed by Jupiter coming to her clothed with lightning, etc.

ignipes, *ēdīs. adj. m.* Fiery-footed.

ignipotens, *ērtis. adj.* Mighty in works wrought by fire, (as *subst.*) Vulcan.

ignis, *is. n.* 1. Fire (lit. and metaph.). 2. §(Esp.) The fire of love.

3. Fiery brightness, brilliancy: non pulchrior ignis accedit obscuram Ilion, no more beautiful object of love was the cause of the burning of besieged Troy, Hor.

ignobilis, *e. adj.* 1. Unknown to fame, obscure, destitute of renown. 2. Of low birth, mean, ignoble, base.

ignobilitas, *atīs. f.* 1. Obscurity, want of renown. 2. Lowness of birth.

ignominia, *is. f.* 1. Loss of reputation, ignominy, infamy, disgrace: ignominia senatus, a disgrace inflicted by the Senate, Cic.

ignominiose. *adv.* In a disgraceful, ignominious manner.

ignominiosus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Disgraceful, ignominious. 2. †Branded with ignominy.

ignorabilis, *e. adj.* Unknown.

ignorantia, *is. f.*, and **ignoratio**, *ēnia. f.* Ignorance.

ignoro, *as. v. a.* Not to know, to be ignorant of, unacquainted with: nocturnas et avias itineribus ignoratus Romanos palantes repente aggreditur, [pursuing Metellus] by night marches and out-of-the-way paths, he suddenly attacks the straggling Romans before his proximity to them is known, Sall.; ignoratus evasit, he escaped without being recognised, Tac.

ignosco, *is. nōvi* (*perf. pass.* not used in this sense). *v. a.* To pardon, to forgive, to excuse (c. dat. pers.) (when both the offender and the offence are mentioned, c. acc. *rei*, dat. pers.): ignoscetior, more forgiving, Ter.

ignotus, *a. um. part. pass.* fr. *ignosco*, but used in a distinct sense as *adj.* (c. compar. etc.). 1. Unknown. 2. Strange, foreign. 3. Obscure, of obscure origin. 4. (Rare) Unacquainted with, ignorant.

ilex, *Icia. f.* The holm-oak.

ilia, *iūm. pl. n.* 1. The groin, the flanks. 2. The bowels, the entrails.

Ilīcus, *a. um.*, and **Ilīus**, *a. um. adj.* Of Ilium, Troy, Trojan; (*f.*) **Ilīas**, **Hēliā**. 1. A Trojan woman (esp. Helen). 2. The Iliad.

Ilīdes, *is. m.* The son of Ilia, Romulus, or Remus.

illæct. *adv.* 1. †Go, let us go. 2. †All is over. 3. Immediately, instantly.

illæctum, *i. n.* A grove of holm-oaks.

illæcus, *a. um.*, and **Ilignus**, *a. um. adj.* Of holm-oak, made of holm-oak.

Ilīon, *i. n.*, and **Ilīa**, *i. f.*, and **Ilīum**, *n.* Troy.

illabefactus, *a. um. adj.* Unshaken, unimpaired.

illabor, *ēris*, *lapsus sum. v. dep.* 1. To fall, to glide, to flow into (c. ad. or in and acc.; §c. dat.). 2. To fall upon. 3. To fall, to fall in ruins.

illabōro, *as. v. n.* To work at, to work upon.

illæc. *adv.* 1. That way, on that side. 2. §Thither.

illæcessitus, *a. um. adj.* Unprovoked, unattacked.

illacrymabilis, *e.* 1. Unwept, unlamented. 2. Not to be moved by tears, inexorable.

illacrýmo, *as. v. n.*, and **illacrýmor**, *ēris. v. dep.* 1. To weep over, to weep at, (c. dat.) to weep. 2. To give out moisture, to drip.

illæsua, *a. um. adj.* Unhurt, uninjured.

illæstabilis, *e. adj.* Joyless, cheerless, sad.

illæquo, *as. v. a.* To entangle, to ensnare.

illætas, *a. um. part. pass.* fr. *infers*.

illandatus, *a. um. adj.* Unpraised, not worthy of praise, infamous.

ille, *a. ud. gen. illius. pros.* 1. He. 2. That: Xenophon Socratus ille, Xenophon the celebrated pupil of Socrates, Cic.; non dicam illine hoc signum ablatum esse et illud, I will not say that one or two statues were

carried away from thence, Cic. Ille, when opposed to hic (q. v.) in an enumeration, means the more remote in order, i. e. the former; as [Dacis et Æthiops] hic classe formidatua, ille missilibus melior sagittis, the latter (the Egyptian) formidable with his fleet, the former more skilful with missile arrows, Hor.;—abl. f. as adv. illâ, by that way, in that direction; illo, as adv. thither, to that place: hæc omnia Cæsar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, Cæsar thought that all these things had the same object (intended to the same point), Cæs.; ex illo, from that time, Virg.

illœb̄ra, m. f. 1. An allurement, enticement, attraction, charm. 2. +A decoy, a decoy bird.

illœb̄rōsus, a, um. adj. Alluring, attractive.

illectus, a, um. adj. Unread.

illectus, a, um. part. fr. illiceo, q. v.

†illectus, f. m. Enticement, attraction.

illēp̄ide, adv. Inelegantly, in a manner devoid of wit or neatness.

illēp̄idus, a, um. adj. Devoid of wit, of good humour, unmannerly, uncouth.

tillex, ἔγις. adj. [lex.] Out of the pale of the law.

tillex, Icīa. adj. [illicio.] Enticing, seductive; (m. as subst.) a seducer.

illib̄atus, a, um. Untasted, undiminished, unimpaired.

illib̄arālis, a. adj. Unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, mean, ungenerous, disobliging, sordid.

illib̄arāltas, atīa. f. Illiberality, conduct unworthy of a freeman, meanness, sordid conduct.

illib̄arālitter. adv. In a mean, illiberal, sordid way.

tillic, illīo, illoc or ue. An old comic form of ille, q. v.

illio. adv. There, in that place (sometimes of a person): initium illie fuit, it began with him, Tac.

illīo, Is, lexi, lectum. v. a. To allure, to entice, to attract; (usu. in a bad sense) to seduce, to decoy, to inveigle, to mislead.

illīoltātor, oris. m. [licitor.] A mock bidder, a pretended buyer.

illīoltus, a, um. adj. Unlawful, illegal, forbidden by the laws.

illīo. adv. 1. +There, in that place. 2. Immediately, at once. 3. As an immediate or necessary consequence.

illido, is, si, sum. v. a. To dash (one thing) against another (c. ad or in and acc., or c. dat. of the second object), to strike against, to dash, to drive.

illigo, as. v. a. 1. To bind, to tie, to fasten. 2. To entangle, to fetter, to embarrass. 3. To connect.

illīmī, e. adj. [limus.] Free from mud, clear.

illīo; also (very rarely) **illīm.** **adv.** 1. Thence, from thence, from that place. 2. From that quarter, side, party or person.

illīo, is, lēvi, lītum. v. a. 1. To put on by smearing, to smear on, to lay on, to spread on. 2. To besmear, to bedaub: non fuso illitus, not daubed over with colour, Cic.; quodcumque semel chartis illeverit, whatever he has once smeared upon paper, i. e. written, Hor.

illiquēfactus, a, um. adj. Melted, liquefied.

illīus, a, um. part. pass. fr. illido, q. v.

illītātus, a, um. adj. Illiterate, unlearned, uneducated.

illītus, a, um. part. pass. fr. illino.

tilloc. adv. Thither.

illōtus, a, um. adj. 1. Unwashed, dirty. 2. Not washed off.

illue. adv. 1. Thither, to that place. 2. To that point: *huc illue, huc et illuc, up and down, to and fro, in every direction*, Cic., Hor.

†illūeo, es; more usu. illūesco, is, luxi, no sup. v. n. To begin to shine, to dawn (of the day). 2. +To shine upon (c. acc., as *impers.*): *nbi illuxit*, when day broke, as soon as it was dawn, Liv.; *quum Populo Romano vox et auctoritas Consulis repente in tantis tenebris illuxerit*, when the voice and authority of the Consul suddenly broke upon the Roman people in the midst of such perplexity, Cic.

illūdo, is, si, sum. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To play, to amuse oneself. 2.

(*v. a.*) To make sport of, to jeer, to ridicule (*c. dat.* or *c. acc.*, +c. in and *acc.*) : illusas auro vestes, garments delicately embroidered with gold, Virg.; illasi pedes, the self-deceived feet (of a drunken man, which cannot stand or walk properly, though they think they can), Hor.; corpus illusisse dicebatur, he was said to have seduced her, Tac.

illāmino, *as. v. a.* 1. To give light to, to make light, to illuminate. 2. To make brilliant, to adorn, to embellish, to set off. 3. To make illustrious.

illāmis, *e.* Moonless.

illāsio, onis. f. 1. Ridicule. 2. Irony.

illāstratio, onis. f. Vivid representation.

illūstre, adv. (chiefly in compar. *ius*). Clearly, plainly.

illūstris, e. adj. 1. Lighted up, clear, light, bright. 2. Clear, plain, evident. 3. Illustrious, famous, renowned, celebrated, remarkable.

illūstro, as. v. a. 1. To give light to, make light, illuminate. 2. To make clear, to explain, to make evident. 3. To make conspicuous, notorious, to render illustrious.

illāvies, &i. f. 1. Dirt, filth. 2. ♫ Water left by a flood.

imāginarius, a., um. adj. Imaginary, fancied, existing only in the fancy.

imāginatio, onis. f. A mental image, a fancy, an imagination.

imāginor, āris. v. dep. 1. To fancy, to imagine, to picture to oneself. 2. To dream.

imāgo, Inis. f. 1. An imitator, a copy, an image, a likeness, an effigy of any kind, an impression on a seal, etc., (esp. an image of one's ancestors who have filled offices in the state). 2. § An appearance, a phantom. 3. An image as represented to the mind, a conception, an idea. 4. In rhetoric, a similitude, a comparison. 5. An unreal form, a shadow, a semblance: vocis imago, the reflection of the voice, the echo, Virg.; jocosa Vaticani Montis imago, the playful echo of the Vatican Hill, Hor.

imbēscille, adv. Weakly, feebly, faintly.

imbēcillitas, atis. f. Weakness, feebleness, imbecillity, helplessness (of condition, health, mind, body, &c.).

imbēillus, a., um. adj. 1. Weak, feeble, powerless. 2. ♫ Unsubstantial.

imbellis, e. adj. [bellum.] 1. Unsuitied to war, disinclined warlike, peaceful, timid, effeminate. 2. Weak, powerless.

imber, bris. m. 1. Rain, a storm or shower of rain, a shower (metaph. of arrows etc.). 2. § A raincloud, a cloud. 3. ♫ (In *pl.*) Rainwater. 4. § Any water, the sea, tears, etc.

imberbis, e. adj. Beardless.

imbibō, is, bībi, bībitum. v. a. 1. To drink in, to imbibe (lit. and metaph.). 2. To imbibe an idea, to conceive a plan, to determine.

imbīto, is. v. a. To enter.

imbrax, Icis. m. A gutter tile, a tile.

imbricatus, a., um, and imbrifer, ēra, ērum. adj. Bringing rain, rainy.

imbuo, is, ui, titum. v. a. 1. To wet, to moisten, to soak.

stain, to imbue, (metaph.) to dye. 3. (Metaph.) To imbue (the mind, etc.) with, to train in, to instruct in: tuum imbue opus, inaugurate (be the first to try the effect of) your own work; sanguine bellum imbuīt, she opened the war with bloodshed, caused the first shedding of blood in the war, Virg.; illo eadem cursu prima imbuīt Amphitriten, that ship by her voyage first initiated the sea, unaccustomed to such a burden, Cat.; imbiūs exemplum, you set the example, Prop.

Imitābilis, e. adj. That may be imitated, to be imitated.

imitāmen, Inis. n., and imitāmentum, i. n. An imitation, a resemblance.

imitātio, onis. f. 1. Imitation, the art of imitating. 2. An imitation, a copy.

imitātor, ēris. m., f. imitātrix, Icis. An imitator: imitatrix ales, the imitative bird, Ov.

imitator, *atris. v. dep.*, also **imitate**, as (*part. imitatus in pass. sense*, Cic. and Ov.). To imitate, to copy, to represent, to portray, to counterfeit: *imitanda carmina*, poems (dramatic) to be represented by action, to be performed, Liv.; *stipibus ferrea sudibusque imitantur obustis*, they supply the place of steel weapons with bludgeons, and stakes burnt at the end, Virg.

immacidescō, *is, dui*, no sup. *v. n.* To become wet, to be wet.

immāne. *adv.* 1. Excessively, very greatly. 2. Terribly, fiercely.
immānis, *e. adj.* 1. Monstrous (in size), vast, huge, enormous. 2. Fierce, savage, cruel.

immānitas, *atis. f.* 1. Greatness, excessive magnitude. 2. Cruelty, fierceness, inhumanity.

immansuetus, *a, um. adj.* Untamed, cruel, savage.

immātūritas, *atis. f.* 1. Untimely haste. 2. $\ddot{\text{z}}$ Unripe ness.

immātūrus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Untimely, premature. 2. Unripe; (of a maiden) not yet marriageable. 3. Dying before one's time.

immādicabilis. *adj.* 1. Incurable. 2. Inflicting an incurable wound.

immāmor, *ōris. adj.* no neut. Unmindful, forgetful, forgetting (c. gen.). 2. $\ddot{\text{z}}$ Forgotten.

+immāmōrabilis, *a. adj.* 1. Unworthy to be mentioned. 2. Indescribable.

immāmōratus, *a, um. adj.* Unrelated, uncelebrated, new.

immēnsitas, *atis. f.* Immensity, vastness.

immēnsum. *adv.* Immensely, excessively.

immēnsus, *a, um. adj.* [in metior.] Immeasurable, immense, excessive, very large, boundless, endless; (*n.* as *subst.*) a vast space, boundless space.

immērens, *entis. adj.* Not deserving (injury), innocent.

immerge, *is, si, sum. v. a.* To dip into, to plunge into, to immerse (c. abl. or c. in and acc.): *se assentationibus in Asiniī coactitudinem penitus immersit*, by his flattery he insinuated himself into the closest intimacy with Asinius, Cic.

immērito. *adv.* Undeservedly, unjustly.

immēritus, *a, um. adj.* 1. (In *act. sense*) Who has not deserved (*sup. evil*), innocent. 2. (*Pass.*) Undeserved, unmerited.

immersābilis, *e. adj.* That cannot be drowned.

immētātus, *a, um. adj.* Unmeasured, not measured.

immētro, *as. v. n.* To remove into, to enter (c. in and acc.).

immineo, *is, no perf. or sup. v. n.* To project over, to hang over (c. dat.): imminentē Lunā, while the moon is shining overhead, Hor. 2. To bend towards, to turn towards. 3. To adjoin, to be next to, to border on. 4. To keep close to (in pursuit), to follow closely. 5. To threaten (by proximity, of armies, nations, or places). 6. To impend, to be imminent (of fortune, events, dangers, etc.). 7. (c. in and acc., or c. dat.) To be intent upon, eager to obtain or to grasp, eager for: *Verres avaritia somper hiantē atque imminentē fuit*, Verres was of a covetousness always open-mouthed and greedy, Cic.

imminuo, *is, ui, titum. v. a.* 1. To diminish, to lessen, to contract. 2. To weaken, to impair, to damage.

imminutio, *onis. f.* 1. Diminution, a lessening, impairing: *imminutio corporia*, mutilation of the person, Cic.

immissio, *es, cui, mixtum. v. a.* To mix in, to mingle, to intermingle: *immissio me, and pass. immissor*, to involve oneself in, to be involved in (c. dat.): *cum se immississent colloquiis barbarorum*, when they had mingled in conversation with the barbarians, Liv.

immissābilis, *e. adj.* Unpitied.

+immissericorditer. *adv.* Pitilessly.

immissērcors, *dis. f.* Pitiless.

Immissio, *onis. f.* A letting grow.

immitis, *e. adj.* 1. Not soft, rough, harsh, sour. 2. Harsh (in manner or feeling), cruel, savage, inhuman.

immitto, *is, misi, missum. v. a.* 1. To send in, to send against, to throw in, to throw against, to drive against, to thrust into (*c. im* and *acc.*): *jactam et immissam a te nefariam injuriam semper duxi*, I always thought that a wicked injury had been aimed and discharged at me by you, Cic. 2. To introduce, to instill into, to infuse into (*c. dat.*). 3. To set on, to instigate. 4. To install. 5. To let loose (esp. rains, etc.): *immissis rotis*, with swift wheels, Prop.; *immissa barba*, his beard which had been let grow; *immissi alii in alios rami*, branches which had grown into, become entangled with, one another, Liv.

immo. *adv.*; *n.* the first word in its number of the sentence, scarcely ever later than the second (*immo* signifies "no," but with this peculiarity, that at the same time something stronger is put in the place of the preceding statement which is denied, Zumpt, § 277.). Nay, on the contrary; nay rather; one should rather say;— so that in some cases, esp. after a negative or interrogative sentence, it may be rendered, aye: *vivit? immo etiam in senatum venit?* does he live, do I say? aye, he even comes into the senate, Cic.

immobilia, *a.* Immoveable, motionless, unshaken.

immoderate. *adv.* Without rule, without restraint, extravagantly, without moderation, with extravagant grief, etc.

immoderatio, ónis. f. Want of moderation, extravagance.

immoderatus, a, um. adj. 1. Boundless, immeasurable. 2. Immoderate, unrestrained, excessive, violent.

immódesta. *adv.* Without moderation, extravagantly.

+immódestia, m. f. Want of moderation, violence.

immódestus, a, um. adj. Without moderation, unbridled, extravagant, impudent.

immódice. *adv.* Without moderation.

immódicus, a, um. adj. Without moderation, without bounds, immoderate, excessive, unrestrained, extravagant (sometimes *c. gen.*): *aa, immodicus lætitiae, extravagant in his demonstrations of joy*, Tac.; *immodici fluctus, vast waves*, Ov.; *immodicum rostrum, a preposterously long beak*, Ov.

immóditatus, a, um. adj. Badly modulated, inharmonious.

immólatio, ónis. f. A sacrificing, a sacrifice.

immólator, óris. m. A sacrificer.

immólitus, a, um. adj. Built.

immóle, *as v. a.* (mola, because victims were sprinkled with meal). 1. To sacrifice, to immolate. 2. *§*To slay.

immódero, *es, di, sum. v. a.* To bite into, to corrode.

immórior, óris, mortua sum. v. dep. To die upon or in (*c. dat.*): *immoritur studiis, he works himself to death in his pursuit*.

immóror, áris. v. dep. To linger in; (metaph.) to dwell on.

immortalis, a. adj. Undying, immortal, everlasting.

immortálitas, atis. f. Immortality; (lit. and metaph.) imperishable fame.

immortáliter. adv. Infinitely, excessively.

immótus, a, um. adj. 1. Unmoved, unshaken. 2. Immovable, fixed, unchangeable.

immotigio, is. Ivi, itum. v. n. To roar in, to roar.

immóuges, es, xi. no sup. v. n. To milk in.

immundus, a, um. adj. Unclean, dirty, filthy; (metaph.) foul, unbecoming.

immundia, is, Ivi, itum. v. a. To fertilize.

immunis, a. adj. 1. Free or exempt from any public duty or charge, exempt, free (*c. abl.*, more rarely *c. gen.*, common in poet.), idle (of a drone), Virg. 3. Without making presents (of a lover), Hor.; free from guilt, innocent, Hor.; *immunenque sequoris Arcton*, and the Bear which does not set in the sea, Ov.; *immunis rostroque intacta (tellus)*, (the earth) spontaneously and without being touched by the harrow [produced crops], Ov.

immunitas, atis. f. Exemption (from burdens, charges, etc.), freedom, immunity.

- immunitus**, a, um. *adj.* Unfortified.
immurmuro, as. v. n. To murmur at, in, against or on.
immutabilis, e. *adj.* Unchangeable, immutable.
immutabilitas, atis. *f.* Unchangeableness, immutability.
immutatio, onis. *f.* A changing, an exchanging, a putting one thing or word instead of another.
immutatus, a, um. *adj.* Unchanged, unaltered.
immutesco, is, tui (no sup.). v. n. To become dumb.
immuto, as. v. a. To change, to alter.
Simpacatus, a, um. *adj.* Not tranquillised, not peaceful; fierce, warlike.
impallesco, is, lui (no sup.). v. n. To grow or turn pale at (c. dat.).
impar. gen. **āris**. *adj.* 1. Unequal, unlike, dissimilar: *imparibus carmina facta modis*, poems written in verses of unequal length (i. e. in hexameters and pentameters). 2. Unequal to (i. e. inferior to, not a match for): *impar bello*, incapable of conducting war, Tac.: *impar dolori*, unable to support grief, Tac.; *certamen impar*, an unequal strife, Ov. (usu. c. dat., once c. abl.); *nec facies impar nobilitati fuit*, nor was her beauty inferior to her high birth, Ov.; *ludere par impar*, to play at odd and even, Hor.; *si toga dissidet impar*, if his gown is put on awry, Hor.
impāratus, a, um. *adj.* Not ready, unprepared; unprovided.
impāriter. *adv.* Unevenly, unequally.
impastus, a, um. *adj.* Unfed, hungry.
impātibilis, e. *adj.* Intolerable, unendurable.
impātions, entis. *adj.* That cannot bear, that will not endure, impatient of (c. gen.): *impatiens ira*, unused to govern his wrath, Ov.; *impatiens restitit una viri*, one was disinclined to a husband, Ov.
impātienter. *adv.* Impatiently.
impātientia, **ās**. *f.* Impatience, inability to endure.
impāvide. *adv.* Fearlessly, undauntedly.
impāvidus, a, um. *adj.* Fearless, intrepid, undaunted.
impēdimentum, i. n. 1. A hindrance, an impediment, an obstacle. 2. (In pl.) Baggage, luggage.
impēdio, Is, Ivi, itum. v. a. [in pea.] 1. To fetter, to entangle, to hamper: *impeditus (cervus) cornibus*, [the stag] caught by his horns, Phædr. 2. § To encircle, to embrace, to crown: *frenis impediuntur equi*, the horses are harnessed with bridles, Ov. 3. To embarrass, to perplex. 4. To hinder, impede, obstruct (the agent or the deed), (sometimes c. acc. pers., ab and abl., or abl. sine prep. rei; often c. ne, quin, or quominus and subj., more rarely c. infin.): *ipsa disceptatio nobis impedita est*, the disputation itself was made intricate (was embarrassing) to us, Liv.
impēditio, onis. *f.* Hindrance, embarrassment.
impēditus, a. um. *part. pass.* fr. *impedio*; but used also as *adj.* (c. compar., etc.). 1. Encumbered with baggage. 2. Embarrassed. 3. Engaged, occupied, busy. 4. (Of ground, etc.) Difficult of passage, intricate, troublesome to find one's way through: *impeditis reipublicæ temporibus*, at a very perplexing crisis of the state, Cic.; *cum victoribus nihil impeditum arbitrarentur*, as they thought there was no further difficulty in the way of the conquerors, Cæs.
impello, is, pūli, pulsum. v. a. 1. To push, to strike. 2. To drive on or forward, to urge on, to impel: *utque impulit arma*, and as he brandished his arms; *nervoque sagittam impulit*, and he discharged the arrow from the string, Ov. 3. To instigate, to incite, to stimulate, to persuade (c. in or ad and acc. of the object, or c. ut and subj.; §c. infin.): *animum labantem impulit*, he has gained influence over my wavering mind, Virg. 4. To repel, defeat, put to flight: *impulit mentem*, he gave an additional push to him in his fall, Tac.
impendo, es, no perf. or sup. (Lucr. has *impensus*. *pass. part.*). v. n. 1. To hang over, to overhang (c. dat.). 2. To impend, be imminent, to threaten (c. dat., or c. in and acc.).
impendiōsus, a, um. *adj.* Extravagant.

impendium, i. n. 1. Money laid out, outlay, cost, expense. 2. Interest for money lent. 3. ([#]Esp. in abl.) Loss.

impendo, is, di, sum, v. a. (lit. to weigh out). To lay out, to expend (lit. money, (metaph.) to devote, employ, apply (time, labour, etc.), (c. dat., or c. in and acc. of the object).—See Impensus.

impēnētrābilis, e. adj. 1. Impenetrable. 2. [#]Unconquerable.

impensa, m. f. Expense, cost, outlay.

impense, adv. 1. At great expense. 2. Excessively, earnestly, eagerly.

impensus, a, um. part. pass. fr. impendo [once used by Lucr. as part. fr. impendo, q. v.]; but used also as adj. (c. compar. etc.). 1. High, dear (of price). 2. Earnest, eager, zealous, vehement: impenso, at a high price, Hor.

imperātor, ōris. m. [indūpērātor, Lucr. Juv.]. 1. A commander-in-chief, a general (esp. a title conferred on a victorious general by his soldiers after a battle). 2. A governor, a ruler (used by Sall. of the consuls). 3. An emperor.

imperātorius, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to a general.

imperātrix, icis. f. She who commands, a mistress.

imperātum, i. n. A command, an order.

imperceptus, a, um. adj. Unperceived, unknown.

impercussus, a, um. adj. Not struck: impercussi pedes, feet making no noise as they touch the floor, noiseless steps, Ov.

imperditus, a, um. adj. Not destroyed, not slain.

imperfectus, a, um. adj. Imperfect, unfinished, incomplete: cibus imperfectus, undigested food, Juv.

imperforatus, a, um. adj. Unpierced, unstabbed.

imperiōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Possessed of command, imperial, powerful, mighty, authoritative: sibi qui imperiosus, the man who has command over himself, Hor.; virga imperiosa, the rod of authority, i. e. the fasces of the consul, Ov. 2. Imperious, domineering, tyrannical: vix durare carinæ possunt imperiosius aquor, the ship can scarcely withstand the sea that threatens to become its master, Hor.

imperite, adv. Unskilfully, awkwardly, ignorantly.

imperitia, f. Inexperience, ignorance, unskillfulness.

imperito, as, c. a. To command, to order, to rule.

imperitus, a, um. adj. Inexperienced, unskilful, awkward, ignorant (often c. gen.): nostræ consuetudinis imperiti, unacquainted with our ways, Cæs.

imperium, i. n. 1. Military command (consuls and governors of provinces could not act as the commanders of armies till a lex curiata had invested them with the imperium:—See Smith's Dict. Ant. p. 508.). 2. Command, power, or right of commanding, rule, authority, power. 3. Supreme power, sovereignty, imperial power, empire. 4. A command, an order given. 5. An empire, realm: erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia, the province was full of lictors and generals, Cæs.

imperjuratus, a, um. adj. That is never sworn falsely by.

impermisus, a, um. adj. Forbidden, unlawful.

impero, as, c. a. 1. To command, to order, to enjoin. 2. To command, to govern, to rule, to control (c. dat.). 3. To impose (a tax or contribution of any kind), to levy (c. acc. of the thing required, dat. of those who were to furnish it): imperat arvis, he compels his fields to be productive, Virg.

imperterritus, a, um. adj. Undismayed, unterrified, undaunted.

impertio, ls, lvi, Itum. v. a. 1. To share with, to give a share to, to impart to, to communicate to: Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, Terentia greets you heartily, Cic.: quæso . . . ut talem te nobis et populo Romano hoc tempore impertas, I entreat you . . . to show yourself (or to be) such to us and to the Roman people on the present occasion, Cic.; pro his impertitis, in return for these benefita, Liv. 2. [#]To present with (c. acc. pers., dat. rei).

imperturbatus, a, um. adj. Undisturbed, unruffled.

impervius, a, um. *adj.* Impassable, impervious.

impetis, gen., abl. *impeta*. m. (no other cases). Violence, impetuosity. *impēto*, is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. To attack.

impetrabilis, e. *adj.* 1. Obtainable by entreaty, attainable. 2. + Successful in entreaty.

impetratio, omis. f. An obtaining of a request.

impētro, as. v. a. To obtain or to accomplish by entreaty : a *Sequani impetrat ut . . . he prevails on the Sequani to . . . Cæa.*

impētrio, Is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. To obtain by favourable chance.

impētus, ūs. m. 1. An attack, an onset, an assault. 2. Impetuosity, violence, violent rapid motion, vehemence. 3. Impulse : *animalia quæ habent suos impetus, animals which have their own instincts*, Cic.

impexus, a, um. *adj.* Uncombed.

impia. *adv.* Impiously, undutifully, treasonably.

impīetas, atis. f. 1. Impiety. 2. disloyalty, treason, want of duty.

impiger, gra. grum. *adj.* Action, strenuous, prompt, energetic.

impligre. *adv.* Actively, strenuously, energetically.

impligritas, atis. f. Energy, activity, promptness.

impingo, is, pēgi, pactum. v. a. 1. To push, to drive, to strike (one thing) against (another), (c. dat. or c. in and acc.). 2. To give.

+impio, as. u. a. To render wicked : si me impavi, if I have offended, Plaut.

impious, a, um. *adj.* 1. Impious. 2. Undutiful, wanting in duty or affection, disloyal, traitorous, treasonable : *nullos impios Deos invocavi, I have invoked no Deities in unholy imprecations*, Tac.

implacabilis, e. *adj.* Implacable, unappeasable.

implacabilliter. *adv.* Implacably.

implacata, a, um. *adj.* Unappeased, implacable, insatiable.

implacidus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Unquiet, restless, fierce. 2. Disturbed by noise.

implecto, is, xi, xum. v. a. 1. To entwine, to interweave.

impleo, es, ēvi, étum. v. a. 1. To fill, to fill up (usu. é. abl. of the more remote object; when used metaph. often c. gen.): adolescentem sene temeritatis implet, she fills the young man with her own rash spirit, Liv. 2. To satisfy, to sate, to satiate. 3. To fill up, i. e. to complete, to finish: & To perform (a promise, an undertaking, a duty), to discharge, to execrate, to carry out.

implexus, a, um. *part. pass.* fr. *imlecto*, q. v.: *vidua implexa luctu continuo, the widow abandoning herself to incessant grief*, Tac.

implicatio, onis. f. 1. An entwining, interweaving, intermixing. 2. Entanglement, embarrassment.

implicatus, a, um. and **implicitus**, a, um. *part. pass.* fr. *implico*; the form in -atus used as *adj.* Intricate, confused (of style, language, etc.). The form in -itus. 1. Entangled, involved, mixed up with, or in. 2. Inwoven, intertwined : *colla manusque tenebat implicitus, he held her neck and hands in close embrace*, Ov.; *implicitumque sinu . . . abstulit*, and he carried her off clasped to his bosom, Ov.; *morbo, and in morbum implicitus, seized with an illness*, both in Liv.

implicite. *adv.* In an intricate, confused manner.

implico, as, avi, and ui, itum. v. a. 1. To enfold, entwine. 2. To envelop, to encircle, to embrace. 3. §To crown. 4. To entangle, to involve, to implicate, to mix up with.

5. To connect with (esp. in intrans.). 6. To engage, to occupy. 7. To embarrass, to perplex.

8. To make intricate, perplexing, embarrassing : *implicatus comam leva, and seized his hair with his left hand*, Virg.; *dextræ se parvus Iulus implicitus, the little Iulus seized (or attached himself to) my right hand*, Virg.; *implicitus materno brachia collo, he threw his arms round his mother's neck*, Ov.; *nunc huc inde huc incertos implicitus orbes, he moves in hesitating circles in every direction (uncertain which way to flee)*, Virg.; *implicare inter se acies, they formed their lines of battle*, Virg.

imploratio, ōnis. f. An imploring (of assistance).

implōro, as. v. a. To invoke with lamentation, to entreat; to implore, to beseech (the person or a favour, esp. assistance): *mater filii nomen implorans*, the mother repeating her son's name with tears, Cic.

implūmis. e. adj. Unfledged.

impluo, ia, ui, no sup. v. a. 1. To rain upon (c. acc.). 2. *‡(As impensa)* It rains on (c. in and acc., or c. dat.).

impluvium, i. n. A receptacle in the centre of a house to catch the rain water.

impolite. adv. In an unpolished, inelegant style.

impolitus, a, um. adj. Unpolished, unrefined, inelegant.

impollitus, a, um. adj. Unpolluted, undefiled.

impone, ia, pōui, pōitum. v. a. 1. To place on, to put on (c. dat. or c. in and acc.). 2. To place in, to put in. 3. To embark (troops on board a ship). 4. To impose (as a burden, or duty, or tax) upon. 5. To assign, to give, to affix (a name, etc.). 6. To put (an end to hope, a finishing stroke to a work, etc.), to set (bounds to anything). 7. To set over (as a commander, a superintendent, etc.). 8. To impose upon, to deceive (c. dat.) [very rare].

importo, as. v. a. 1. To bring in, to convey in, to import, to introduce. 2. To bring upon (a calamity on anyone) (c. dat.).

importuna. adv. Unseasonably, unbecomingly, rudely.

importunitas, atis. f. Unsuitableness (in point of time or manner), unmannerliness, incivility, rudeness, insolence.

importunus, a, um. adj. 1. Unfit, unsuitable. 2. Vexations. 3. Uncivil, unmannerly, rude, morose, harsh, cruel, severe, surly. 4. §Ne. affording a safe harbour.

importuos, a, um. adj. Without a harbour.

impotens, ōtis. adj. Not master of, having no power of.

impositus, a, um, and syn. impēstus. part. pass. fr. impono, q. v.

impotens, entis. adj. 1. Powerless, feeble, impotent. 2. (c. gen.) Unable to control, to restrain, to govern. 3. (sine c.) Violent tempered, unmanageable, extravagant in conduct, furious.

impotenter. adv. 1. Weakly: *impotentiū jam regi*, they [the elephants] began to be difficult to manage with sufficient power, i. e. they began to be unmanageable, Liv. 2. Violently, furiously.

impotentia, ōnis. f. 1. Weakness, want of power. 2. Violence, fury, want of control, of moderation, insolence.

impræsentiarum. adv. At present.

impransus, a, um. adj. Not having breakfasted, fasting.

impræcor, ēris. v. dep. To imprecate, to invoke as a curse.

impressio, onis. f. 1. A pressing, an impression. 2. An assault, an attack. 3. A division of time, (in speaking) an emphasis, an emphatic pause.

imprimis. adv. In the first place, especially.

impresso, ia, pressi, pressum, v. a. 1. To press upon or into, to impress, to stamp (an impression, etc.) upon (lit. and metaph.). 2. To impress, to stamp (the material which receives the impression), to engrave, to embroider (esp. in *part. pass.*): *impressa ubera*, teats pressed by sucking, Prop.; *staminaque impresso fatalia pollice nentes*, and spinning the fatal threads while pressing their thumbs on them, Ov.

improbatio, ōnis. f. Disapprobation, blame.

improbē. adv. Improperly, wickedly, scandalously.

improbitas, ētis. f. Badness, wickedness, dishonesty, depravity.

imprēbo, aa. v. a. 1. To disapprove, condemn, blame. 2. To reject, to annul.

improbua, a, um. adj. 1. Bad, wicked, impious, unjust, dishonest, reprobate, shameless (used of other things besides men and their conduct), violent, stormy (of the sea), mischievous, deadly (of a snake). 2. Very great, excessive: *mons improbus*, a vast mountain, Virg.

- imprócerus**, a, um. *adj.* Not tall, undersized.
impromptus, a, um. *adj.* Not ready, not quick.
simpropératus, a, um. *adj.* Not hastened, leisurely.
improsper, ēra, ērum. *adj.* Unprosperous, unsuccessful.
improspēre. *adv.* Unsuccessfully.
imprōvide. *adv.* Improvidently, imprudently.
imprōvidus, a, um. *adj.* Improvident, imprudent, rash.
imprōviso. *adv.* Unexpectedly, in an unforeseen manner or time.
imprōvisus, a, um. *adj.* Unforeseen, unexpected : *ex improviso* (as *ad.*), unexpectedly.
imprōdens, entis. *adj.* 1. Not foreseeing, not knowing beforehand. 2. Not being aware of, ignorant. 3. Imprudent, rash, inconsiderate : nunquam imprudentibus inber obsuit, the rain never comes upon them so as to injure them without their having full warning to expect it, Virg.; imprudens M. Servilium præteriisse videris, you appear unintentionally (or without being aware of it) to have passed by M. Servilius, Cic.
imprōdenter. *adv.* 1. Inadvertently, unintentionally, ignorantly. 2. Imprudently, rashly.
imprōdentialia, *sc. f.* 1. Inadvertence, ignorance. 2. Want of foresight, imprudence, rashness.
impūbes, is, and ēris. *adj.*; only of men and what belongs to them. 1. Not having arrived at puberty, not grown up, youthful : impubes male, beardless cheeks, Virg. 2. Unmarried.
impūdens, entis. *adj.* Impudent, shameless.
impūdenter. *adv.* Impudently, shamelessly.
impūdentia, *sc. f.* Impudence, shamelessness.
impūdicitia, *sc. f.* Want of chastity, unchastity.
impūdicos, a, um. *adj.* Immodest, unchaste.
impugnātio, ēnis. *f.* An attack, an assault.
impugno, as. *v. a.* To attack, to assault, to assail (lit. and metaph.).
impulsio, ēnis. *f.*, and **impulsus**, *dis. m.* 1. A striking against, a pressing against or on, an impulse, a shock. 2. Incitement, instigation, influence.
impulsor, oris. *m.* An impeller, an instigator.
impulsus, a, um. *part. pass.* from impello.
impūne. *adv.* With impunity, unpunished.
impūnitias, atis. *f.* Impunity.
impūnitate. *adv.* With impunity, unpunished.
impūnitus, a, um. *adv.* Unpunished, unchastised, unrestrained.
impūritas, atis. *f.*, and **impūritia**, *sc.* Uncleanness, impurity.
impūratus, a, um. *adj.* Defiled, polluted, vile.
impūre. *adv.* In an impure, profligate manner.
impūrus, a, um. 1. Unclean, impure, filthy, foul. 2. Profligate, abandoned, infamous.
impūritatis, a, um. *adj.* Unpruned.
impūto, as. *v. a.* 1. To reckon, to bring out an account. 2. To impute, to attribute, to ascribe.
imus, a, um, dim. **imūlus**. *superl.* from inferus, q. v. Lowest.—**in** *prep.* (*c. abl.* and *acc.*, *c. abl.*). 1. In, within, inside of. 2. In (of time), during, in the course of. 3. In, among. 4. On (*c. acc.*). 5. Into (after verbs of motion). 6. To, towards (lit. and metaph.). 7. (Of time) Till : in p̄sēnsa, for the present ; in futurum, in posterum, for the future, Cic. ; in tempus, for a time, Tac. 8. Against (lit. and metaph.). 9. On (a subject) : in utramque partem disputat, he argues on both sides, Cic. ; Græcus in eam sententiam versus, the Greek line to that purport, Cic. ; quæ in rem sunt, those things which are useful, Liv. ; in duas res id usui fore, that that would be useful for two objects, Liv. ; servilem in modum, after or in the manner of slaves, Cic. ; trecenti nummi in capita, three hundred sesterces a head, Liv.
inaccessus, a, um. *adj.* Unapproached, inaccessible.

Inaesco, *is*, no *perf.* *v. n.* To become sour: *hac tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensua*, let these things be sour to you (*i. e.* let them embitter you) in all your senses, Ov.

Inachius, *a*, *um*. 1. Of Inachus, the first king of Argos. 2. Argive, Grecian.—**Inachides**, *as*, a son of Inachus (*i. e.* Perseus, or Epaphus).

Inachis, *idis*, *f.* Daughter of Inachus (*i. e.* Io.): *Inachia bos*, Isis (identified by the poet with Io), Ov.

Inadustus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Unburnt, unsinged.

Inadiffo, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To build in or on. 2. To build up, to close by building or walling up.

Inequalibilis, *e.* *adj.* Unequal.

Inequalis, *e.* *adj.* 1. Unequal, uneven, dissimilar, of different sizes. 2 Changeable, capricious: *inæquales procellæ*, storms that roughen the sea.

Inequalitas, *atis*, *f.* Inequality, unevenness, dissimilarity.

Inequaliter. *adv.* Unequally, in an unequal manner.

Inquo, *as*. *v. a.* To make even or level.

Instimabilis, *e.* *adj.* 1. That cannot be counted, incalculable, invaluable. 2. That cannot be reckoned or depended upon. 3. Valueless, worthless..

Insteto, *as*. *v. n.* To boil up in, to rage in.

Inaffectatus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Unaffected, natural.

Inalbo, *as*. *v. a.* To whiten, to make white.

Inamabilis, *e.* *adj.* Not lovely, unlovely, unpleasant, odious, hateful.

Inameresco, *is*, *rui* (no sup.). *v. n.* To become bitter, to taste bitter.

Inambitiōsus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Unambitious, simple, modest.

Inambilitatio, *ōnis*, *f.* 1. Walking, walking about. 2. §A walk.

Inambilo, *as*. *v. n.* To walk about, to walk.

Inammonus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Unpleasant, gloomy.

Inanimatus, *a*, *um*, and **Inanimus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Destitute of life, inanimate, lifeless.

†**Inanio**, *is*. *v. a.* To make empty, to empty.

Inanis, *e.* *adj.* 1. Empty, void (c. gen. or abl.). 2. §Unoccupied (of time). 3. Drained, exhausted, poor. 4. Unsubstantial, unreal (of a spectre, a shade, the shades below, etc.), lifeless. 5. Useless, worthless, vain, unprofitable, causeless, groundless. 6. Vain, silly: *si pulaat inanis*, if he knocks at the door empty-handed, Prop.; *absint inani funere næniæ*, let there be no dirges at a funeral where there is no corpse, Hor.; *equus inanis*, a horse without a rider, Cic.; *inania famæ*, idle reports, Tac.; *n. as sub.*, an empty space, a vacuum, the empty air.

Inanitas, *atis*, *f.* 1. Emptiness. 2. Empty space. 3. Uselessness, silliness, vanity.

Inaniter. *adv.* Vainly, uselessly, idly.

Inaratus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Unploughed, untilled, without being cultivated.

Inardesco, *is*, *arsi sum*. *v. n.* To kindle, to take fire, to burn, to glow.

Inassuetus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Unaccustomed, unused.

Inattenuatus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Undiminished.

Inaudax, *acia*. *adj.* Not bold, timorous.

Inaudio, *is*, *Ivi*, *Itum*. *v. a.* To hear, (*esp.* secretly) to overhear.

Inauditus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Unheard of, strange. 2. Unheard (in one's defence, etc.).

Inangistro, *as*. *v. n. and a.* 1. To consult omens from birds, to practise augury, to divine. 2. To inaugurate, to instal, to consecrate (a priest): *id quia inauguru Romulus fecerat*, because Romulus had done that under the sanction of an augury, Liv.

†**Inaures**, *iam*. *pl. f.* Earrings.

Inauro, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To gild, to cover with gold, to inlay or embroider with gold. 2. To enrich.

Inauspicatus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Done or passed (as a law) without consulting the auspices. 2. §Inauspicious; *ab. n.* as *adv.*, without consulting the auspices.

Inausus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* What one has not dared to do, unattempted.

- sincedūus, a, um. adj.* That has not been cut down, that has not been thinned (as a wood).
- incālesco, is, ui, no sup. v. n.* 1. To grow warm, to warm, to kindle; (lit. and metaph.) to glow with love, or hate, or inspiration, etc.
- incalfacio, la, fēci, factum. v. a.* To warm.
- incallide, adv.* Unskilfully, in a stupid manner.
- incallidus, a, um. adj.* Devoid of craft, cunning, or shrewdness, stupid, dull, unskilful.
- ncandesco, is, duī, no sup. v. n.* To become warm, to be hot, to become violent (of a disease).
- incānesco, is, nui, no sup. v. n.* To become white (with grey hair, or foam, or flowers).
- incanto, as. v. a.* To consecrate with charms or spells.
- incānus, a, um. adj.* Grey, hoary.
- ncassum. adv.* 1. In vain, uselessly. 2. Without any fixed aim, at random.
- incastigātus, a, um. adj.* Unreproved, uncorrected.
- incaute, adv.* Incautiously, inconsiderately, carelessly.
- incautus, a, um. adj.* 1. Incautious, inconsiderate, careless, rash. 2 (More rare) Not guarded against, unforeseen, unexpected: [iter] intatatum eoque hostibus incautum, a path not used, and on that account not guarded by the enemy, Tac.
- noōdo, is, cessi, cessum. v. n.* 1. To go, to march, to proceed onwards (sometimes esp. in a dignified manner), to advance. 2. To come to, or on, i. e. to happen to, to befall (c. dat.). 3. (Almost as v. a.) To occupy the mind of, to seize (as a feeling, etc.), (c. acc.). 4. To arise (as an event, an idea, a report, etc.), (sine c.).
- †inoēlēbrātus, a, um. adj.* Not celebrated, not related.
- †inoendiarius, a, um. adj.* Causing a conflagration; (*m. as substantia*) an incendiary).
- incendium, i. a.* 1. A fire, a conflagration. 2. (Metaph.) Violent flame (of love or anger), destructive flame (of any kind of calamity, unpopularity, loss of property, judicial conviction, etc.): se popularē incendium priore consulatu semiustum effugisse, (saying) that in his former consulship he had not escaped the fire of popular condemnation without being scorched by it, Liv. 3. §A firebrand. 4. §+Great heat.
- incendo, is, di, sum. v. a.* 1. To set fire to, to set on fire, to kindle, to burn. 2. To make bright, to cause to shine, to illuminate. 3. To fire, i. e. to inflame, excite, rouse, stimulate (often c. ad and acc.). 4. (Esp. in *pass.*) To incense against, to make angry with (c. in and acc. of that with which). 5. +To ruin.
- incensio, onis. f.* A burning.
- incensus, a, um. part. fr. incendo.* 1. Stimulated, inflamed. 2. Incensed, angry.
- incensus, a, um. adj. [censeo.]* Not registered, not named in the censor's list.
- inceptio, onis. f.* A beginning, a commencing.
- †incepto, as. v. a.* To begin.
- †inceptor, oris. m.* A beginner, one who begins.
- inceptum, i. a.* 1. A beginning, a commencement. 2. An undertaking.
- incēro, as. v. a. [cera.]* Genua incerare Deorum, to attach little waxen tablets on which vows are inscribed to the knees of the Gods, (therefore) to offer vows to the Gods, Juv.
- †incepte and incerto. adv.* Without any certainty.
- †incerto, as. v. a.* To make doubtful, to cause to waver.
- incertus, a, um. adj.* 1. (Of things) Uncertain, doubtful, not to be depended on, or foreseen with certainty, not certainly known. 2. (Of persons) Feeling uncertain, not knowing for certain, undecided, unresolved, hesitating (sometimes c. gen.): incertus sententiae, uncertain as to

his own opinion, Liv.; *z.* as *subst.*, uncertainty: *incerta belli*, the uncertain events of war, Liv.

incesto, *is*, *ivi*, and *-cessi*, no *imp.* *v. a.* To attack, to assail (lit. in war etc., and metaph. with words, reproach, accusation, etc.).

incestus, *tha. m.* 1. A going, walking, gait. 2. *An incursion.* 3. *An entrance, an approach.*

incesteo, *adv.* 1. Without proper ceremonies, improperly. 2. Unchastely.

incesto, as. v. a. To pollute, to defile.

incestuus, a. um. adj. 1. Unclean, impure, polluted, sinful, criminal. 2. Unchaste; (*z.* as *subst.*) unchastity.

incestuus, tha. m. Unchastity.

inchoatus, a, um. part. fr. seq., but used esp. Only begun, i. e. not finished, not complete, incomplete, imperfect.

inchoo, as. v. a. To begin, to commence: *tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat anna*, then he begins to erect an altar, while it is yet night, to the king of Hell, Virg.

incide, ia, cidi. [cado.] v. n. (in all senses c. in and acc. or c. dat.). 1. To fall into or upon: *incidis undis*, you [O Sun] set in the sea, Ov. 2.

(Metaph.) To fall into (a snare, a calamity, etc.), to fall in with, to meet: *quorum setas eorum tempora incidit*, whose age fell upon, i. e. coincided with that of those men, Cic.; *ne ipse incidat in Diodorum*, that he may not fall in with, i. e. agree with Diodorus, Cic.; *quodcumque in mentem incideset*, whatever occurred to his mind, Cic. 3. To fall upon (as fear falls on a man, or as one falls upon, i. e. adopts a course of action): *casu in eorum mentione incidi*, I fall upon mentioning them by chance, Cic. 4. To fall upon, i. e. to attack. 5. To fall out, i. e. to happen, to occur.

incido, ia, cidi, cianm. v. a. [cædo.] 1. To cut, to cut in or into, to cut open, to clip, to prune. 2. To engrave, to carve. 3. To cut off, to break off, to interrupt, to put an end to.

incelle, int. a. (rare). A ditch.

incilico, as. v. a. To blame, to reprove.

incingo, is, nxi, netum. v. a. 1. To gird, to girdle, to surround; (*pass.*) to gird oneself, to put on as a girdle: *nitudique incingere lauro*, and put on a crown of shining bay leaves, Ov.

incindio, ia, ui. v. a. To sing.

incipio, Is. cœpi, ceptam. v. n. and a. To begin, to commence.

incise and incisim. adv. In short clauses.

incisio, önia f., and incisim, i. n. A short paragraph.

incita, incitas . ad incita, more usu. ad incitas redigera. To bring to a stand still, Plaut.; fr. *incitas*, immovable; a word used in no other form or phrase.

incitamentum, i. n. An inducement, an incentive.

incitate. adv. Rapidly, violently.

incitatus, a, um. part. pass. fr. incito ; used also as adj. (c. compar., etc.).

1. Urged on to full speed, at full speed, rapid, swift: *cursu incitato*, in quick march, Liv.; *equo incitato*, at full gallop, Liv. 2. Swollen (of a river in a flood).

incito, as. v. a. 1. To urge on, to hasten, to put in rapid motion. 2. To excite, to stimulate, to spur on, to instigate, to arouse. 3. To excite to frenzy, to inspire (the Pythoness). 4. *incito me*, to hasten, to rush violently: *alii ex castis sese incitant*, others make a vigorous sally out of the camp, Cæs.

incitas, a, um. adj. Set in rapid motion, swift, rapid.

incivilis, e. adj. Such as does not become a citizen, discourteous, unreasonable, churlish.

inciamo, as, and inciamito, as. v. a. 1. To call out, to cry out, to call upon, to call to. 2. To cry out against, to revile.

inclemens, entia. adj. Unmerciful, pitiless, severe, cruel.

inclementer. adv. Mercilessly, pitilessly, severely.

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incollementia, sc. f. Want of clemency, severity, cruelty.

inclinatio, &nis. f. 1. A leaning, bending, inclining to one side. 2. Inclination (of the mind), favourable disposition. 3. Tendency. 4. Alteration, change.

inclinatus, a, um. part. pass. of seq., but used also as adj. (c. compar. etc.). 1. Inclined, disposed (c. ad and acc. of that to which). 2. Sank, fallen (of one's condition, etc.), low, deep (of a voice).

inclinare, as. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To bend, to incline, to make to lean: *haec animum inclinant ut credam*, these things incline my mind to believe, Liv. 2. To direct (one's course, etc.): *quum omnem calpam in collegas inclinaret*, as he was directing all the blame towards his colleague, Liv.; *genus inclinat̄ arena*, he had knelt upon the sand, Ov. 3. To bend in a downward, or unfavourable direction: *prius Sol meridie se inclinavit*, the Sun began to descend from noon, i. e. it began to be the afternoon, Liv.; *se fortuna inclinaverat*, fortune had taken an unfavourable turn, Cna.; *mīhi non oculos quisquam inclinavit euntes*, no one closed for me my sinking eyes, Prop. 4. (v. n.) To have a leaning, to incline (in the mind), to be inclined. 5. (In act. and also in pass.) To be defeated, to fall back, to retreat, to yield: *inclinare meridiem sentis*, you see that the noon is declining, i. e. that the afternoon is getting on, Hor.; *ut me paullum inclinari timore viderunt*, when they saw that I gave way a little out of fear, Cia.

inclūdo, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To shut in, to shut up, to confine, to keep in, to include. 2. To close up, to obstruct. 3. To close, to finish.

inclusio, &nis. f. A shutting up, confinement.

inclūtus, a, um. adj. Renowned, illustrious, celebrated, glorious.

incoerens, a, um, and +incoensis, e. adj. Who has not dined or supped.

+incoerēbilis, e, tana, and +tatus, a, um. Thoughtless.

+incoerētātia, sc. f. Thoughtlessness.

incoerēto, as. v. a. To devise, to meditate.

incoerētus, a, um. 1. Not known, unknown. 2. Not examined into, not tried (of a cause). 3. Not recognised, not claimed (property).

+incohēsso, is. v. a. To hold together.

incola, sc. m. f. 1. An inhabitant. 2. A resident in a country (usu. a foreign resident, but Cic. has, *incolae pene nostri*, men who were almost our countrymen, Cic.): *incola turba*, the natives, Ov.

inōlo, is, ui (no sup. in this sense). v. a. To dwell in, to inhabit; (as a. a.) to dwell (terras, probably, being understood).

inōlūmis, e. 1. Safe, uninjured, unhurt, safe and sound. 2. Unimpaired by age.

inōlūmitas, &tis. f. A sound, unhurt condition, safety.

inōcōmītātus, a, um. adj. Unaccompanied, unattended.

+inōcōmītio, as. v. a. To insult in public.

inōcommīdatus, a, um. adj. Disregarded.

inōcommōde. adv. Inconveniently, unseasonably.

inōcommōditas, &tis. f. Inconvenience, disadvantage.

inōcommōdo, as. v. a. To be inconvenient to, to inconvenience, to annoy (c. dat.).

inōcommōdum, i. a. Inconvenience, disadvantage, damage.

inōcommōdus, a, um. adj. Inconvenient, disadvantageous, unsuitable.

inōcommūtābīllis, e. adj. Unchangeable, unalterable.

inōpertus, a, um. adj. Not ascertained, not known.

inōcompōsite. adv. Without order.

inōcompōsitua, a, um. adj. Not skilfully put together, not well arranged, inelegant, disorderly, in disorder (of an army).

incomptus, a, um. ad. Untrimmed, unadorned (prop. of hair, but metaph. of style, language, etc.), unpolished.

sinōcessus, a, um. adj. Not permitted, forbidden, unlawful.

+inconclūlio, as. v. a. To conciliate, to gain to one's side (esp. to gain a person, etc., over, so as to set him against another).

inconcius, a, um. *adj.* Inelegant, awkward.

inconcessus, a, um. *adj.* Not shaken, undisturbed.

incondite. *adv.* In a confused, disorderly manner, inelegantly.

inconditus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Not set in proper order, ill arranged, disorderly, in disorder, confused. 2. Uncivilised, unpolished. 3. + Unburied.

inconsidérantia, sc. *f.* Inconsiderateness, want of reflection.

inconsidérata. *adv.* Inconsiderately, thoughtless.

inconsideratus, a, um. *adj.* Inconsiderate, thoughtless, rash.

inconsolabilis, e. *adj.* 1. Inconsolable. 2. Incurable.

inconstans, *antis*. *adj.* Inconstant, inconsistent, variable, fickle, changeable.

inconstanter. *adv.* Whimsically, capriciously, in an inconsistent manner.

inconstantia, sc. *f.* Inconstancy, fickleness, capriciousness, inconsistency.

*incensu*le, and -to. *adv.* Unadvisedly, inconsiderately, rashly.

inconsultus, a, um. *adj.* 1. §Without obtaining advice. 2. Inconsiderate, ill-advised, rash, indiscreet.

inconsumptus, a, um. *adj.* Unconsumed, unimpaired.

incontaminatus, a, um. *adj.* Uncontaminated.

incontentus, a, um. *adj.* With the strings not properly tightened, out of tune.

incontinentia, *antis*. *adj.* Incontinent, unchaste, intemperate.

incontinenter. *adv.* Incontinently, intemperately.

incontinentia, sc. *f.* A not restraining one's desires, incontinence, intemperance.

inconvéniens, *entis*. *adj.* Not agreeing together, dissimilar, incongruous.

incoquo, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To boil, to boil up. 2. To dye, to imbue (lit. and metaph., esp. in part. pass.).

incorrectus, a, um. *adj.* Not corrected.

incorrecto. *adv.* Incorrectly, honestly.

incorrectus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Uncorrected, unspoilt, pure. 2. Not destroyed, perfect. 3. Not corrupted, incorrupt, not bribed, honest, impartial, upright, unbiased. 4. Genuine, real.

incrédresco, is, bui, no sup. v. n. 1. To become common, frequent, prevalent. 2. To become strong, violent, (of storms etc.): proverbio increbuit, it grew into a proverb, Liv.

tincerébro, as. v. a. To do a thing frequently.

incrédibilis, e. *adj.* Increditable, not to be believed, extraordinary, strange (of persons only in Plaut.).

incrédibiliter. *adv.* In an incredible or extraordinary manner.

incrédulus, a, um. *adj.* Incredulous, not believing.

incremētum, i. n. 1. Growth, increase. 2. Progeny.

incrédito, as. v. a. 1. To call out to. 2. To cry out against, to blame, to rebuke.

incrēpo, as, ui, itum. v. a. and a. 1. (v. a.) To make a noise, to sound, to be noised about : simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, as soon as any suspicion of a tumult was noised abroad, Cic.; (as *impers.*): quicquid increpuerit Catilinam timeri, that at every sound there should be a dread of Catiline, Cic. 2. (v. a.) To cause to sound loudly, to utter loudly (as a trumpet utters a sound), to play loudly (a lyre), to strike so as to make a loud noise : sevas increpat aura minas, the breeze roars loudly with terrible threats, Prop. 3. To reprove, rebuke, upbraid, chide. 4. To urge on, to excite, to encourage. 5. To call on, to repeat the name of continually: sabella pectus increpare carmina, (to believe) that magic incantations can pierce the breast, Hor.

incresco, is, ūvi, no sup. v. n. To grow, to increase.

incrēsus, a, um. *adj.* Not separated from, mixed with.

incrūentātus, a, um. *adj.* (divided by tmesis, Inque cru.). Not made bloody, unbloody.

incrūsto, as. v. a. To incrust, to plaster or varnish over: nos sincerum

enimus vas incruster, we seek to smear over a sound jar with varnish (i. e. to make what is good look worse).

incubo, *as, ui, Itam.* *v. a.* 1. To be in or on, to rest on. 2. To sit on (as a hen on eggs). 3. To brood over, to watch eagerly: incubuisse publicis thessaria, retaining sole possession of the public treasures, Liv. 4. To fall upon (one's sword): nova febrium terris incubuit cohors, a new brood of diseases has settled on the earth, Hor.

incudo, *is, di, sum.* *v. a.* To forge, to sharpen.

inculco, *as, v. a.* 1. To trample down, or in, to press in, to crum in, to foist in. 2. To inculcate.

ineulpatus, *a, um. adj.* Unblamed, blameless.

inculto. *adv.* In an uncivilised, rude, or uncoutn manner.

incultus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Uncultivated, untilled. 2. Neglected (in any way). 3. Uncivilised, unpolished, unrefined, uneducated. 4. Unadorned, uncombed (of hair), disfigured.

incultus, *ū. m.* Want of cultivation, of refinement.

incumbo, *is, cubui.* [see incubo.] *v. a.* 1. To lie upon, to lean upon, to rest upon. 2. To lean towards, to overhang (c. dat.). 3. To fall upon, to rush upon (c. dat., or c. in and acc.). 4. To stoop to, to bend one's attention to, to devote one's exertions to, to labour at (c. dat., or c. in or ad and acc.): incubunt omni cogitatione curaque in rem publicam, they devote all their thoughts and anxiety to the republic, Cic.; omnes incubunt lapsi generis sarcire ruinas, all labour to repair the ruin of their race fallen into misfortune, Virg.; ut eos qui audiant quoque incubent possit impellere, that he may be able to turn those who hear him into whatever direction he himself leans to, Cic.; validis incubentes missis, to stoop to their vigorous ears (i. e. to labour with vigorous ear), Virg.

inctinabila, *orum. pl. a.* 1. Swaddling clothes (metaph. a cradle, a birth-place): ab incunabulis, from his childhood, Liv.

incubratus, *a, um. adj.* Uncared for, uncared.

incuria, *ū. f.* Want of care, carelessness, negligence.

incudidens, *a, um. adj.* 1. Careless, unconcerned, indifferent (sometimes c. gen. of that about which, more rarely c. abl.). 2. Carelessly executed, not made or done with care.

incurro, *is, ri, sum. a. n. and n.* 1. (*v. n.*) To run into, to, or towards.

2. (*v. a.*) To assail, to attack (lit. and metaph. with words (c. in and acc., or c. dat.). 3. (*v. a.*) To invade, to make an incursion into (c. in and acc.). 4. To project into, to extend into (as land into another territory).

5. To fall into (a course of action etc.) (c. in and acc.), to meet. 6. To happen to, to befall (c. in and acc.). 7. To fall upon (as an event falls on a particular day, etc.) (c. in and acc. or c. dat.): quis est tan lynceus qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrit? who is sharp-sighted as never in such darkness to strike against anything as no where to come against anything? Cic.

incursio, *omis. f.* 1. An assault, an attack. 2. An incursion; invasion.

incurso, *as. v. a.* 1. To attack, to assail, to assault (c. acc. or c. in and acc.). 2. To invade, to make an incursion into (c. acc.). 3. To run against (c. dat.).

incurrus, *ū. m.* An attack, an onset.

+**incurve**, *is, no perf. v. a.* To bend down.

incurve, *as. v. a.* To bend, to bow, to curve.

incurvus, *a, um. adj.* Curved, crooked, bent.

incus, *ūdīa. f.* An anvil; incudem eandem tundere, (a proverb) to keep hammering the same anvil, i. e. labouring at the same thing, Cic.; incidi reddere, to remodel, Hor.; in ipsa studiorum incide peccata, still occupied with their education, Tac.

incusatio, *ōnia. f.* Blame, accusation.

incuso, *as. v. a.* To accuse, to blame, to complain of.

incusus, *ū. m.* A dashing against, a shock.

Sinuostōditus, a, um. adj. Unguarded, unprotected.

incūtio, ls, cassi, cassum. v. a. 1. To strike (one thing) against, or upon (another), (c. in and acc. or c. dat.). 2. To cause or occasion (a feeling, etc.) to (a person), to strike with (a feeling), to inspire with (c. dat. pera, acc. of the feeling).

indagātio, ōnis. f. A searching into, an investigation.

+indagātor, oris. m., f. —atrix, Icia. An investigator, a searcher into.

indāgo, aa. v. a. 1. To track. 2. To investigate, to explore.

indāgo, Inis. f. An encircling, or enclosing of coverts with nets to prevent the game escaping.

inde. adv. 1. (Of place) From that place, from thence, from that quarter, from that source. 2. (Of time) After that, then, thereupon: iam inde ab incunabulis, from his very cradle, Liv.; inde adeo quod agrum mercatus es, ever since you bought the land, Ter.; inde loci, thereupon, Lucr.

Sindēbitus, a, um. adj. What is not due, what is not deserved.

indēcens, entis. adj. Unbecoming, unsightly.

indēcenter. adv. In an unbecoming manner.

Sindēclīnatūs, a, um. adj. Unchanged, constant (of a friend, etc.).

indēcōre. adv. In an indecorous manner, unbecomingly.

Sindēcōris, is, and **indēcōris**, a, um. adj. Unfit (sometimes c. dat. of that for which), unbecoming, unseemly, disreputable, disgraceful: non erimus regno indecores, we will not disgrace the kingdom, Virg.

indēfensus, a, um. adj. Undefended, unprotected.

indēfeasus, a, um. adj. Unwearied, untiring, indefatigable.

Sindēfētus, a, um. adj. Unwept for, unlamented.

Sindējectus, a, um. adj. Not thrown down, not destroyed.

Sindēlēbīlis, e. adj. Ineffaceable, everlasting, immortal.

Sindēlībatūs, a, um. adj. Untasted, undiminished.

indēmnatus, a, um. adj. Uneconvicted, uncondemned.

Sindēplōrātūs, a, um. adj. Unlamented, unmourned.

Sindēprehēnsus, a, um, syn. prēmā. adj. Undiscovered, undiscoverable.

Sindēsōrtus, a, um. adj. Not deserted, not forsaken.

Sindēstrictus, a, um. adj. Not grazed by a weapon, unwounded.

Sindētonsus, a, um. adj. Unshorn, unshaven.

Sindēvitātūs, a, um. adj. Not avoided.

index, Icia. m., f. One who indicates, who points out, an informer (esp. against criminals): quin continetis vocem indicem stultitiae vestre? why do you not restrain your speech, which only betrays your folly? Cic.; index digitus, the forefinger, (because that is used in pointing out). 2. A title or superscription (of a book). 3. An inscription. 4. §A touchstone.

+indicātio, onis. f. A valuation, the price set on an article.

+indicēns, entis. adj. Not telling: nos me indicente haec fiunt, these things are not down without my speaking, Ter.

indictum, i. n. 1. A pointing out, a giving notice, an information, a discovery (to another): indictum profitetur, he offers to give evidence, Sall.; exat indictum postulaturus, he was on the point of asking to be allowed to give evidence. 2. A reward for giving evidence. 3. A sign, token, indication, proof.

indico, aa. v. a. 1. To point out, to indicate, to show. 2. To disclose, to give information of, to give evidence of, to reveal (usu. c. dat. once c. in and acc.). 3. To put a price upon: cum postulasset ut sibi fundus semel indicaretur, when he had begged to have a price once put upon the estate, Cic.

indico, is, xi, etum. v. a. To declare publicly, to announce, to proclaim, to give public notice of. 2. To impose (a tax, etc.), to enjoin (a task, or a duty), (c. dat. pera. on whom): [ager] quo a Volscis exercitum indictum audierat, where he heard that the army had been commanded by the Volscians to assemble, Liv.

- indictus, a, um. part. of prec., q. v.; also as *adj.* Not said, unsaid. 2
 Unsung, uncelebrated: *indictā causā*, without his cause having been pleaded, i. e. untried, unheard.
- Indicus, a, um, and Indus, a, um. *adj.* Indian.
- indidem. *adv.* From the same place, from the same quarter, from the same source.
- indice. *adv.* From day to day, every day.
- indifferens, entis. *adj.* In which there is no difference, indifferent.
- indifferenter. *adv.* Indiscriminately.
- indigēns, m. w. f. [indu, for in, gigno.] Born in the country, native; (as *sabat.*) a native.
- indigena, entis. part. of indigo, but also as *sabat.* A poor man.
- indigentia, m. f. 1. Want, indigence. 2. Insatiable desire.
- indigo, es, ui, no sup. v. a. 1. To want, to need, to require (c. abl. or gen.). 2. To wish for, to desire (c. gen.).
- indiges, ia. *adj.* Poor, needy.
- indigestus, a, um. *adj.* Unarranged, in disorder, confused.
- Indigētes Dii. Gods who have become so, having been heroes, elevated by the gratitude of their countrymen to the rank of Guardian Deities.
- indignabundus, a, um. *adj.* Indignant, full of indignation.
- indignandus, a, um. part. fut. of indignor. To be thought unsuitable to, unsuitable to.
- indignans, antis. part. of indignor; as *adj.* Indignant, impatient.
- indignatio, onis. f. 1. Indignation. 2. (In rhetoric) Language to excite indignation.
- indigne. *adv.* 1. Unworthily, shamefully. 2. Indignantly, with indignation: *indigne ferebant*, they were indignant, Nep.
- indignitas, atis. f. 1. Unworthiness. 2. Meanness, scandalous character (of an event, action, etc.). 3. Indignity, insult. 4. Indignation.
- indignor, ēris. v. dep. 1. To consider improper, unfitting, unworthy. 2. To be indignant at (c. infin. or c. quod, and subj., or c. si and indic.): *pontem indignatus Araxes*, the Araxes disdaining to bear a bridge, Virg.; *indignum magnis stridoribus æquor*, the sea showing its indignation by loud roarings, Virg.
- indignus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Unworthy, undeserving, not deserving (c. abl., sometimes sc. gen.): *ad sublevandas hominum indignorum calamitates*, for relieving the calamities of men who did not deserve them, Cic.; *car egit indignus quisquam?* why is any man left in want who does not deserve it? Hor. 2. Unworthy, unbecoming, undeserved: *indigne hyemes*, severe winters, Virg.; *indignum est*, it is a shameful thing, Cic.; *indignum!* shameful, Ov.
- indigens, a, um. *adj.* In need of, needing (c. gen., sometimes c. abl.).
- indiligens, entis. *adj.* Careless, negligent.
- indiligerter. *adv.* Carelessly, negligently.
- indiligentia, m. f. Want of care, carelessness, negligence.
- indispicor, eris, deceptus sum. v. dep., and †-sio, is, no perf. v. a. To get, to obtain, to procure.
- indireptus, a, um. *adj.* Unpillaged, unplundered.
- indiscrētus, a, um. *adj.* Not easily distinguished, undistinguishable [urging]: *suum cuique sanguinem indiscretum*, that a man's own family were inseparable from him (i. e. from his interests, in opp. to friends whose attachment may be dependent on circumstances), Tac.
- indiserte. *adv.* Ineloquently.
- indisertus, a, um. Ineloquent, at a loss for words.
- indispōsitus, a, um. *adj.* Destitute of arrangement, in confusion.
- indissolūbilis, a. *adj.* Indissoluble, indestructible.
- indistinctus, a, um. *adj.* Indistinct, obscure.

individuus, a, um. adj. 1. Indivisible. 2. Inseparable; (*n. pl.* as *sabat.*) atoms.

indo, is, dīdī, dītūm. v. a. 1. To put or place in *or* on, to set on (*c. dat.* *tc.* in and *acc.*). 2. To place over (a bridge over a river, etc.). 3. To introduce. 4. To impart (a feeling), to inspire with (*c. acc.* of the feeling, *dat.* *pera.*). 5. To impose, to set over (as guards, etc.).

indōcīlis, a. adj. 1. Difficult to be taught, unwilling to learn, not docile. 2. Untaught, unpolished (of persons or works), uneducated, uncivilised: *indocilis pauperiem pati*, not having learnt how to endure poverty, Hor.; *et sciat indociles currere lympha vias*, and let the water be able to run on in a way not taught to it, i. e. natural, Prop.

indōcta. adv. In an unlearned manner, unskillfully.

indōctus, a, um. adj. Untaught, unlearned, uninstructed, illiterate, unskillful (sometimes *c. gen.*): *Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra*, the Biscayan who has not yet been taught to submit to our yoke, Hor.

indōlēntia, *sc. f.* Freedom from pain.

indōles, ia. *f.* Natural disposition, natural character, disposition (esp. good): *videtur esse in eo indoles*, there appears to be in him a naturally-good disposition, Cic.; *cum hāc indole virtutum ac vitiorum*, with this character in respect both of virtues and vices, Liv.

indōlēssco, is, lui, lītūm. v. n. 1. To be in pain. 2. To grieve, to be vexed (usu. *c. infin.* and *acc.*, or *c. quod* and *subj.*; *§also c. acc.* of that at which).

indōlēmitus, a, um. adj. Untamed, unbridled, unrestrained, unsubdued, unconquered: *indomitum Falernum*, indigestible Falernian wine, Pers.

indōrmio, Is, Ivi, Itum. v. n. 1. To fall asleep over (*c. dat.*). 2. To be indifferent about, careless about, indolent about (*c. in* and *abl.* or *c. dat.*).

indōtātus, a, um. adj. 1. Without a dowry, portionless. 2. §Without due honours (of dead bodies). 3. Poor, meagre, unadorned.

indōbitātē. adv. Undoubtedly.

indōbitātus, a, um. adj. Undoubted, certain.

indōbito, aa. v. n. To doubt of (*c. dat.*).

indōbitius, a. um. adj. Not doubtful, undoubted, certain.

indōso, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To lead, bring, or conduct into, to introduce (*c. in* and *acc.*). 2. To bring forward, to bring on (the stage, etc.). 3. To bring over, to put over (as a covering, *c. dat.*): *quæ subito pellibus induxerant*, which they had in their haste covered with skins, Cœs.; *tunicaque inducitur artua*, and clothes his limbs with a tunic, Virg. 4. To set down (in a list or account): *hic ager ingenti pecuniâ vobis inducetur*, this land will be set down (i. e. charged) to you at a monstrous price, Cic. 5. To erase (what is written, by drawing the blunt end of the stylus over it): *inducendi senatusconsulti maturitas nondum est*, it is not yet a fit time to annul (or matters are not yet ripe for annulling) the vote of the senate, Cic. 6. To lead (to a course of action), to induce, to persuade, to influence, to move, to excite (*c. in* or *ad* and *acc.*): *ut nunc eorum ducem conservare cupiam et in animum inducam*, that I should now wish and bring my mind (i. e. determine) to save their leader, Cic.; (also without *in*) *quod animum induxerat*, what he had brought his mind to, i. e. resolved to do, Cic. 7. To win over by deceiving, to deceive, to seduce.

inductio, onia. *f.* 1. A bringing in, an introducing. 2. (Sometimes, esp. on the stage) An exhibiting, exhibition. 3. §Induction: *inductio animi*, a determination, Cic.

inductus, ūs. *m.* Inducement, persuasion.

indūcula, *sc. f.* A woman's undergarment.

indulgenſa, entis. part. from *indulgeo*; but also as *adj.* *c. compar.* 1. Indulgent (*c. dat.* or *c. in* and *acc.*). 2. Tender. 3. Obsequious, complaisant.

indulgenter. adv. Indulgently, tenderly.

indulgentia, *sc. f.* 1. Indulgence. 2. Obsequiousness, complaisance. 3. Tenderness, kindness.

indulgeo, es, si, u. s. and p. r. a. 1. (u. s.) To indulge, to give way to, to gratify, to humour, to indulge in, devote oneself to: indulge ordinibus, give plenty of room between the rows, Virg. 2. (r. a.) To grant, to allow: indulgent patientem flagello, they submit patiently to the lash, Mart.; pass. impers., si indulgeretur aviditate, if their rapacity was indulged, was allowed to have its way, Liv.

induo, is, ui, itum v. a. 1. To put on (clothes, etc.), (c. dat. pers. if the person be expressed): induerat scalas, he had taken up a ladder, i. e. he had put his head between the rounds of the ladder to carry it, Ov.; quos . . . induerat Circe in vultus et terga ferarum, when Circe had transformed and clothed with the appearance and skins of wild beasts, Virg. 2. To put on, to assume (a character, etc.): qui seditionem induerint, who involved themselves in treason, Tac.; nisi proditorem palam et hostem Thraces induisset, if Thrasae had not openly shown himself (lit. put on the character of) a traitor and an enemy, Tac.; diversa induire, they took different sides, Tac. 3. Induo me (c. im and acc. or c. dat.), to enter into, to fall among, to get entangled among: quot pomis se fertilis arbos induerat, as many fruits as the fertile tree had clothed itself with, Virg.; cum se max plurime sylvia indueret in florem, when the numerous nut trees in the woods clothe themselves with flower, Virg.; non se purgavit, sed indicavit atque induit, he did not attempt to clear himself, but spoke openly and rested on his fate, Cic.—**induor. pass.** To put on oneself (c. acc. of the garment): suā confessione induatur ac juguletur necesse est, he must inevitably be entangled and destroyed by his own confession, Cic.; v. *indutus*.

indūp̄rātor.—See Imperator.

indūresco, is, rui, no sup. 1. To become hard, to become hardened. 2. To become hardy, strong: miles induruerat pro Vitellio, the soldiers were firm in their attachment to Vitellius, Tac.

indūro, as. v. a. To harden, to make hard: induratus, præter spem resistendo, hostium timor [fit], by their resisting beyond their hopes the enemy's previous fear is hardening into courage, Liv.

Indus, a, um. adj. Indian: Indus dene, ivory, Cat.; India-flectore cunctis, to persuade by gifts of pearls, Prop.

indūsium, i. a. A shift, a chemise.

indūstria, sc. f. Industry, diligence, assiduity: ex, or de industria, on purpose, Cic. Liv.

indūstrie. adv. Diligently, industriously.

indūstrius, a, um. adj. Industrious, diligent, assiduous.

indūtia, arum pl. f. A truce.

indūtus, a, um. part. pass. fr. indue. 1. Put on (as a garment). 2. Clothed in (c. acc. of the garment, more rarely c. abl.).

indūtua, ūa. n. Apparel, clothea.

indūtūs, arum pl. f. Clothes.

inēbrio, as. v. a. To inebriate, to make drunk: qui . . . vinous inebriet aures, who, full of wine, will pour his drunken talk into your ear, Juv.

Inēdīta, sc. f. [ēdo.] Abstinence from food, fasting.

Inēdīta, a, um. adj. [ēdo.] Not made generally known.

inēffīcax, scis. adj. 1. Ineffectual. 2. Weak.

inēlābōrātus, a, um. adj. Not carefully worked up, inaccurate.

inēlēgāta, tim. adj. Inelegant.

inēluctābilis, e. adj. [luctor]. From which one cannot escape by struggling, inevitable.

inēmēndābilis, e. adj.. Incorrigible, incurable.

inēmōrīor, eris, mortuus sum. v. dep. To die, to pine away over.

inēmptua, a, um. adj. Unbought, unpurchased.

inēnarrābilis, e. adj. That cannot be related, indescribable.

inēnarrābiliſter. adv. In an indescribable manner.

inēnōdābilis, e. adj. Inexplicable.

inēo, is, ui, itum. v. a. 1. To go in, to enter. 2. To enter on, to

commence (an undertaking, a duty &c.), to form (a plan, an alliance, etc.).
 3. To enter into, make one's way into (esp. into a person's goodwill, etc.).
 4. To invade: apud regem initam gratiam volebant, they wished to gain the favour of the king, Liv.: somnum inire, to go to sleep, Virg.; numerus hand facile iniri potuit, the number could not easily be arrived at, Liv.
 5. (As v. n.) To begin: ab ineunte aetate, from early youth, Cic.; ineunte vere, at the beginning of spring, Cic., (also in *pass. part.*) inita aetate, at the beginning of summer, Liv.

Inepte, adv. Foolishly, impertinently.

Ineptiss. *Arum. pl. f.* Trifling, silliness, foolery.

Ineptio, Is. v. n. To trifle, to play the fool, to act silly.

Ineptus, a, um. adj. Silly, impertinent, foolish, absurd, unbecoming.

Inermis, e, also (rare) Inermus, a, um. adj. 1. unarmed. 2. Defenseless. 3. (Metaph.) Unprepared, untrained.

Inerrans, antis. adj. Not wandering, fixed (of stars).

Inerro, as. v. a. 1. To wander: si versus noster . . . summo inerret in ore, if our verses are always on the tip of your tongue, Tib.

Inero, tis. adj. 1. (Rare) Without skill, not exerting or requiring skill. 2. Indolent, lazy, inactive, idle. 3. Unproductive, barren, useless. 4. Motionless, stagnant (of water). 5. Tasteless, insipid. 6. Causing indolence or inactivity: horae inertes, leisure hours, Hor.

Inertia, as. f. 1. Want of skill. 2. Indolence, inactivity, laziness, idleness: propter inertiam laboris, from aversion to labour, Liv.

Ineruditus, a, um. adj. Unlearned, illiterate, uninstructed.

Inesco, as. v. a. 1. To allure with a bait, to allure, attract. 2. To cajole, to deceive.

invictus, a, um. adj. Borne up on, borne upwards.

inévitabilis, e. adj. Inevitable, unavoidable.

inévolitus, a, um. adj. Not unrolled (of a book), i. e. not opened.

inexcitus, a, um. adj. Untroubled, quiet.

inexcusabilis, e. adj. 1. Inexcusable. 2. That does not require an excuse.

inexercitatus, a, um. adj. Unexercised, untrained, unpractised, unskilful.

inexhaustus, a, um. adj. Not exhausted, impaired, or enfeebled.

inexorabilis, e. adj. Inexorable, that cannot be moved by entreaty, stern.

inexperrectus, a, um. adj. Not awakened.

Inexpertus, a, um. adj. 1. Who has not tried, not experienced in, unpractised in, ignorant of, unaccustomed to (c. gen.). 2. That has not been tried, untried, unproved.

Inexpiabilis, e. adj. 1. Inexpiable, that cannot be atoned for. 2. Irreconcileable, obstinate (of a quarrel, etc.).

inexplébilis, e. adj. That cannot be filled, insatiable.

inexplétus, a, um. adj. Unsated, unsatisfied.

inexpliabilis, e. adj. 1. Inexplicable. 2. Impassable, from which one can scarcely extricate oneself (of roads, etc.).

Inexplorato. adv. Without examination.

Inexploratus, a, um. adj. Unexplored, unexamined.

Inexpugnabilis, e. adj. 1. That cannot be taken by storm, impregnable.

2. (Of a man) Immovable, firm. 3. Not to be eradicated or rooted up.

inexpectatus, a, um. adj. Unexpected.

inxinctus, a, um. adj. 1. Unextinguished, unextinguishable, insatiable, unappeasable. 3. (Of fame, etc.), imperishable.

inxstérpabilis, e. adj. 1. Unsurmountable. 2. Impassable.

Inextricabilis, e. adj. Inextricable, from which one cannot extricate oneself.

infibre. adv. Unskillfully, of rude workmanship.

infibricatus, a, um. adj. Unwrought, unsmoothed.

infécisse, arum. pl. f. Bad jokes, coarse jests.

infecetus, a, um. adj. Destitute of humour or wit, stupid, coarse, rude.

indulge, *en*, *si*, *a. n.* and *pr. a.* 1. (*a. n.*) To indulge, to gratify, to humour, to indulge in, devote oneself to; bus, give plenty of room between the rows, Virg. 2. to allow: indulgent patientissim flagella, they submit Mart.; *post impetu*, as indulgeretur aviditate, if indulged, was allowed to have its way, Liv.

indulge, *in*, *si*, *item* *a. a.* 1. To put on (the person he expressed): indulgent scena, he had put his head between the ready quies *indulcer* Curce in vixas et temerariis and clothed with the apparel. 2. To put on, to assume (a character), assumed themselves in treason, *Ex. Tiberius induisset, si Tiberius had character of a traitor and an enemy to his country, Tac.* 3. Induce to do, entice to get engrossed, as many others to the heretic position as he himself in *Ex. C. Scipio induxit hos cum illis qui non erant hos dominum — inde sed eis induxit suorum in exercitum ac duxit*

indulgence *in*, *si*, *item* *a. n.*

indulgence, *en*, *si*, *a. n.*

indulgence, *en*

merius intulere Romani, the Romans advanced vigorously, Liv.; minibus inferendis, to be fond of bringing accusations against qua in eum lis capit is illata est, if any capital charge is brought 3. To wage (war) against, to carry on against. 4. To bury. 5. To give in (accounts), to enter in (an account). 6. To produce. 7. To cause (a feeling to a person, or an to inflict (an injury on a person): multa nostris inflicted many wounds on our men, Cæs. 8. In- onwards: atque etiam se ipse inferebat, and ut vero Æneas foribus sese intulit altis, but (or entered) at the lofty doors, Virg.; ne that no one might put himself in danger

infimus, contr. imus). 1. Low, the lower world, belonging to, or in hades below, the inhabitants of undus, they would want to raise

2. Mediterranean Sea off the lower.

3. Later, living on inferiora secutus, fol-

—*Superl. infimus, imus.*

4. (Esp. in the uncon-

dition. 5. (§Imus) The last:

... an sigh from the bottom of her heart,

... they entreated with the most humble soli-

... an, to the end, to the last, at last, Hor.

sup. v. n. To grow hot, to boil.

hostile manner.

To infest, to disturb, to attack.

—*um. adj.* Hostile, unfavourable, troublesome. 2. Unsafe,

arbed: quum infestis pilis procurrissent, when they had advanced with spears levelled at the enemy, Cic.; infestis signis in Pompeii equites impetum fecerunt, advancing their standards they charged Pompey's cavalry, Cæs.

inficio, is, fœci, factum. v. a. 1. To stain, to dye, to tinge, to colour, to discolour, to change the colour of. 2. To mix. 3. To taint, to infect, to spoil, to corrupt. 4. To imbue, to instruct: nigrique volumina sumi infecere diem, and volumes of black smoke darkened the day, Ov.

infidelis, e. adj. Unfaithful, faithless, not to be trusted.

infidelitas, atis. f. Faithlessness, unfaithfulness.

infidus, a. um. adj. Unfaithful, faithless, not to be trusted.

infigo, is, xi, xum. v. a. To fix in, to fasten in, to fix: infixum sub pectore vulnus, the wound with which her breast was pierced, Virg.; Vologesi vetus et penitus infixum erat arma Romana vitandi, it was an old and thoroughly determined plan of Vologesa to avoid encountering the Roman arms, Tac.

infimus, a, um.—See Inferus.

infido, is, fidi, fissum. v. a. To cleave: infidunt pariter sulcos, they all in a row cut furrows (in the sea, plough the sea), Virg.

infinitas, atis. f. Boundless extent, immensity, infinity.

infinite. adv. Without bounds, boundlessly, infinitely.

infinita, a, um. adj. 1. Boundless, infinite, immense, endless, ceaseless. 2. Indefinite.

informatio, onis. f. 1. An invalidating. 2. A refuting, refutation.

infirme. adr. Weakly, in a slight degree.

infirmitas, atis. f. 1. Want of strength, weakness, feebleness: infirmitas animi, want of courage, Cic. 2. Bad health. 3. Fickleness, want of firmness: patiendum huic infirmitati est quodcumque vos censuritis, they as the weaker sex must submit to whatever you decide, Liv.

inficundus, a, um. *adj.* Devoid of eloquence, inelegant.

infamia, m. f. Ill fame, ill report, disgrace, infamy, ignominy.

infamia, e. *adj.* Of bad character, disreputable, discreditably notorious, infamous (used also of other things besides men and their conduct): infames scopuli, rocks infamous for the number of ships wrecked on them, Hor.; Alpes infames frigoribus, the Alps intolerable by reason of the cold Liv.; non anus infami carmine rumpet humum, no old woman shall cleave asunder the ground with wicked magical incantations, Ov.; infamis digitus, the middle finger, Pers.

infamo, as. v. a. To bring into ill repute, to make notorious for disgrace: infamandis rei causā, with a view to putting the matter in the worst light, Liv.

infandus, a, um. *adj.* [For.] Unspeakable, unutterable, shocking, horrible, monstrous, wicked (very rarely used of persons): (n. pl. as *adv.*) infanda furens, raging horribly, Virg.

infans, antia. *adj.* 1. Speechless, dumb, not having yet learned to speak. 2. Of an infant. 3. Infantine, childish, silly (also m. f. as *sub* an infant, a baby): infantes statuae, new statues, Hor. (according to Bentley, statues which do not speak where everything else does, being placed in the Forum).

infantia, m. f. 1. +Inability to speak. 2. Want of eloquence. 3. (Most usual) Infancy, childhood.

infarcio or -ercio, cis, si, tum. v. a. 1. To stuff in, to cram in. 2. +To fill.

infatuo, as. v. a. To render foolish, to infatuate, to make a fool of.

infanctus, a, um. *adj.* Unfortunate, ill-omened (not of persons).

infecto, ória. m. A dyer.

infectus, a, um. *adj.* Not made, not done, not effected, left undone, unfinished: infecta victoria, if you do not obtain the victory, Liv.; infectum argentum, uncoined silver, Liv.; neque diffinget infectumque redet quod fugiens semel hora vexit, nor can he undo what flying time has once borne along with it as done, Hor.; rex nihil jam infectum Metello credens, the king thinking that nothing now remained to be done by Metellus, Sall.

infectus, a, um. *part. pass.* from *inficio*, q. v.

infoundus, a, um. *adj.* Unfruitful.

+**infelicitas**, atis. f. Infelicity, ill-fortune.

infelicitate. *adv.* 1. Unluckily. 2. Unsuccessfully.

+**infelico**, as, and +**licito**, as. To render unhappy.

infelix, licis. *adj.* 1. Unfruitful, not fertile. 2. Unfortunate, unhappy (both of persons and events), disastrous: arbor infelix, the gallows, Cic.

infense. *adv.* In a hostile spirit or manner.

+**infenso**, as. v. a. 1. To treat in a hostile manner, to ravage. 2. (As v. n.) To be hostile, unfriendly.

infensus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Hostile, unfriendly, enraged (sometimes c. dat.): valetudo infensa, delicate health, Tac.: infensius servitium, a more oppressive slavery, Tac.

infervio, v. *infario*.

infirme, arum. *pl. f.* Sacrifices in honour of the dead.

+**infernē**. *adv.* Below.

infernus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Lower, lying beneath. 2. Infernal (of or belonging to the shades below, or to Hell; in Hell, Hellish): inferna Juno, Proserpine, Virg.; inferna palus, the Styx, Ov.; inferna ratis, the boat of Charon, Prop.; inferna rota, the wheel of Ixion, Prop.; inferna umbrae, the ghosts of the dead, Tac.; Theseus infernis testatur, Thesens bears witness to the shades below, Prop.

inféro, fers, tūli, illātum. v. a. 1. To carry, bring, or bear (anything) to or into, to bring on, to place on (c. dat. or c. in and acc.). 2. To advance, to bear forward, to cause to advance (standards), to bear against;

gradum acrius intalere Romani, the Romans advanced vigorously, Liv.; delectari criminibus inferendis, to be fond of bringing accusations against people, Cic.; si quis in eum lis capitii illata est, if any capital charge is brought against him, Cic. 3. To wage (war) against, to carry on against. 4. To bear to burial, to bury. 5. To give in (accounts), to enter in (an account). 6. To introduce. 7. To cause (a feeling to a person, or an obstacle to an action); to inflict (an injury on a person): multa nostris vulnera inferebant, they inflicted many wounds on our men, Cæs. 8. Infero me, to go to, to proceed onwards: atque etiam se ipse inferebat, and he even came himself, Cic.; ut vero Aeneas foribus secesset intulit altis, but when Aeneas presented himself (or entered) at the lofty doors, Virg.; ne quis se in vita discrimen inferret, that no one might put himself in danger of his life, Cic.

inferus, a, um (*comp. inferior, superl. infimus, contr. imus*). 1. Low, beneath, underneath. 2. (Esp.) In the lower world, belonging to, or in the shades below; (*pl. m. as substant.*) the shades below, the inhabitants of the shades below: Sylla sit iis ab inferis excitandus, they would want to raise Sylla from the dead, Cic.; mare inferum, the Mediterranean Sea off the Italian coast, Cic.—*Compar. inferior.* 1. Lower. 2. Later, living at a later age. 3. Inferior (in any respect): non inferiora secutus, following one not inferior to his former master, Virg.—*Superl. infimus, imus.* 1. The lowest, the lowest part of, the bottom of. 2. (Esp. in the uncontracted form) Lowest in rank, in condition. 3. (*§ Imus*) The last: suspirerat ab imo foemina, let a woman sigh from the bottom of her heart, Ov.; precibus infimis petiere, they entreated with the most humble solicitations . . . , Liv.; ad imum, to the end, to the last, at last, Hor.

infervesco, is, rruui, no sup. v. n. To grow hot, to boil.

infeste, adv. In a hostile manner.

infesto, as. v. a. To infest, to disturb, to attack.

infestus, a, um. adj. Hostile, unfavourable, troublesome. 2. Unsafe, disturbed: quum infestis pilis procurrissent, when they had advanced with spears levelled at the enemy, Cic.; infestis signis in Pompeii equites impetum fecerunt, advancing their standards they charged Pompey's cavalry, Cæs.

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infimus, a, um.—See Inferus.

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infirme, adv. Weakly, in a slight degree.

infirmitas, atis. f. 1. Want of strength, weakness, feebleness: infirmitas animi, want of courage, Cic. 2. Bad health. 3. Fickleness, want of firmness: patiendum huic infirmitati est quodcumque vos censuratis, they as the weaker sex must submit to whatever you decide, Liv.

- infirmo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To weaken, to enfeeble, to diminish the strength of. 2. To invalidate, to disprove. 3. To abrogate, to repeal.
- infirmus**, *a. um. adj.* 1. Infirm, not strong, not powerful, week, feeble. 2. Infirm in health, ill. 3. Not firm, weak-minded, faint-hearted, irresolute, not to be depended on. 4. Not to be relied on, unimportant (of things) : infirmi ad resistendum, unable to make a vigorous resistance, *Caes.*; cum pecore infirmo, with helpless sheep, *Ov.*
- infit**, found in no other pers., tense, or number. He begins, he begins to speak, he begins to say.
- infītīe, arūm. pl. f.** Denial (only in the phrase *infītīas eo*, I deny, *Liv.*)
- infītīalīa, e. adj.** Negative, consisting in denial.
- infītīatīo, omīs. f.** A denying, a denial.
- infītīatōr, óris. m.** One who denies (esp. a debt, or the receipt of a deposit).
- infītīor, arīs, itus sum. v. dep.** To deny, to disown (sometimes esp. to deny a debt or the receipt of a deposit) : fama . . . decolor et factis infītianda tuis, a report . . . disgraceful, and one to which your deeds ought to give the lie, *Ov.*
- infīlammātō, ónis. f.** A kindling, a setting on fire, an inflaming.
- infīlammō, aa. v. a.** 1. To set on fire, to kindle, to light. 2. To inflame, to excite, to stimulate.
- infīlātē. adv.** In an inflated tone, with exaggeration, grandiloquently.
- infīlātō, omīs. f.** Flatulence.
- infīlātūs, us. m.** 1. A blowing into. 2. Inspiration : si infīlātūs non recipiant, if they be not blown into (of flutes), *Cic.*
- infīlātūs, a. um. part. pass.** of *infīlō* ; used also as *adj. c. compar. etc.* 1. Swelled up, swollen. 2. Puffed up, haughty, arrogant. 3. Turgid, bombastic : infīlātī capillī, hair blown about by the wind, *Ov.*; infīlātī annē, rivers swoln with floods, *Liv.*
- infīlētō, is, xi, xum. v. a.** 1. To bend. 2. To modulate : vox infīlexa, a plaintive tone, *Cic.* 3. To bend aside, to pervert (law, etc.). 4. To alter, to soften. 5. To make an impression on, to move, to sway, to cause to waver.
- sinfīlētūs, a. um. adj.** Unwept, unlamented.
- infīlētīo, ónis. f.** A bending, a swaying.
- infīlētūs, us. m.** A bending, a winding.
- infīlīgo, is, xi, etum. v. a.** 1. To strike (one thing) against or on (another), to dash against. 2. To inflict, to deal (a blow).
- infīlō, as. v. a.** 1. To blow into, or on, to inflate, to swell out by blowing on, to play (a wind instrument). 2. To puff up, to inflate (with hope, pride, etc.) : Antipater paullo inflavit vehementius, Antipater was a little more vigorous (in style), *Cic.*
- infīlūo, is, xi, uxum. v. n.** 1. To flow into, to fall (as a river) into (a sea). 2. To rush into, hasten or press into. 3. To make way gently into (the mind, etc.) : ex illā lenitate . . . ad hanc vim acerrimam . . . influat oportet aliiquid, something of that gentleness ought to be infused into that acrimonious energy (so as to temper it), *Cic.*
- infōdīo, is, fōdi, fossūm. v. a.** To dig in, to bury, (c. dat. or c. in and acc. of that in which the thing buried or dug in is placed).
- informātō, ónis. f.** An idea, a conception. 2. An explanation (of a word, of the meaning of a word or sentence).
- informīs, e. adj.** 1. Void of form, shapeless. 2. Unshapely, unsightly, ugly, horrid-looking, disfigured, disfiguring.
- informō, as. v. a.** 1. To form, to shape, to fashion, to make. 2. To form an idea of, to conceive. 3. To give an idea of, to describe: informari ad humanitatem, to be trained in proper knowledge and accomplishments, *Cic.*
- infōrtūnātūs, a. um. adj.** Unfortunate, (of persons) unlucky.
- infōrtūnūm, i. n.** Misfortune, calamity.
- infra. adv., and prep. c. acc.** 1. (*adv.*) Below, beneath (*comp. infīrēs*,

lower down). 2. (prep.) Below, beneath. 3. Later than (in point of chronology). 4. Inferior to (in number, size, importance, rank, etc.).

infraetio, omis. f. Infraetio animi, faintheartedness, dejection, Cic.

infraetsa, a, um. part. pass. from infringi, q. v.; used also as adj. 1. Broken (in courage or vigour), dispirited. 2. Impaired, injured, diminished: veritas pluribus modis infracta, truth was falsified in many ways, Tac. 3. Broken, unconnected (expressions, etc.).

infraqilis, a. adj. Strong, not to be broken.

infremo, is, ui, Itum. v. n. To roar, to bellow.

infrenata, a, um, and infrenatis, e, and ia, a, um. adj. Without a bridle, unbridled.

infrendeo, es, no perf. v. a. To gnash.

infremo, as. v. a. 1. To bridle, to harness. 2. To restrain.

infrequens, entis. adj. 1. Unfrequent, unusual (of a person who does not often do a thing; more rarely of a thing not often done). 2. Not numerously attended or inhabited, unfrequented. 3. In scanty numbers (of a crowd, troopa, etc.): infrequentia armatis signa, standards not accompanied by many soldiers, i. e. regiments weak in numbers, Liv.; rei militaris infrequens, inexperienced in matters of war, Cic.; pars [urbie] infrequens sedificia, part of the city containing very few houses, Liv.

infrequentia, es. f. 1. Smallness of numbers, scantiness of attendance. 2. Solitariness (of a place).

infringe, is, fragi, fractum. v. a. 1. To break in, to break. 2. To bruise. 3. To break down, to diminish the force of, to check (the attempts of an enemy), to dishearten, to weaken, to impair. 4. To break off, to put an end to: [we see] infringi linguam, that the tongue stammers, Lucr.

infrons, dis. adj. Leafless, i. e. without trees.

infructuosa, a, um. adj. Fruitless, profitless.

infictus, a, um. adj. Painted over, disguised.

infixa, es. f. 1. A long strip of cloth, a band, a bandage. 2. A fillet (for a priest, or a victim). 3. A badge of honour (said of the lands belonging to the state).

infiliatus, a, um. adj. With a fillet on.

infido, is, fidu, fidum. v. a. 1. To pour in or into, to infuse, to pour on or over (c. dat., more rarely c. in and acc.). 2. To mix (for a person to drink), to give (to one) to drink (c. dat. pers.). 3. To spread over: conjugis infusus gremio, lying on his wife's bosom, Virg.; nudos humeris infusa capillos, with her unadorned hair dishevelled over her shoulders, (or perhaps by hypallage) with her hair dishevelled over her bare shoulders, Ov.

infusco, as. v. a. 1. To make of a dark colour, to darken. 2. To sully.

ingemino, as. v. a. and a. 1. (v. a.) To redouble, to repeat. 2. (v. n.) To redouble.

ingemisco, is, and ingemo, is, ui, Itum. v. n. and a. 1. (v. a.) To groan over, to lament, to bewail (c. dat. or c. acc., or c. acc. and infin.). 2. (v. n.) To groan.

ingenero, as. v. a. 1. To implant, to engender (c. in and acc. or c. dat.). 2. To generate, to create.

ingeniosus. adv. Ingeniously, cleverly.

ingeniosus, a, um. adj. 1. Clever, ingenious, gifted with good abilities (c. abl. or c. ad and acc. of what is done, or to be done): res est ingeniosa dñe, to give is a proof of talent, Ov.; terra ingeniosa colenti, a land which makes a good return to a cultivator, Ov.

ingenium, i. n. [gigno.] 1. Natural quality, natural character. 2. Natural inclination, disposition. 3. Good abilities, talent, genius. 4. A clever contrivance.

ingeno, is, ui. To implant.

ingens, entis. adj. Very large, vast, huge, great (in every sense).

ingenuo. adv. 1. As becomes a well-born person, liberally. 2. Frankly, ingeniously.

infirm., *ad v. a.* 1. To weaken, to enfeeble, to diminish the
of. 2. To invalidate, to disprove. 3. To abrogate, to re-
peal. *ad v. n.* 1. Letting out stores or goods for
immediate sale.

2. Inferm in health. 3. Not firm, weak-minded, frail, soluble, not to be depended on. 4. Not to be relied upon; not to be trusted. 5. Infirm and resistendum, unable to make a stand; can procure infirm, wretched, helpless sheep. 6. Infertile, void in no other person, dense, or numberless.

infuse, armen. *v. t.* Deem! Only in the phrase *infuse*.

inflorescences, *axis*, *floral*, *spike*, *spikelet*. To *detach* a *spike* or the *spikelets* of a *spike* *bent* towards *axis*, a *bend* *ought* *to* *be* *at* the *axis*.

10. The following table gives the number of hours worked by each of the 1000 workers.

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indians a the time of

S. S. & Co. - 1880

Others said it was infected, is XI. It

flows, a plant
4. To alter, as
the temperature

to cause the sinusitis. 2. Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is a common problem.

hostile, hostile incen-

Indigo. To rush on, to rush upon, to come on in a sudden and violent manner.

To change date / time right click on screen and select Date/Time.

therefore when it had suddenly swallowed up all the Quinine particles so necessary, the next day the

... *concretes again (change again into glutinous); ingurgitate it, to change into all kinds of wickedness, &c.*

2. Unit for, under
the jurisdiction of: multiple objects of concern, the multiple interests

Unstable & *Unstable*.

influence, or, at least, no influence, is no perpendicular. I. To stick in, influence is equal to the total effect. The influence is, to adhere to (c), and

see.), in citing my, in citing. 2. To be intimately connected with, to advance, possess, to like, own, or characterize; suitable till this connection per-

spare hours according to the memory of your books, or give as much time as you need. Our studio committee

...and I believe we will have to do our common studies, Dr. [unclear] and I. To conclude, Dr. [unclear].

10,000, 00, 10, 100, 0, 0. I. To keep back, to check, to restrain.
II. To hold, to possess, and its derivatives, consist in, etc., etc.

the use of these formulae, which, however, he feels, is most
likely to cause difficulty in those countries where

ans, wishing to disentangle themselves from the enemy, backed

A backing water.

1. To open the mouth, to gape. 2. To gape at, to gaze

3. †To desire, to covet (c. acc.).

To dishonour, to disgrace.

1. Dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful. 2.

1. Unhonoured, disregarded, to whom proper
rewards.

ugly.

no sup. v. n. 1. To stand on end, to
etc.). 2. To shudder, to tremble,

adj. inhospitable.

2. Discourteously.

ueltiy. 2. Incivility, dis-

4. Stinginess.

vage. 2. Uncivil, un-

minus inhumana pars

ne feelings, Tac.

ace.

(in pl.) A state of un-

at variance.

1. inimical, unfriendly. 2. Of or
from an enemy (as spoils, etc.) ; (m. as

equally. 2. Unfairly, unjustly, wrongly.

1. Unevenness, inequality. 2. An unfavourable

ess, of the time, etc.), unpropitiousness, adverse character.

injustice : *vestram iniquitatem accusatoe, lay the blame on*

reasonableness of your demands, Cic.

lus, a, um. adj. 1. Uneven, not level. 2. Out of proportion, not

according to proper moderation, too heavy (of a plough), too hot (of the

sun, etc.). 3. Unfair, unjust. 4. Wicked, scandalous. 5. Un-

favourable, adverse, unfriendly. 6. Unsuitable : *iniquus mentis asellus,*

a donkey of obstinate disposition, Hor.; *quod ii ferunt iniquo animo, at*

which they are indignant, Cic.

Initio, as. v. a. To initiate into (c. abl. of that into which).

Initium, i. n. 1. A beginning, a commencement. 2. Origin. 3.

(In pl.) First principles. 4. Sacred mysteries, to which only the initiated were admitted : *tua mater initia, the instruments used in your mys-*

terious worship, O mother [Cybele], Cat.

Initus, a, um. part. fr. ineo, q. v. Nondam initis seditiosis tribunis plebis,

the seditious tribunes of the people not having been as yet established,

Cic; inita subductaque ratione, having entered into and adjusted a calcula-

tion, Cic.

Inititus, us. m. 1. Approach, arrival, entrance. 2. Beginning.

Injectus, us. m. A laying on, a placing on, a putting on.

Injicio, is, jecii, jectum. v. a. 1. To throw, cast, or put in, into, on, or

over (c. in and acc, or c. dat.): *manum virgini injicit, he laid hands on*

the maiden, Liv.; *sese haud nescia morti injicit, not unaware she exposes*

herself to death, Virg. 2. To bring into or upon, to occasion, to cause,

to infuse (a feeling into a person, c. dat. pera.). 3. To suggest, to throw

out a hint : *in quam se injiciens animus, to which when the mind applies*

- ingēnitas, atis. f.** 1. Good birth, the condition of one well born. 2. Ingenuousness, frankness, honourable conduct and feelings.
- ingēnus, a, um. adj.** 1. Native (i. e. not foreign), natural (not acquired). 2. Freeborn, born of good family. 3. Gentlemanlike in feeling, gentlemanlike, candid, ingenuous, frank. 4. Delicate.
- ingēro, is, gessi, gestum. v. a.** 1. To carry in, bring in. 2. To throw on, at, or against (c. in and acc. or c. dat.). 3. To heap upon (lit. and metaph. of heaping abuse, insult, etc., on). 4. To introduce, bring forward, force (a thing or person) on (another).
- ingigno, is, gēnui. Itum. v. a.** To implant, to engender, to implant innately.
- inglōrius, a, um. adj.** Without fame, inglorious: nec ipse inglorius militiae, nor was he himself destitute of military renown, Tac.
- inglūvies, ēi. f.** 1. The crop, the maw. 2. Gluttony.
- ingrāte. adv.** 1. Unpleasantly, disagreeably. 2. Ungratefully.
- ingratias contr. Singratis. abl. pl.** used as *adv.* Against a person's will.
- ingratus, a, um. adj.** 1. Unpleasant, disagreeable. 2. Unthankful, ungrateful: cineri ingrato supraea serebant, they were paying the last honours to the ashes which could make no return, Virg.; ingratus salutis, ungrateful for his safety, Virg.; id tibi erit ingratum, you will get no thanks for it, Ter.
- ingrāvesco, ia. no perf. v. n.** 1. To become heavier. 2. +\$To become pregnant. 3. To become oppressive, severe, violent. Annona ingravescit, the price of corn rises; alter in dies ingravescit, the other gets worse (more furious) every day, Cic.; falsis ingravescet, owing to his false pretences, his condition became worse and worse, Tac.
- ingrāvo, as. v. a.** 1. To make worse, to aggravate. 2. To weigh down.
- ingrēdior, ēris, greasus sum. v. dep.** 1. To go into, to enter. 2. To go forward, to advance, to walk. 3. To enter upon (an undertaking, etc.), to engage in, to undertake, to begin: hujus ego vestigia ingressus, I treading in his footsteps, Liv.
- ingressio, onis. f., and ingressus, ūs. m.** 1. An entrance. 2. Gait, way of walking. 3. A commencement: instabilem ingressum prebebat, it made the footing insecure, Liv.; ingressus hostiles, hostile incursions, Tac.
- ingruo, is, ui. no sup. v. n.** 1. To rush on, to rush upon, to come on violently, to attack. 2. To become more violent.
- inguen, Inis. n.** The groin.
- ingurgīto, as. v. a.** To plunge into: in ejus igitur copias cum se subito ingurgitavisset, therefore when he had suddenly swallowed up all that man's property, Cic.; postridie se rursus ingurgitauit, the next day they gorge themselves again (plunge again into gluttony): ingurgitare se in flagitia, to plunge into all kinds of wickedness, Cic.
- inhābilis, e. adj.** 1. Unmanageable, unwieldy. 2. Unfit for, unsuited to, incapable of: multitudine inhabilis ad consensum, the multitude incapable of unanimity.
- Inhabītābilis, e.** Uninhabitable.
- Inhāreο, es, si, sum, and inhāresco, ia. no perf. v. n.** 1. To stick in, to inhere in (c. abl. or in and abl.), be inherent in, to adhere to (c. ad and acc.), to cling to, to cling. 2. To be intimately connected with, to be always present to (the eyes, or thoughts): vultibus illa tuis tanquam presentis inhāret, she clings to the memory of your looks, or gazes on you with her mind's eye, as though you were present, Ov.; studiis communibas equid inhaerea, do you at all persevere in our common studies, Ov.
- Inhālo, as. v. a.** To breathe in, to inhale.
- Inhibeo. es, ui, Itum. v. a.** 1. To keep back, to check, to restrain. 2. To hinder. 3. To practise, put in operation, employ (c. dat. or c. in and acc. of those towards whom: inhibeo navem, to back a vessel, to back water: cum divellere se ab hoste cupientes inhiberent Rhodii, when

the Rhodians, wishing to disentangle themselves from the enemy, backed water, *Liv.*

Inhibitio, *onis. f.* A backing water.

Inhīo, *as. v. a.* 1. To open the mouth, to gape. 2. To gape at, to gaze intently at (*c. dat.*). 3. +To desire, to covet (*c. acc.*).

Inhōnesto, *as. v. a.* To dishonour, to disgrace.

Inhōnestus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful. 2. +Ugly, unsightly.

Inhōndrātus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Unhonoured, disregarded, to whom proper honours are not paid. 2. Unrewarded.

Inhōnūrus, *a. um. adj.* Unsightly, ugly.

Inhorreco, *es. ui.* and **Inhorresco**, *is. no sup. v. a.* 1. To stand on end, to bristle, to stand erect (of hair, crops, etc.). 2. To shudder, to tremble, to quiver, to shake.

Inhospitālis, *a.* and **inhospitūs**, *a. um. adj.* inhospitable.

Inhospitātas, *atis. f.* Inhospitality.

Inhumāne, and *niter. adv.* 1. Inhumanly. 2. Discourteously.

Inhumānitās, *atis. f.* 1. Inhumanity, cruelty. 2. Incivility, discourtesy. 3. Unkindness, churlishness. 4. Stinginess.

Inhumānus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Inhuman, cruel, savage. 2. Uncivil, unmannerly, discourteous, uncivilised, uneducated : nec minus inhumana pars viae, nor was a part of the road less repulsive to humane feelings, *Tac.*

Inhumātus, *a. um. adj.* Unburied.

Inibi *adv.* 1. There. 2. On the point of taking place.

Inicere, *untis. part. fr. ineo, q. v.*

Inimice. *adv.* In a hostile, unfriendly manner.

Inimicitia, *as. f.* 1. Enmity, hostility. 2. (In *pl.*) A state of un-friendliness, a quarrel.

Inimico, *as. v. a.* To make hostile, to set at variance.

Inimicus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Hostile, inimical, unfriendly. 2. §Of or belonging to an enemy, taken from an enemy (as spoils, etc.) ; (*m. as subst.*) an enemy, a foe.

Inique *adv.* 1. +Unequally. 2. Unfairly, unjustly, wrongly.

Iniquitas, *atis. f.* 1. Unevenness, inequality. 2. An unfavourable state (of events, of the time, etc.), unpropitiousness, adverse character. 3. Unfairness, injustice : vestram iniquitatem accusatote, lay the blame on the unreasonableness of your demands, *Cic.*

Iniquus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Uneven, not level. 2. Out of proportion, not according to proper moderation, too heavy (of a plough), too hot (of the sun, etc.). 3. Unfair, unjust. 4. Wicked, scandalous. 5. Unfavourable, adverse, unfriendly. 6. Unsuitable : iniquus mentis asellus, a donkey of obstinate disposition, *Hor.*; quod ii ferunt iniquo animo, at which they are indignant, *Cic.*

Initio, *as. v. a.* To initiate into (*c. abl.* of *that* into which).

Initium, *i. n.* 1. A beginning, a commencement. 2. Origin. 3. (In *pl.*) First principles. 4. Sacred mysteries, to which only the initiated were admitted : tua mater initia, the instruments used in your mysterious worship, O mother [Cybele], *Cat.*

Initia, *a. um. part. fr. ineo, q. v.* Nondum initis seditiosis tribunis plebis, the seditious tribunes of the people not having been as yet established, *Cic.*; initia subductaque ratione, having entered into and adjusted a calculation, *Cic.*

Initius, *is. m.* 1. Approach, arrival, entrance. 2. Beginning.

+Injectus, *is. m.* A laying on, a placing on, a putting on.

Injicio, *is. jecī, jectum. v. a.* 1. To throw, cast, or put in, into, on, or over (*c. in* and *acc.*, or *c. dat.*) : manum virginī injecit, he laid hands on the maiden, *Liv.*; sese hand ne scia morti injicit, not unawares she exposes herself to death, *Virg.* 2. To bring into or upon, to occasion, to cause, to infuse (a feeling into a person, *c. dat. pers.*). 3. To suggest, to throw out a hint : in quam se injiciens animus, to which when the mind applies

itself, Cie.; injectos humeris siccantes sole capillos, drying in the sun her hair which she had allowed to fall upon her shoulders, Ov.; *plaga injecta petitioni tuae*, the blow given to your canvas, Cic.

injucunde. *adv.* Unpleasantly.

injucunditas, atia. *f.* Unpleasantness.

injucundus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Unpleasant. 2. \ddagger Rigorous, severe.

injungo, is, nxi, nctum. v. a. To join or fasten with (c. in and acc., or c. dat.). 2. To join, unite, attach, connect (c. dat.). 3. To inflict, to impose, to enjoin (c. dat.): *injungo mihi ut . . .* I have determined to . . . Cic.

injuratus, a, um. *adj.* Without having taken an oath.

injuria, sa. *f.* 1. A violation of justice, injustice of any kind, injury.

2. Insult, a personal affront. 3. Unreasonable severity: pertinaces ad obtinemdam injuriam, men obstinate in keeping possession of their unjust acquisitions, Liv.; per injuriam, unjustly, Cic.; neque injuriā, and not without reason, Cic.

injuriōse. *adv.* Unjustly, injuriously, unlawfully, in an insulting manner.

injuriōsus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Acting unjustly, injurious. 2. Insulting. 3. Mischiefous, doing damage.

injurius, a, um. *adj.* Acting unjustly, unjust, injurious.

injusas, a, um. *adj.* Without being commanded, unbidden, of one's own accord, spontaneous.

injusu. *adv.* Without being bidden, spontaneously: *injusu imperioris*, without the orders of the general.

injuste. *adv.* Unjustly, wrongfully.

injustitia, sa. *f.* Injustice.

injustus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Unjust. 2. Unreasonable. 3. Excessive, intolerable; (*n.* as subst.) injustice, wrong.

ſinnabillis, e. That cannot be swam on, that will not bear a swimmer.

ſinənarrabillis, e. That cannot be related, indescribable.

innascor, eris, natus sum. v. dep. To be born in, to arise in, to grow in. **innato, as. v. n.** 1. To float in or on (c. dat.). 2. To swim into, to flow into (c. in and acc. or c. dat.).

innatus, a, um. *part.* of innascor. Innate, unborn.

innavigabilis, e. *adj.* Not navigable.

innecto, is, xui, xum. v. a. 1. To join or fasten to, to connect with. 2. To bind, to encircle, to embrace. 3. To weave, to put together (an excuse). 4. To entangle (esp. in *part. pass.*).

innitor, éris, nixus, and nisus sum. v. dep. 1. To lean upon, to rest upon (c. dat. or c. abl.). 2. To rest upon, to depend upon. 3. To lean on so as to press down.

inno, as. v. a. and a. 1. (v. a.) To swim or float in or on. 2. (v. a.) To swim across, to sail on or across. 3. (v. n.) To flow upon, to wash (as a river washes a town on its banks).

innocens, entis. *adj.* 1. Not hurtful, not guilty, innocent, guiltless, innoxious, harmless. 2. Upright, honest.

innōcenter. *adv.* Innocently, blamelessly.

innōcentia, sa. *f.* 1. Innocence, blamelessness. 2. Integrity, uprightness.

innōcue. *adv.* Innocently.

innōcuous, a, um. *adj.* 1. Innocent, harmless, blameless, inoffensive. 2. Unharmed, uninjured.

innōtesco, is, tui, no sup. v. n. To be generally known, to be or to become notorious.

innōvo, as. v. a. Te ad tuam intemperantiam innovasti, you have returned to your previous habitual intemperance, Cic.

innoxius, a, um. *adj.* 1. Harmless, innoxious. 2. Innocent, blameless. 3. Uninjured, free from injury, unharmed. 4. \ddagger Free from danger, safe.

+ſinnabillus, a, um. Cloudless.

inābē, is, psl. v. n. To marry into (of the woman) (c. acc. or c. dat.).

inābusa, a, um (only found in *fem.*). Unmarried, virgin.

ināmērābilis, e, and *†ināmērālis*, e. adj. Countless, innumerable.

ināmērābilitas, atia, f. Countless number.

ināmērus, a, um. adj. Unnumbered, countless, innumerable.

ināno, is, ul. ūtum. v. a. To give a nod to, to give a sign by a nod, to make a sign.

ināptus, a, um. adj. (only found in *fem.*). Unmarried, virgin: Paris Helenam innuptis juxxit nuptiis, Paris wedded Helen in a marriage that was no marriage, i. e. unlawful, Cic. (quoting an ancient poet): decus innuptarum, the flower of the virgins, Cat.

inābilis, a, um. adj. That does not forget, mindful.

inābrātus, a, um. adj. Not overwhelmed.

inābevābilis, a. adj. Not likely to be noticed (of the windings of the labyrinth) not easily detected.

inābevātus, a, um. adj. Unobserved, not noticed.

inādōrūs, a, um. adj. Not fragrant, not embalmed with ungents.

ināfonsa, a, um. adj. 1. Without stumbling. 2. Free from misfortune (life, etc.). 3. *‡*Uninterrupted.

ināfficiōsūs, a, um. adj. Regardless of one's duty, wanting in proper respect (c. in and acc. pers. to whom): testamentum inofficiōsum, a will in which nothing is left to the testator's relations and natural heirs.

inālēscō, is, ēvi (no sup. till lat.). v. n. To grow in or on, to grow so as to unite with.

ināmīnātus, a, um. adj. Illomened.

ināpia, a, f. [in opes.] 1. Want, lack, scarcity. 2. Need, indigence, poverty: solitudo atque inopia, an unprotected and destitute condition, or those in such a condition, Cic.

ināpināns, antis. adj. Not expecting: impeditos et inopinantes aggresus, attacking them unawares encumbered with baggage, Cæs.

ināpināto, adv. Unexpectedly, unawares.

ināpinātus, a, um, and ināpinās, a, um. adj. Not thought of, unexpected, unlooked for.

ināopportūnus, a, um. adj. Unseasonable, inconvenient.

ināps, öpis. adj. 1. Destitute, devoid of, without (often c. gen): qui sic inopes et ab amicis et ab existimatione sunt, who are so destitute both of friends and character, Cic. 2. Poor, needy, indigent. 3. Helpless, unprotected. 4. Poor (of spirit), mean, spiritless. 5. Poor, meagre (of style, a writer, etc.).

ināritātus, a, um. adj. Unpleaded: re inoratā, without obtaining a hearing, without being allowed to plead their cause, Cic.

inārdinātus, a, um. adj. Not arranged, in confusion, in disorder.

inārior, eris, ortus sum. v. dep. To arise, to appear.

inārnātē. adv. Without ornament, in an unadorned style.

inārnātus, a, um. adj. 1. Unadorned, without ornament, plain. 2. *§*Unextolled, undistinguished.

ināstidens, a, um, adj. Not lazy, busy, energetic.

ināua, a, um. adj. Of Ino daughter of Cadmus, who, to escape from Athamas, threw herself into the sea, and was made a sea goddess.

ināquam, also ināquo, is. v. def. and irr. (see Lat. Gr.). To say.

ināquātātio, onis, f. A shaking, a restless motion.

ināquiēto, as. v. a. To disturb.

ināquiētus, a, um, and *†*ināquies, ötis. adj. Unquiet, restless.

ināllinus, i. m., and f. -lina, ss. A tenant, a lodger; (as adj.) foreign, of foreign birth.

ināquinātē. adv. Filthily, impurely.

ināquino, as. v. a. 1. To defile, to pollute, to sully. 2. To adulterate, to corrupt, to spoil. 3. *‡*To dye: certamen inquinandi famam alterius, a contest in which each tried to blacken the reputation of the other. Liv.

ināquiro, is, quisivi, itum. v. a. 1. To seek after, search for (esp. in law

for proofs in support of an accusation). 2. To inquire into, to examine (c. acc. or c. in and acc.).

inquisitus, a, um. *part. pass.* of *inquo*. 1. Sought for. 2. Not inquired into.

inquisitio, *ōnis. f.* A searching for, or into, a search, an examination (esp. in law), a seeking for proofs to support an accusation.

inquisitor, *oris. m.* One who examines into, an investigation (esp. in law), a commissioner to search for evidence to support an accusation.

Sinsälütätus, a, um. *adj.* (in *tmesis*, *inque sal*). Unsaluted.

insanabilis, e. 1. Incurable. 2. For which there is no remedy, irremediable.

insāne and **+insanum**. *adv.* Madly, with madness, evincing madness.

insānia, *ss. f.* 1. Madness, insanity, frenzy. 2. Excessive folly, extravagance of conduct: *insania libidinum*, extravagant licentiousness.

insānio, *Is, Ivi, Itum. v. n.* 1. To be mad, to be insane. 2. To be out of one's senses or wits, to be foolish, to act like a madman.

insāntas, *atis. f.* Unhealthiness, disease.

insānus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Mad, insane, frantic. 2. Foolish, unwise. 3. Violent, outrageous in conduct, furious (of winds, waves, etc.). 4. Very great, excessive: *insani montes*, mountains in Sardinia called by that name, as being exposed to storms from their great height, *Liv.*

insatiabilis, e. *adj.* 1. Insatiable, that cannot be satisfied. 2. That does not sate or cloy.

insatiabillter. *adv.* Insatiably.

insatirabilis, e. *adj.* Insatiable.

insatiratillter. *adv.* Insatiably.

+inscendo, *is, di, sum. v. a.* To ascend, to mount, to mount up into.

insciens, *tis. adj.* Ignorant, not knowing, not being aware.

inscienter. *adv.* 1. Unknowingly, ignorantly. 2. Unskilfully.

inscientia, *ss. f.* Ignorance, want of knowledge.

inscite. *adv.* Ignorantly, unskilfully.

inscitia, *ss. f.* 1. Ignorance. 2. Unskilfulness: *quo fidem inscitiae pararet*, to win belief in his own ignorance [of the conspiracy], *Tac.*; *per tenebras et inscitiam ceterorum*, in the darkness, and without the knowledge of the rest, *Tac.*

inscitius, a, um. *adj.* Ignorant, inexperienced, unskilful.

inscius, a, um. *adj.* 1. Ignorant, ignorant of, not knowing (c. gen., etc.). 2. Not expecting: *inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppreserunt*, they attacked and routed the Menapii before they were aware of their approach, and while they expected no such disaster, *Cæa.*

inscrabo, *is, psi, ptum. v. a.* To write in or on, to inscribe. 2. To ascribe. 3. To entitle (a book, etc., to give it such and such a title). 4. §To mark: *statuas quas tu ponis inscribique jussasti*, statues which you ordered to be erected and to have inscriptions inscribed on them, *Cic.*; *sibi ipse hoc nomen inscripsit*, he has given himself this title, *Cic.*; *ipsos inscripsero Deos sceleri*, they have put the names of the Gods themselves on the crime, as guilty of it, i. e. have attributed the crime to the Gods, *Ov.*

inscriptio, *onias. f.* An inscription, a title inscribed.

insculpo, *is, psi, ptum. v. a.* To engrave, to imprint upon (lit. and metaph.).

insēco, *as, ui, etum. v. a.* To cut, to cut up.

insectatio, *ōnis. f.* 1. Pursuit. 2. (Metaph.) An attacking, an inveighing against.

insectator, *oris. m.* A persecutor, one who inveighs against.

insector, *āris. v. dep.*; and **+insecto**, *ss. v. a.* 1. To pursue. 2. To attack, to persecute, to inveigh against: *nisi et assiduis terram insectabere rastria*, unless you attack the land with unwearied harrowings, i. e. harrow it over and over again, *Virg.*; *insectans damnum*, reproaching him with his loss, *Phœdr.*

+sinsēdābillter. *adv.* So as not to be allayed or quenched.

insedētus, a, um. *adj.* Unquiet.

insēesco, is, nui, no sup. v. a. To grow old in, among, or *on* account of.

+fīnsensibilis, e. *adj.* That cannot be felt, imperceptible, insensible.

insēpultus, a, um. *adj.* Unburied: qui illam insepultam sepulturam effe-
cerant, who had conducted that irregular funeral, Cic.

insēquor, ēris, sēcūtus sum. v. dep. 1. To follow (in any manner, as an
enemy, a subsequent time or event, etc.), to pursue, to come after. 2.
To press upon, to harass, to attack: alterius convellere vimen insequor,
I proceed to pull up the shoot of another tree, Virg.

insēro, is, rui, rtum. v. a. 1. To put in, to insert in, to thrust in. 2.
To insert among, to mingle with (c. dat.): inserentibus se centurionibus,
while the centurions mingled with the common soldiers, Tac.; insere te turbæ,
mingle with the crowd, Ov. 3. *f*. To ingraft.

insēro, is, sēvi, sītum. v. a. 1. To sow, to plant, to plant in. 2. To
ingraft. 3. To implant (esp. in *pass. part.*). 4. To unite.

+fīnsertim. *adv.* Darting in.

fīnserto, as. v. a. To put in, to insert.

insērvio, is. v. a. 1. To serve, to be serviceable to, to be submissive to.
2. To be the slave of, to be devoted to, to attend exclusively to (c. dat. and
fīc. acc.): nihil est a me inservitum, I have not sought to curry favour with
any one, Cic.; [Plebs] cui ad eam diem summā ope inservitum erat, [the
People] who up to that time had been treated with the greatest deference,
Liv.

insecessus, a, um. *part. pass. fr.* *insideo*, q. v.

Sīnsibilo, as. v. n. To hiss, to whistle (as the wind).

insideo, es, and *insido*, is, sēdi, sessum. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To settle on
or in (as inhabitants in a district; bees on flowers, etc.; c. dat. or *Sc. acc.*).
2. To occupy (a military position, a fort, etc.), (c. acc. and *Sc. dat.*). 3. (v. n.)
To be fixed in (as an idea in the mind, a stain on a character, etc.), (c. in
and abl.): nescia Dido insidat quantus miseræ Deus, Dido ignorant how
mighty a Deity has taken possession of her wretched that she is, Virg.

insidiās, arum. pl. f. 1. An ambush, an ambuscade. 2. A snare, a
stratagem, a plot: insidiis ex insidiis, or per insidiās (all in Cic.), in an
underhand manner, treacherously.

insidiātor, īris. m. One who lies in wait, one who plots against; who
seeks to circumvent or catch, treacherously: nullus (est) insidiator viæ,
there is no one who will seek to waylay you on the road, Cic.

insidiōse. *adv.* By way of ambuscade, treacherously, cunningly.
insidiōsus, a, um. *adj.* Insidious, cunning, plotting treacherously.
insido.—See *Insiode*.

insigne, is. n. 1. An ensign, a badge, an ornament. 2. A flag. 3. A
sign, a token, a signal: insignia regia, the insignia of royalty, Cic.
insignio, Is, Ivi, itum. v. a. To make conspicuous, to distinguish, to be a
distinguishing ornament of, or on: cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus
insigniretur, when the whole year was made remarkable by deaths and
disasters, Tac.

insignis, e. *adj.* 1. Distinguished by some mark, remarkable, noto-
rious, extraordinary. 2. Eminent, conspicuous.

insignite, and *insigniter*. *adv.* In a remarkable, or conspicuous degree,
exceedingly.

insignitus, a, um. *part. pass. fr.* *insignio*; used as *adj.* 1. Marked, clear,
plain. 2. Remarkable, conspicuous, notorious.

+fīnalia, um. pl. n. The treadle of a loom.

insilio, Is, ui, sultum. v. n. To leap into or on, to spring upon (c. in and
acc., or c. acc., or c. dat.).

insimulatio, onia. f. An accusation.

- insimilo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To accuse (c. gen. of the crime). 2. To allege as a charge.
- insincerus**, *a. um. adj.* Not pure, corrupted.
- insinuatio**, *ōnis. f.* An insinuating oneself into power.
- insinuo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To introduce, to push forward into. 2. (As if *v. s.*, me being understood) To penetrate into; *ut insinuare iis possemus*, to be able to insinuate ourselves into their favour, to ingratiate ourselves with them, Cic. 3. *insinuo me*. To enter, to penetrate into or among, to make one's way into, to insinuate oneself into (c. in and acc.): *penitus insinuare se in causam*, to examine the cause thoroughly, Cic.; *his nos rebus insinuabimus ad causam*, by these means we shall get to the cause, Cic.
- insipiens**, *entis. adj.* Foolish, silly.
- insipient**, *adv.* Foolishly, sillily.
- insipientia**, *as. f.* Folly, foolishness, silliness.
- insisto**, *is, stiti, no sup. v. a.* 1. To stand upon, to set foot upon, to step upon, to tread upon, to trample on (c. dat., c. in and abl.; Sc. acc.). 2. To press upon, to pursue, to follow (enemies, pursuits, etc.): *ut usque in exitium insisteretur* (illi, sc.), to pursue him till he was utterly destroyed, Tac.; *neque satis Brutus . . . constabat . . . quam rationem pugnare insisterent*, nor was Brutus quite clear what plan of battle they meant to pursue, Cæs. 3. To persist, to persevere (c. in and acc. or. Sc. dat., c. infn.). 4. To stand still, to stop, to halt. 5. To dwell upon, to insist upon (facts, arguments, etc.), (c. dat.).
- insitio**, *onis. f.* Grafting, engraving, the time for grafting.
- insitivus**, *a. um.* 1. Grafted, engrafted. 2. Spurious.
- insitor**, *oris. m.* One who grafts, a grafted.
- insitus**, *a. um. part. pass.* from *insero*, -evi, q. v. as *adj.* 1. Grafted, engrafted. 2. Implanted by nature, innate, unborn. 3. Adopted (of a son).
- insociabilis**, *e. adj.* 1. Unsociable. 2. Incompatible.
- insolabiliter**, *adv.* Inconsolably.
- insolens**, *entis. adj.* 1. Unusual, uncommon. 2. Unaccustomed to, inexperienced (c. gen., once c. in and *gerund.*). 3. Insolent, haughty, arrogant: *erat insolens in alienā [re]*, he was wasteful of the property of another, Cic.
- insolenter**, *adv.* 1. In an unusual or uncommon manner. 2. Insolently, arrogantly, intemperately.
- insolentia**, *as. f.* 1. Unusualness, strangeness, novelty, a not being accustomed to. 2. Insolence, arrogance, want of moderation.
- insolesco**, *is, no perf. or sup. v. a.* To grow insolent.
- insolidus**, *a. um. adj.* Tender, soft.
- insolitus**, *a. um. adj.* 1. Unaccustomed to (of persons), (c. ad and acc. or c. gen., or sine c.). 2. Unusual, uncommon, novel.
- tinsōlo**, *as. v. n.* To air in the sun, to warm in the sun.
- tinsolubilis**, *e. adj.* That cannot be refuted.
- insomnia**, *as. f.* Want of sleep, sleeplessness.
- insomnis**, *e.* 1. Sleepless (of persons, or of nights, etc.). 2. Watchful.
- insomnium**, *i. a.* A dream.
- tinsono**, *as, ui, Itum. v. a.* To sound, to sound loudly, to make a loud noise, to roar (as the wind): *calamis agrestinis insonat*, he plays on his rustic flute, Ov.; *insonuitque flagello*, and he cracked his whip, Virg.; *verberaque insonuit*, and cracked her scourge, Virg.
- insonus**, *tis. adj.* 1. Innocent, guiltless (c. gen. or c. abl.). 2. Without doing any injury, harmless.
- insopitus**, *a. um. adj.* Not lulled to sleep, sleepless, watchful.
- inspecto**, *as. v. a.* To look at, to look on.
- insperans**, *antis. adj.* Not expecting.
- insperatus**, *a. um. adj.* Unhoped for, unexpected, unforeseen: *ex insperato*, unexpectedly, Liv.
- spergo**, *is, si, sum. v. a.* To sprinkle on, to scatter on, to sprinkle.

- inspicio, is, spexi, spectum. v. a.* To look into, look at, look on, inspect, survey, examine: *vime igitur te inspiciamus a puero?* do you wish then that we should look into your conduct from your childhood? Cic.
- inspicio, as. v. a.* To make pointed, to sharpen at the end.
- inspiro, as. v. a.* To breathe into, to inspire (a feeling, etc.).
- inspoliatus, a, um adj.* 1. Not plundered. 2. Not taken as plunder.
- instabilis, e. adj.* 1. Not firm, unstable, not affording a firm footing. 2. Unsteady, not having a firm footing. 3. Wavering, inconstant, fickle.
- instans, antis. part. fr. iusto; used also as adj.* 1. On the point of happening, suspending, imminent. 2. Pressing on vigorously, pressing close on in pursuit (sometimes c. dat.): *instans operi, pressing the work forward earnestly*, Virg.; *instantior cura, a more urgent object of care*, Tac.
- instanter. adv.* 1. Urgently. 2. Vigorously.
- instantia, as. f.* 1. Urgency. 2. Earnestness, vigour.
- instar. n. indecl.* 1. A specimen. 2. An appearance. 3. Value, importance (more usu. as *adv.*, c. gen.). 1. Like. 2. About (of number). 3. As good as, equal to: *mortis instar putant, they think as bad as death*, Cic.
- instauratio, onis. f.* A renewal, repetition.
- instauratus, a, um.* Renewed, repeated.
- instauro, as. v. a.* 1. To renew, repeat, perform over again, etc. 2. To repair, to restore. 3. §To repay, to give as a recompense.
- insterno, is, strävi, stratum. v. a.* 1. To strew or spread on. 2. To cover by spreading (esp. in *pass.*): *humeros . . . fulvique insternor pelle leonis, and I put the hide of a tawny lion on my shoulders*, Virg.
- instigatio, onis. f.* Instigation.
- instigator, oris. m., and f. -atrix, -icis.* An instigator, one who excites.
- instigo, as. v. a.* To instigate, to stimulate, to excite.
- instillo, as. v. a. and n.* 1. (v. a.) To pour in by drops, to drop in or on, To instil into (c. dat.). 2. (v. a.) To drip upon (c. acc.).
- instimulator, öris. m.* One who stimulates, an instigator.
- instimulo, as. v. a.* To goad on, to instigate, to stimulate.
- instinctor, oris. m.* An instigator.
- instinctus, ûs. m.* Instigation, impulse, inspiration.
- instinguo, is, inxi, netus. v. a.;* scarcely found except in *pass. part.* *instinetus.* To instigate, to impel, to excite, to stimulate, to animate.
- instipulator, åris. v. dep.* To bargain for.
- instita, as. f.* The flounce or border of a lady's dress: *Iuditur in nostris instita nulla jocia, no lady is ridiculed in my jesting verses*, Ov.
- institio, onis. f.* A standing still.
- institor, oris. m.* A hawker, a pedlar.
- instituo, is, ui, fitum. v. a.* 1. To set up in (a place), to found, to erect, to construct, to build. 2. To make, to hold (a long speech, a levy of troops, etc.). 3. To institute, to establish, to appoint. 4. To establish a rule (c. ut and subj., or c. infin.). 5. To begin. To arrange, to draw up. 7. To determine, to resolve. 8. To instruct, to train up, to educate. 9. To gain, obtain, procure.
- institutio, onis. f.* 1. Arrangement, customary order, custom. 2. Education.
- institutum, i. n.* 1. Purpose, intention. 2. Arrangement, general plan. 3. Custom, established way of proceeding: *præcepta institutaque philosophiae, the precepts and lessons (or established principles) of philosophy*, Cic.; *ex instituto, according to the established arrangement or agreement*, Liv.
- insto, as, stiti, no sup. v. a.* 1. To stand upon (c. dat.). 2. To impend, to be at hand, to be imminent, to be just about to happen: *hoc quod instat, this which is to be done now*, Liv. 3. To press upon (esp. in pursuit), to be close too, to pursue vigorously. 4. To urge earnestly, to beg (a person) with eagerness (c. dat.): *to instante, at your earnest request*, Cic.; *Marti currum instabant, they were making haste with the char-*

riot for Mars, Virg.; non ignarus instandum famæ, not ignorant that he must keep pace with his reputation (*or make events keep up with theirs*), Tac.

†instrēnuus, a, um. *adj.* Lazy, spiritless.

instrēpo, is, ui, Itum. *v. n.* To make a noise, to roar (as the sea), to creak (as a wheel).

instructe. *adv.* With great preparation.

instructio, onis. f. An arranging, a setting in array.

instructor, ōris. m. One who arranges, a disposer.

instructua, ūs. m. Arrangement, disposition.

instructus, a, um. part. pass. fr. *instruo*, q. v.; used also as *adj.* c. compar., etc. 1. Prepared. 2. Arranged. 3. Well versed in. 4. Well provided, adorned, equipped: decem vitiis instructior, more apt to sin by ten vices, Hor.; *instructus mandatis*, furnished with instructions, with a commission, Liv.

instrumentum, i. n. 1. Any kind of instrument, utensil, or tool. 2. Furniture, equipment of any kind. 3. (In *pl.*) Means. 4. (In *pl.*) Embellishments: cum eas magnâ impensâ magno instrumento tueretur, as he kept it (his farm) up at a large expense, and with a large stock of everything, Cic.; *anilia demit instrumenta sibi*, she takes off her dress (*or disguise*) as an old woman, Ov.; *omni militari instrumento*, all his warlike appointments or equipments, Cæs.

instruo, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To heap up, pile up, build, erect, construct. 2. To arrange, dispose, array, marshal: aciem instruit, he draws up his army in battle array, Cæs. 3. To plan, to prepare: ad judicium nondum se satis instruxerat, he had not yet sufficiently prepared himself for a trial, Cic. 4. To train, to instruct; agri immemor ad quem instruendum vires non essent, caring little about the land which they (the people) should not be able to stock (so as to cultivate it with advantage), Liv.

insuavis, e. adj. Unpleasant, disagreeable.

instido, as. v. a. To sweat at, to labour at (c. dat.).

insuefactus, a, um. adj. Accustomed, trained.

insuesco, is, uevi, uetum. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To accustom, to habituate to (sometimes c. dupl. acc.). 2. (v. n.) To be accustomed to, to be used to (c. ad and acc. or c. dat. or c. infin.).

insuetus, a, um. part. of prec. 1. Accustomed. 2. (Of a person) Unaccustomed to, unused to (c. gen. or c. dat., or c. ad and acc., or c. infin.). 3. (Of a thing) Unusual, uncommon, novel; *ſa. pl. as adv.*, in a strange manner.

instilla, ss. f. 1. An island. 2. A detached house, usu. such as was let to several poor families as lodgers.

instilānus, a, um. adj. Of an island, living on an island.

insulse. adv. Sillily, foolishly, tastelessly.

insulsus, a, um. adj. 1. Tasteless. 2. Devoid of taste, i. e. ment; (metaph.) silly, foolish.

insulto, as. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To leap on or upon, to leap or bound over, to leap or bound among (like Bacchanalians, c. dat. or c. acc.), to leap, to spring about, to bound. 2. To insult (c. dat., more rarely c. in and acc., or *‡c. acc.*).

insun, ines, infui, etc. v. pers. To be in, among, or upon, to exist in, to be in, so as to be a part of.

insūmo, is, maxi, mtum. v. a. To apply, to expend (c. in and acc. of the object). 2. *†To take to oneself*, to assume.

insuo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a. To sew in or into (c. in and acc. or c. dat.).

instupr. adv. 1. Above, on the top, overhead. 2. Moreover, besides.

instuprābilis, e. adj. Insurmountable. 2. Unconquerable.

insurgo, is, surrexi. v. n. 1. To rise up on (c. dat.). 2. To rise. 3. To rise against (as in rebellion, etc.), (c. dat.): *insurgite remis*, rise on your oars, i. e. row vigorously, Virg.

sinsusceptus, a, um. adj. Not taken on oneself.

insūsurro, *as. v. a.* 1. To whisper to (*c. dat. pers.*) : in aurem, or ad aures, into the ear (both in Cic.). 2. To suggest to (*c. dat.*).
intābosco, *is, bni, no sup. v. n.* 1. To waste or pine away. 2. To melt.

+ſintactilis, *e. adj.* That cannot be touched, intangible.

intactus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Untouched. 2. Undefiled, unpolluted. 3. Undiminished. 4. Free from (*c. abl.*). 5. Unattempted. 6. Virgin.

ſintaminatus, *a, um. adj.* Unsullied, uncontaminated.

intectus, *a, um. part.* from *intego*; also *adj.* 1. Covered. 2. Uncovered. 3. Undisguised, open, frank.

integellus, *a, um. adj.* In a tolerably sound condition.

intēger, *gra, grum. adj.* 1. Whole, entire, unimpaired, sound. 2. Untainted, unsullied, undefined. 3. Honest, upright, virtuous. 4. Impartial, unbiased. 5. (Of an affair, a cause) In which nothing has been mooted, nothing decided, undetermined: quoad erit integrum, as long as the matter is undecided, till I have made up my mind, Cic.; de quibus est integrum vobis, on which you can decide as you think fit, Cic.; si integrum docetur, if the matter were submitted to him as a new, an undecided case, Cic.; quæ in integrum restituit, which he restored to their original condition, Cæs.; acrius de integro abortum est bellum, a more formidable war broke out afresh, Liv.; so, ex integro, Cic.; integer ævi Ascanius, Ascanius in the flower of his age, Virg.; integer vitæ, a man pure in his way of life, Hor.; vultum...integer laudo, I praise her expression of countenance though heartwhole myself, Hor.; integer est mentis? is he in his sound senses? Hor.

intēgo, *is, xi. cum. v. a.* To cover.

+intēgrasco, *is, no perf. or sup. v. n.* To break out afresh.

+intēgratio, onis. f. A renewing, a renewal.

intēgre, *adv.* 1. Uprightly, honestly. 2. Impartially. 3. Correctly, with propriety (of speaking, etc.).

intēgritas, atia. f. 1. Completeness, soundness. 2. Integrity, uprightness, innocence, blamelessness of conduct. 3. Purity (of style etc.).

intēgro, *as. v. a.* 1. To restore, to repair, to refresh. 2. To renew, to keep on renewing.

intēgumentum, i. n. 1. A covering. 2. A disguise, a cloak, something which conceals.

intellec̄tio, onis. f. The figure synecdoche.

+intellec̄tus, ūs. m. 1. Understanding, (the faculty or the exertion of it) comprehension, intellect. 2. A knowledge of, a being aware of (a fact), 3. Intelligibility: hiems et ver et aestas intellectum et vocabula habent, winter, spring, and summer are recognised by them, and have distinct names, Tac.

intelligens, ēntis. part. of *intelligo*; used also as *adj.* 1. Intelligent, sensible. 2. Having a knowledge of, being a judge of, skilful in (*c. gen.*).

intelligenter, *adv.* Intelligently, like one who understands.

intelligētia, ūs. f. 1. Intellect, understanding, comprehension (the faculty). 2. An understanding of, a knowledge of. 3. An idea, a conception. 4. Perception. 5. Skill, the judgment of a connoisseur.

intelligo, is, laxi, lectum. v. a. 1. To perceive, to be aware, to discern, to know, to see (a fact). 2. To understand, to comprehend. 3. To be a judge of (*c. acc. or c. in and abl.*).

ſintēmératus, *a, um. adj.* Inviolate, undefiled, chaste, not polluted.

intempērāns, antis. adj. 1. Intemperate, without moderation, extravagant (in conduct, or passion). 2. Profligate, debauched.

intempēranter, *adv.* Intemperately, without moderation, extravagantly.

intempērantia, ūs. f. 1. Intemperateness, want of moderation. 2.

Arrogance, insolence: intemperantia vini, the immoderate use of wine, Liv.

intempērāte, *adv.* Intemperately.

- intemp̄ētus**, a, um. adj. Intemperate, immoderate.
- intemp̄erīs**, ei, f., also †-perīs, arum. 1. Inclemency of weather, a storm. 2. Intemperate conduct, violence, extravagant behaviour.
- intemp̄estīve**. adv. Out of season, unseasonably.
- intemp̄estīvus**, a, um. adj. Unseasonable, inopportune.
- intemp̄estus**, a, um. adj. 1. That in which there is no time suitable for doing anything (as such, an epith. of night): nox intempsa, midnight, the dead of night, Virg. 2. §Unwholesome (of a place). 3. †Stormy.
- intendō**, is, di, tum. v. a. 1. To stretch towards (c. ad and acc.). 2. §To stretch upon (so as to cover), to put upon, to surround: stuppa vincula collo intendunt, they put ropes round the neck, Virg. [who also inverts the cases]; duroque intendere brachia tergo, and to cover his arms with the hard hide, Virg. 3. §To bend (a bow). 4. To direct (anything in a direction, one's attention, one's path, a weapon, etc.). 5. To excite (to a particular line of action), to urge. 6. To turn one's attention to, to intend: quo te dicis intendere, whither you say you are going, Liv.; quo ire interderant, whither they had intended (or set out) to go, Sall.; quod animo interderant, what he had designed in his mind, Cic. 7. †To assert, to maintain. 8. To direct against, i. e. to threaten with, to prepare against (c. dat. pera or c. in and acc.): in quos crimen intendebatur, they who were threatened with an impeachment, Liv. 8. Intendo me, also intendor animo, to be on the stretch: ut se intendat ad firmitatem, to harden (or prepare) himself for endurance, Cic.
- intentatus**, a, um. adj. 1. Untried, unattempted. 2. Not having been proved, or experienced.
- intenta**. adv. With earnestness, eagerly, attentively, intently.
- intentio**, onis, f. 1. A stretching, a tension. 2. Exertion, effort. 3. Attention to (c. gen. of the object). 4. †An accusation. 5. †The major premise.
- intento**, as. v. a. 1. To stretch out towards or against (c. dat. or c. in and acc.). 2. To aim (a weapon) at (c. dat.). 3. To hold out in a threatening manner, to hold over as a threat, to threaten with (c. acc. of the thing threatened; dat. pera.). 4. To accuse.
- intentus**, a, um. part. pass. fr. intento (used also as adj.). 1. Attentive to, intent upon (c. dat. or c. abl.). 2. Eager, intent. 3. Rigorous, strict.
- intensus**, ūs. m. A stretching out.
- int̄eo**, ea, ui (no sup.). v. n. To be warm.
- inter** (prep. c. acc.). 1. Between, betwixt, amidst, among. 2. During the course of (time, many years, etc.), during: quae inter decem annos facta sunt, which have been done for ten years, Cic.; inter coenam, while I was at supper, Cic.; pueri amant inter se, the boys love one another, Cic.; quod inter nos liceat dicere, which we may say to one another confidentially (like the common French expression entre nous), Cic.; dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios, I say that you came the night before into the street of the scythemakers, Cic.; longo intervallo judicium inter sicarios hoc primum committitur, this is the first trial for assassination that has taken place for a long time, Cic.
- int̄rāmenta**, orum. pl. n. Timber for the lower part of a ship.
- int̄rāresco**, is, rui (no sup.). v. n. To dry up, to wither, to decay.
- †interbito**, as. v. n. To perish.
- intercālāria**, e. adj. 1. Intercalary. 2. Belonging to an intercalary month.
- intercālārius**, a, um. adj. Intercalary.
- intercālo**, as. v. a. 1. To intercalate. 2. To defer.
- intercāpēdo**, inia, f. Intermission, pause, respite.
- intercādo**, is, cessi, cessum. v. n. 1. To come between, to be, to be situated between, to intervene. 2. To intervene, to elapse (as an interval). 3. To occur, to happen. 4. To exist between persons (c. inter and acc.,

or c. dat. of the one, and cum and abl. of the other). 5. To interpose on behalf of, to be surety for (c. pro and abl.). 6. To interpose so as to prevent (as the tribunes could prevent a law, etc., from passing), (c. dat.), to hinder, to prevent; *sc. quominus*, or ne and subj.: adscribit intercessione se pro iis magnam pecuniam, he adds that he has been surety for them, so as to procure them a large sum of money, Cic.

interceptio, *onis. f.* A taking away.

interceptor, *oris. m.* One who intercepta, who embezzles.

intercessio, *ōnis. f.* 1. An interposition (esp. of the *veto* of the tribunes to prevent a proposed law, etc.). 2. A becoming surety for money.

intercessor, *ōris. m.* 1. One who interposes (esp. a tribune who interposes his *veto*). 2. A hinderer. 3. One who becomes surety for money.

intercidō, *is, di, sum. v. a. [cēdo.]* 1. To cut, to cut in pieces, to cut down. 2. To cut in two, to separate, to divide.

intercidō, *is, cīdi, no sup. v. a. [cado.]* 1. To fall between. 2. To fall to the ground, to perish, to be lost (as the recollection of a thing, etc.): nomen longis intercidit annis, his name has been lost (or forgotten) in the lapse of years, Ov.; quod si interciditerit tibi nunc aliquid, and if anything now should escape your recollection, Hor. 3. To happen.

intercidō, *is. v. n.* To sing between.

intercipio, *is, cōpi, ceptum. v. a.* 1. To intercept, to take (a thing) before it arrives at its destination, to get possession of (a thing intended for another), to cut off (troops, etc.). 2. To take away, to steal, to embezzle. 3. *To carry off (by death): terga caput tangunt, colla intercepta videntur*, their backs join their heads, their necks appear to be taken away, Ov.; medio itinere intercepto, the road in the middle being occupied by an ambuscade, Liv.

intercise, *adv.* Piecemeal, in an abrupt or confused manner.

interclūdo, *is, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To block up (a path), to cut off (that which could go by the path). 2. To cut off, to separate from (an army from its supplies, etc.), (c. abl. or c. ab and abl.). 3. To shut up, to blockade. 4. To hinder, to prevent: *estu animā interclusā*, their breath being stopped by the heat, Liv.

interclusio, *ōnis. f.* A stopping up: *animæ intercl.*, a stoppage of the breath, Cic.

intercolumniū, *i. n.* A space between two columns or pillars.

intercurro, *is, ri, sum. v. a.* 1. To run between. 2. To hasten during an interval. 3. To step between, to intercede. 4. To intervene among, to mingle with (c. dat.).

intercurso, *as. v. n.* To run between, to run against (i. e. to attack).

intercursus, *fus. m.* Intervention, interposition.

intercus, *ūtis. f.* Aqua intercutis, the dropsy.

interdico, *is, xi, ctum. v. a.* 1. To interpose by speaking, to remark at the same time. 2. To interdict, to forbid (c. ne and subj., c. acc. pera., abl. rei, or c. acc. rei, dat. pera.): si illi aquā et igni interdictum sit, if he be deprived of fire and water, i. e. banished, Cic. 3. (Of the *praetor*) To issue a formal decree (c. do and abl. of the subject, or c. ut and subj.).

interdictio, *onis. f.* A prohibition: *interdictio aquæ et ignis* (Cic.), or *int. finium* (Liv.), banishment.

interdictum, *i. n.* 1. Prohibition, an interdict. 2. A decree (of the *praetor*).

interdiu, *adv.* By day, during the daytime.

†interdro, *as, dēdi, dāre, dātum. v. a.* To distribute among: nihil interdro (another form), I do not care at all, Plaut.

†interduatim, *adv.* Now and then, sometimes.

interductus, *fus. m.* Punctuation.

interdum, *adv.* 1. (Sometimes) Interdum . . . interdum, at one time . . . at another, Cic. 2. *Meanwhile.*

intērea. adv. Meanwhile, in the meantime, in the interim.

intēremtio, ḍnia. f. Killing, slaughter.

intēremtus, a, um. part. fr. interimo (q. v.).

intēeo, ia, ivi, itum. v. a. 1. To become lost in, to disappear among.

2. To perish, to die, to be destroyed, to be ruined.

intērēquito, as. v. a. To ride between or among.

interfātio, onis. f. An interruption by speaking.

interfectio, onis. f. A killing, a murdering.

interfector, ḍris. m., and †f. -trix, tricis. A killer, a slayer, a murderer.

interficio, is, fēci, fectum. v. a. To destroy, to kill.

†interflio, is. pass. of prec. To be destroyed, to perish

interfluo, is, xi, xum. v. a. 1. To flow between (c. acc.). 2. To elapse between.

†§interfōdio, is, fōdi, fossum. v. a. To pierce.

interfor, foria, fatus sum. v. dep. def. To interrupt by speaking, to speak so as to cause interruption.

†§interfūgio, is, fūgi, fūgitum. v. a. To flee or pass between.

interfulgeo, es, si, no sup. v. a. To glitter among (c. dat.).

interflusus, a, um. part. from ius. 1. Poured between, flowing between. 2. Spotted.

intērim. adv. Meanwhile, in the meantime.

intērimo, is, ēmi, emtum. v. a. 1. To kill. 2. To put an end to, to destroy.

interior, us. compar. adj., superl. intēmus, a, um, no pos. [intra.] 1. Inner, interior. 2. (Of nations) Living in the interior, inland. 3. More secret, more carefully hidden, hidden in a more secret place : interior epistola, a more intimate friendship. 4. Nearer, that which touches one more nearly (fear, etc.) : interiores ictibus tormentorum, within reach of missiles shot from the engines, Liv.; interior periculo vulneris factus, being too near him to be in danger of being wounded by him, Liv.; interiore rotā, with the near wheel, i. e. the wheel nearer the post, Ov.; so, interior, next to the wall, Ov.; bruma nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit, winter contracts the day proceeding by an inner, i. e. a narrower or lesser circle, Hor.; interior potentia, power acquired by access to the palace, to the intimacy of the prince, Tac.; interior epistola, the middle of a letter, Cic.; qui interiores scrutantur et reconditas literas, they who devote themselves to more abstruse and recondite literature, Cic.; interiore notā Falerni, with a more choice brand of Falernian wine, Hor.; superl. inmost.

intērītio, ḍnia. f., and interitus, fūs. m. Destruction, death, ruin, annihilation.

interjaceo, es, ui, no sup. v. a. To lie between, be situated between (c. dat.).

interjacio, is, jēci, jectum. v. a. 1. To place between or among (c. dat. of the things between which, or c. inter and acc.). 2. To intermingle, to interpose.

interjectus, a, um. part. of prec., q. v. Anno interjecto, after an interval of a year, Liv.; paucis interjectis diebus, a few days after, Liv.; interjecta (regio sc.) inter Romam et Arpos, the district between Rome and Arpi, Liv.

interjectus, fūs. m. 1. A being placed between, interposition. 2. §An interval.

interjungo, is, nxi, notum. v. a. 1. To join together. 2. To unyoke.

§interlābor, ḍris, lapsus sum. v. dep. To glide or flow among or between.

§interlēgo, is, lēgi, lectum. v. a. To gather here and there.

interlino, is, lēvi, litum. v. a. To smear so as to erase, to erase, to falsify (a writing).

interlitus, a, um. part. of prec. Erased : clementa interlita luto, rough stones only united by having mud put between them, Liv.

†interlōquor, ḍris, loctutus sum. v. dep. To interrupt by speaking (c. dat.).

interlūceo, es, xi, no sup. v. a. To shine, to be visible, to be visible through

(some slight screen): *ordines quibus inter gradus dignitatis fortunaeque aliquid interlacet*, ranks by which some distinction is made between degrees of dignity and fortune, Liv.

interlūnium, i. n. The interval between an old and new moon, the time of the change of moon.

interluo, is, ui, no sup. v. a. To flow between, to wash.

interminātus, a, um. adj. 1. Boundless. 2. §Forbidden.

+interminor, ēris. v. dep. 1. To threaten. 2. To forbid with a threat.

intermisceo, es, ui, stum. v. a. To mingle, to mix.

intermissio, onis. f. Interruption; *verbis dispositis intermissione*, words arranged in short clauses, Cic.

intermissus, a, um. part. pass. of seq., q. v. 1. Interrupted. 2. Disused: *per intermissa moenia*, through the breaches in the walls or spaces where the wall had not been continued, Liv.; *nullo puncto temporis intermisso*, not a moment being allowed to intervene, Cic.

intermitto, is, misi, missum. v. a. 1. To intermit, to discontinue, to interrupt (what one is doing): *ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur*, that the remaining time might be relieved from toil, i. e. that the soldiers might be relieved for the remaining time, Cæs.; *nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur*, not a moment of the night is allowed as a respite from labour, Cæs. 2. To cease, to desist: *ne quem diem intermitterem*, that I might not let a day pass without writing, Cic.; *spatium quā flumen intermittit*, the space where the river ceases to surround the town, Cæs.; *intermissa custodiis loca*, places where there were intervals between the sentinels, Liv.; *ea pars oppidi, quæ intermissa a flumine et palude, aditum angustum habebat*, that part of the town which, being unprotected by the river and the marsh, afforded a narrow point of approach, Cæs.

intermōrior, ēris, mortuus sum. v. dep. 1. To decay, to perish gradually, to die. 2. To be forgotten: *intermortuae conciones*, lifeless harangues, Cic.; *intermortua Catilinæ reliquæ*, the feeble remains of Catiline's faction, Cic.

intermundia, orum. pl. n. Spaces between worlds.

internālis, e. adj. Between two walls.

internascor, ēris, nātus sum. v. dep. To grow up among.

internēcio, onis. f. Utter destruction, universal slaughter, extermination: *Lucerini ad internecionem cæsi*, the people of Luceria were massacred to a man, Liv.

internēciva, a, um. adj. Deadly, lasting till all are killed.

+internecto, is, xui, xum. v. a. To bind up, to twine, to wreath.

internōdium. i. n. A joint.

internesco, is, nōvi, nōtum. v. a. To distinguish between, to distinguish

internuntius, i. m., and -a, sa. f. A messenger, one who takes messages to and fro.

+internus, a, um. adj. Internal, domestic, civil (of war, etc.).

+intēro, is, trivi, tritum. v. a. To rub in, to crumble, to make into paste: *tute hoc intristi tibi omne exedendum est*, you have prepared this dish, and you must eat it (as we say, you have made your bed and must lie on it), Ter.

interpellatio, onis. f. Interruption.

interpellātor, ēris. m. One who interrupts.

interpolo, as. 1. To interrupt while speaking, to disturb. 2. To interrupt (a person while doing anything, or the progress of an affair), to obstruct, to prevent, to hinder (c. *quominus* or *ne* and subj., or c. acc., or sc. infin.).

+interpōlis, a. and **+pōlus**, -a, um. adj. Brushed up, repaired, refurbished up.

interpōlo, aa. v. a. 1. To refurbish up, to repair. 2. To dye anew, to put into new shape.

interpōne, *is, p̄sui, p̄sūtum. v. a.* To put in, to place between or among, to intermingle, to introduce (into a thing): nihil me interpono, I am not going to mix myself up in the matter, Cic.; quid enim me interponerem audacis tue? for why should I expose myself to your audacious insolence, Cic.; spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos putabat, he thought it desirable to give them an interval to recruit their spirits, Cæs.; in eam rem se fidem suam interponere, and (he said) that he pledged his honour to that, Cæs.; spatio interposito, some time afterwards, Cic.

interpōltio, ònis. f. An insertion, an introduction.

interpōltus, òs. m. A being placed between, a coming between.

interpres, ètis. m. f. 1. An agent, a go-between. 2. A messenger. 3. An interpreter, an explainer: interpres portentorum, and interpres by itself, a soothsayer: interpretes comitiorum, the haruspices, who could alone decide whether the comitia were duly held, Cic.

interpretatio, ònis. f. 1. Interpretation, explanation. 2. Meaning.

interpretor, àris. v. dep. 1. To interpret, to explain, to expound: neque recte an perperam interpretor, nor do I take upon myself to pronounce whether this is right or wrong, Liv. 2. To put an interpretation on, i. e. to understand in such and such a sense.

interpunctio, onis. f., and punctum, i. n. Punctuation.

interpungo, is, nxi, netum. v. a. To divide, to distinguish.

interquéror, èris, questus sum. v. dep. To complain at the same time.

interquesco, is, èvi, etum. v. n. To rest at intervals.

interregnum, i. An interregnum.

interrex, ègis. m. One who holds the supreme power during any interval of non-existence or non-election of regular magistrates.

territus, a, um. adj. 1. Undismayed, undaunted, fearless. 2. Without meeting any obstacle calculated to cause fear.

terrögätie, ònis. f., and -ätum, i. n., and dim. -atiuncüla, m. f. A question, interrogation.

terrögo, as. v. a. To ask questions, to question, to interrogate, to examine (a witness).

interrumpo, is, rüpi, ruptum. v. a. 1. To break asunder, to break to pieces. 2. To break off, to interrupt: interrupti ignes, fires scattered about here and there, Virg.; hos interruptos esse, that they are separated from one another, Cic.; interruptæ voces, broken murmura, Cic.

interrupte. adv. Interrupted.

interscindo, is, scoldi, sciassum. v. a. 1. To cut asunder, to tear asunder, to break down. 2. To cut off, to separate.

intersèpio, is, psi, ptum. v. a. To fence in, to enclose, to surround.

+intersero, is, sèvi, altum. v. a. To plant among.

intersero, is, rui, rtum. v. a. To place between, to mingle with.

interspiratio, ònis. f. A fetching breath between.

+interstinctus, a, um. adj. Variegated, chequered, spotted.

+interstinguo, is, nxi, necum. v. a. To extinguish.

+interstitium, i. m. An interval.

interstrépo, is, ui, Itum. v. n. To make a noise among.

intersum, es, fui, etc. (see sum). 1. To be between (with respect to space or time, or difference). 2. To differ, to differ from (often in 3d sing. as imper.). ut inter eos ne minimum quidem intersit, so that there is not even the slightest difference between them. 3. To be present at (c. dat.; sometimes c. in and abl.; 3rd sing. interest as imper., it concerns, it is of consequence to), (c. gen.; but in the case of pronouns, c. abl. fem. of the possessive meā, vestra, etc.): illud mea magni interest, it is of great importance to me, Cic.

intertexo, is, ui, xtum. v. a. To intertwine, to unweave, to embroider.

interrimentum, i. n. 1. Loss by rubbing; wear and tear. 2. Loss, damage.

interturbatio, ònis. f. Confusion, disturbance.

+interturbo, as. v. a. To disturb to throw into confusion.

- intervallum**, i. **a.** Interval, space, (of room, or time) distance between.
 2. Interruption, intermission, pause. 3. Difference: tanto intervallo, after so long a time, Cic. (ex. t. i. Liv.); dolus intervalla scelerum poscebat, the necessity of proceeding cunningly required intervals between the crimes, Tac.
- intervenio**, **is**, **vēni**, **ventum**. **v. a.** 1. To come while anything is being done, to arrive during . . . to interrupt (c. dat. &c. acc.). 2. To happen: Epicurus . . . exiguam dicit fortunam intervenisse sapienti, Epicurus says that fortune has but little power over a wise man, Cic.
- interventor**, **ōris**, **m.** One who comes in, a visitor.
- interventus**, **ūs**, **m.** A coming between or in intervention, arrival.
- interverto**, **is**, **ti**, **sum**. **v. a.** 1. To embezzle, to intercept. 2. †To squander. 3. † To cheat.
- interviso**, **is**, **si**, **sum**. **v. a.** 1. To visit. 2. To inspect, to examine.
- intervöllito**, **aa**. **v. a.** To fly about, to fly among or between.
- †**intervömo**, **is**, **ui**. **v. a.** To pour forth among.
- intestabilis**, **e**. **adj.** 1. Disqualified from making a will. 2. Detestable.
- intestatus**, **a**, **um**. **adj.** 1. Not having made a will, intestate. 2. †Unconvicted by evidence.
- intestato**, **abl.** of prec. as **adv.** Without having made a will.
- †**intestatus**, **a**, **um**. **adj.** Emasculated, castrated.
- intestinus**, **a**, **um**. **adj.** 1. Intestine, domestic, civil (i. e. existing among or between fellow-citizens). 2. Internal; (*n. pl.* as *subst.*) the intestines, the entrails, the bowels.
- intexo**, **is**, **ui**, **xtum**. **v. a.** 1. To inweave, to entwine (§metaph. to describe). 2. To intermingle.
- intime**. **adv.** Intimately: intime commendari, to be strongly recommended, Cic.
- intimus**, **a**, **um** (see Interior); (*m.* as *subst.*). An intimate friend.
- intingo**, **is**, **nni**, **notum**. **v. a.** To dip in.
- intolerabilis**, **e**, and **intolerandus**, **a**, **um**. **adj.** Intolerable, unbearable, unendurable, insupportable.
- intolerans**, **antis**. **adj.** 1. Unable to endure, impatient under (c. gen.).
 2. Intolerable.
- intoleranter**. **adv.** Intolerably, immoderately.
- intolerantia**, **aa**, **f.** Intolerable conduct, insolence.
- intono**, **aa**. **v. a.** 1. To thunder over (c. dat.). 2. To thunder. 3. To make a loud noise, to sound loudly: intonuit vox tribuni, the voice of the tribune was heard like thunder, Cic.
- intonitus**, **a**, **um**. **adj.** 1. Unshorn, unshaven, beardless. 2. Leafy.
- interqueo**, **es**, **rei**, **rtum**. **v. a.** 1. To turn or twist about. 2. To hurl at or against (c. dat.): interquentur inter fratres gravissimæ contumeliae, insults of the most serious character are bandied to and fro between the brothers, Cic.
- intortus**, **a**, **um**. **part. pass.** of prec., q. v. 1. Twisted. 2. Wreathed among, entwined in. 3. †Distorted, deformed.
- intra** (**adv.** and **prep.** c. **acc.**). 1. (**adv.**) Within, inside. 2. (**prep.**) Within (of place or time), inside of, within reach of. 2. In, into (of coming into or within a territory). 3. Within (of number, i. e.), under, below, less than: intra decimum diem quam Pheræ venerat, within ten days of his coming to Pheræ, Liv.; qui intra annos xiv. tectum non subiis- sent, who for 14 years had not gone under a roof, Cæs.; intra juventam, before my youth is expired, Tac.; epulari intra legem, to feast less expensively than the law permits, Cic.
- intrabilia**, **e**. **adj.** That can be entered.
- intractabilis**, **e**. **adj.** Unmanageable, severe (of winter).
- intractatus**, **a**, **um**. **adj.** Not handled, not broken (of a horse). Unat- tempted.
- intremo**, **is**, **ui**, **no sup.** **v. a.** To tremble, to quake.
- intrōpide**. **adv.** Undauntedly, intrepidly.

intrépidus, a, um. adj. Undaunted, intrepid: intrepida ibi hiems, there the winter passed off without any alarms, Tac.

intrico, sa. v. a. To embarrass.

intrinsécus. adv. Inwardly, inwards.

intritus, a, um. part. pass. fr. intero, q. v.

intro. adv. Within, in (after verbs of motion to), into the house, indoors.

intro, as. v. a. To enter, to go or come into, to penetrate into (lit. and metaph., c. acc. or c. in and acc.). 2. †To pierce, to transfix.

‡To inspire: in mentem judicis intrare non potest, it cannot sink into (or make an impression on) the mind of the judge, Cic.; qui in tuam familiaritatem penitus intravit, who has made his way into your intimate friendship, Cic.; intrandum est igitur in rerum naturam, we must therefore investigate the nature of things, Cic.

intródūco, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To bring in, lead in, introduce. 2. To introduce a doctrine, to assert, to maintain.

intróductio, ónia. f. Introduction.

introeo, Is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. To go or come into, to enter (c. acc. or c. in and acc.).

intrófero, fera, tuli, látum. v. a. irr. To bring in, to carry in.

§**intrógrédior**, éris, gressus sum. v. dep. To enter.

introlitus, us. n. 1. An entrance, i. e. a making an entrance, an entering. 2. An entrance, i. e. a place of entrance, a passage into. 3. An introduction, a preface.

intrómitto, is, misi, missum. v. a. To send in, to let in, to introduce.

introrsum and **introrsus**. adv. 1. Inward, within, in (after a verb of motion, to). 2. Inwardly.

intrórumpto, is, rupi, ruptum. v. a. To break in, force one's way in.

introspicio, Is, spexi, spectum. v. a. 1. To look into, inspect. 2. To examine, investigate (c. acc., more usu. c. in and acc.). 3. †To behold.

intróvoco, as. v. a. To call in, to invite.

intrudo, is, si, sum. v. a. To thrust in: se intrudebat, he intruded himself, Cic.

intúbum, i. n., and **intubus**, i. m. Endive, chicory, succory.

intueor, éris, Itus sum, and **intuor**, éria. v. dep. 1. To look at, upon (c. acc., more rarely c. in and acc.). 2. To look at (with the mind), to contemplate, to consider, to regard (c. acc.): quod intuens, keeping which consideration in view, Cic.

intúmesco, is, mui, no sup. v. n. 1. To swell (in any way, or from any cause), to rise. 2. To increase. 3. To be angry with (c. dat.).

inturbidus, a, um. adj. Undisturbed, quiet.

intus. adv. 1. Within, on the inside. 2. Inwards, indoors (after verbs of motion, to). 3. †From within.

intútus, a, um. adj. Unguarded, defenceless, insecure.

Inúla, ss. f. Elecampane.

Inultus, a, um. adj. 1. Unavenged. 2. Unpunished.

Inumbro, ss. v. a. 1. To cast a shadow in, to overshadow, to shade. 2. †To cover. 3. †To cause darkness (as evening does).

Inundo, ss. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To overflow, to inundate (lit. and metaph.). 2. (As v. n.) To overflow: densi rursus inundant Tros, again the Trojans swarm in in numbers, Virg.

Inungo, is, nxi, notum. v. a. To anoint, to besmear.

Inurbáne. adv. In an unpolished manner, awkwardly, inelegantly.

Inurbánus, a, um. adj. Unpolished, unmannerly, rude, boorish.

†§**Inurgeo**, es, si, no sup. v. a. To push, to thrust.

Intro, is, ussi, ustum. v. a. 1. To burn in, to imprint by burning, to brand (c. dat. of that which receives the mark). 2. To inflict incurably.

Insuitáte. adv. In an unusual or strange manner.

Insuitáitus, a, um. adj. Unusual, strange, uncommon.

- Inutilis, e. adj.** 1. Useless, unserviceable, unprofitable. 2. Pernicious, injurious.
- Inutilitas, ētis. f.** 1. Uselessness. 2. An injurious character, mischief.
- Inutiliter. adv.** 1. Uselessly, unprofitably. 2. Injuriously.
- invādo, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To go into, to go to, to enter. 2. To attack, to assail, to invade (c. in and acc. or c. acc.). 3. To enter upon, take possession of, seize (property, etc. by violence, or unjustly). 4. To come upon, to seize (as a feeling, fear, etc., comes upon men). 5. §To attempt. 6. †To go: continuo invadit, immediately he attacks (i. e. accosta) him, Virg.; in collum invasit, he threw himself on her neck.
- invāleo, es, ui, and invālesco, is, no sup. v. n.** 1. To be strong, to become strong or powerful. 2. †To come into use.
- invilētūdo, inis. f.** Ill health, delicacy of health.
- invālīdus, a, um. adj.** Not strong, infirm, feeble, inefficient.
- inveccio, onis. f.** 1. A bringing in, importation. 2. An inveighing against, an invective.
- inveho, is, xi, etum. v. a.** 1. To carry in, to bring in, to import; (in pass.) to be carried (esp. on a horse or carriage), i. e. to ride or drive. 2. To inveigh (c. in and acc. of him against whom). 3. (In pass.) To enter (by riding or driving, etc.) (c. in and acc.).
- invēnīo, Is, vēni, ventum. v. a.** 1. To come upon, to meet with, i. e. to find, to discover, to find out. 2. To invent. 3. To find a way, to contrive. 4. To acquire, to procure: postquam se dolor invenit, when grief found its way, Ov.
- inventio, ūnis. f.** Invention.
- inventor, oris. m., and f. -trix, tricis.** 1. A finder. 2. An inventor. 3. A contriver.
- inventum, i. n.** An invention, a contrivance.
- inventus, a, um. part. pass. fr. invenio, q. v.**
- invēnustus, a, um. adj.** Inelegant.
- invērēcundus, a, um. adj.** Immodest, shameless.
- invergo, is. no perf. v. a.** To pour in, to pour over, c. dat.
- inversio, onis. f.** 1. Irony. 2. †An allegory.
- inversus, a, um. part. pass. of seq., q. v.** Upset, turned upside down, violently agitated (as the sea by a storm), Hor.: vomer inversus, the plough turned upside down (so as not to catch in the ground), Hor.; inversus annus, the year brought back to its beginning, i. e. the end of the year, winter, Hor.; inversi mores, depraved morals, Hor.; inversæ pelles, skins with the hair turned inside, Juv.; inversa verba, words perverted from their usual or proper meaning, ambiguous, obscure, Ter. Lucr.
- inverto, is, ti, sum. v. a.** 1. To turn up, to turn in a new, unusual, or wrong way. 2. To upset. 3. To invert, to alter. 4. To pervert, to corrupt, to deprave, to distort.
- invespērascit. no perf. v. impers.** Evening draws on.
- investigatio, ūnis. f.** Investigation, examination.
- investigātor, oris. m.** An investigator, examiner, inquirer.
- investigo, as. v. a. [vestigium.]** 1. To track, to trace out. 2. To investigate, to examine into. 3. To discover by investigation.
- invētērasco, is, rāvi, no sup. v. n.** 1. To become established, fixed, permanently settled. 2. To become inveterate.
- invētēratō, ūnis. f.** An inveterate disease.
- invicem.** often in tmesi, in (que) vicem. **adv.** In turns, alternately, reciprocally, mutually: simul eramus invicem, we were together at one another's houses in turns, Cic.
- invictus, a, um. adj.** 1. Unconquered. 2. Unconquerable, invincible.
- invideo, es, vidi, visum. v. a.** 1. (Rare) To look with an evil eye upon
2. To envy (c. dat. pers.). 3. To grudge (c. acc. rei, dat. pers.); §

gen. rei). 4. §(Hor. Sat.) To prevent (c. acc. and infin.): Liburnis scilicet invidens privata deduci... triumpho, grudging the Liburnians the honour of her being led as a deposed sovereign (lit. as a private woman) in their triumph, Hor.; caret invidendā sobrius aulā, living in a moderate rank he has not a palace such as to be an object of envy (i. e. a superb palace), Hor.; (as *passa. impresa.*) invidetur enim commodis hominum ipsorum, for the men themselves are grudged their advantages, Cic.

invidia, ss. f. 1. Envy, jealousy. 2. Ill will: in invidiā esse (Sall.) invidiam habere (Cic.), to be unpopular, to be hated; quae invidiā non ipsi tantum sed causa atque universo ordini essent, which would bring not himself alone, but the cause and his whole order into odium, Liv.; abit verbo invidia, think not that I am speaking too confidently (without boasting), Liv.

invidiōse. adv. 1. Enviously. 2. In a manner calculated to excite envy or ill will.

invidiōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Envious (c. dat.). 2. Enviable, an object of envy, invidious. 3. Unpopular, hated.

invidus, a, um. adj. 1. Envious (c. dat. pers.; sometimes c. gen. rei). 2. unfavourable to; (*m.* as *sust.*) one who envies, an ill-wisher.

invigillo, aa. v. n. To be awake over, to watch over, be watchful on account of, watchful or anxious to procure (c. dat.).

+**inviöläbllia, e. adj.** Inviolable.

inviöläte. adv. Inviolately.

inviöläitus, a, um. adj. 1. Unhurt, inviolate, unimpaired. 2. Inviolable.

invitātūs, a, um. adj. Unvisited, unfrequented.

inviso, ia, si, no sup. v. a. To go to see, to visit.

invīsus, a, um. part. from *invideo*, used as *adj.* c. compar. etc. Hated hateful.

invīsus, a, um. adj. Not seen, unseen.

invitāmentū, i. n. An invitation, inducement, allurement.

invitātiō, ônis. f., and invitātūs, fū. m. An invitation.

+**invitātor, oris. m.** An inviter.

invite. adv. Unwillingly, against one's will, reluctantly.

invito, as. v. a. 1. To invite. 2. To challenge (in drinking to, &c.). 3. To entertain as a guest. 4. Invito me, to feast on (c. abl.).

invītus, a, um. adj. Unwilling, against one's will, reluctant.

invītus, a, um. adj. 1. Where there is no road, pathless, impassable, difficult to travel. 2. Impenetrable.

invōcātūs, a, um. adj. Uncalled, unsummoned, uninvited.

invōco, as. v. a. 1. To call upon, to invoke. 2. To call, to name.

invöläitus, fū. m. Flying, flight.

invölıto, as. v. n. To float upon.

invölo, aa. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To fly towards, fly at, rush to take possession of (c. in and acc.). 2. (v. a.) To take possession of (as an army takes p. of a camp, or an idea of a mind), to carry off.

invölfürūm, i. n. A wrapper, a case, an envelope, (metaph.) a veil, a disguise.

involutus, a, um. part. of seq., also as *adj.* Involved, obscure.

involvo, is, vi, völäatum. v. a. 1. To roll (one thing) on (another), to heap up, to pile on one another. 2. §To roll, to roll away. 3. To wrap up, to envelope, to cover up: Obscuris vera involvens, involving the truth in obscurity, wrapping up true prophecies in obscure language, Virg.; aqua involvens naves, burying the vessels in the water, Virg.; involvere diem nimbi, the clouds hid the light of day, Virg.; litteris me involvo, I devote myself to literature, Cic.; Si qua iniquitas involveretur, if any iniquity were involved in it, Tac.

invulgo, as. v. a. To give evidence, to make a deposition.

invulneratus, a, um. adj. Unwounded.

io. interj. An exclamation of joy.

Ioleācus, a, um. *adj.* Of Ioleos, a town in Thessaly, from which Jason sailed on the Argonautic expedition.

Ioniācus, a, um, and *Iōnīcus*, a, um. *adj.* Of Ionia, Ionic.

Iōnius, a, um. *adj.* Of the Ionian sea, between Greece and Italy.

iota. *indecl. n.* The Greek letter *ι*.

ipse, a, um. *gen.* *ipseius*, etc., also †(Plaut.) *ipsus*, †*superl.* *ipissimus*, *prox.*

1. Self (according to the pronoun expressed or understood, with which it agrees; when alone) himself, herself, itself; (at other times) I myself, I, you yourself, you, etc.
2. Of one's own accord, spontaneously.
3. *Ipse*, the master, *ipsa*, the mistress of the house: *ipse dixit*, the master himself has pronounced it (an expression of the Pythagoreans); *triginta dies erant ipsi*, it was exactly thirty days ago, Cic.

Ira, m. f. Anger, wrath, rage: *justæ quibus est Mezentius iræ*, to whom Mezentius is deservedly an object of anger, Virg.; *subit ira cadentem ulcisci patriam*, an angry desire occurs to me to avenge my perishing country, Virg.

Irācunda. *adv.* Angrily, in a passion.

Irācundia, m. f. 1. Proneness to anger, passionateness. 2. Anger, rage.

Irācundus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Passionate. 2. Angry, in a passion.

Irācoor, eris, irātūs sum. v. *dep.* To be angry (c. dat. of the object): *irasci in cornua tentat*, he seeks to put his rage into his horns, i. e. to show it by butting, Virg.; *ne nostram vicem irascaris*, that you may not put yourself in a passion on our account or behalf, Liv.

Irātūs, a, um. *part. perf.* of prec.; also as *adj.* (c. compar., etc.). 1. Angry, offended (c. dat. of the object). 2. § Raging (of sea, wind, etc.).

Iria, Idia, f. 1. The Goddess the messenger of the Gods. 2. †A rainbow.

Irāla, m. f. [eip̄ov̄eta.] Irony.

Irārādo, is, si, sum. v. a. To shave, to scrape.

Irāucesco, is, rausi, no sup. v. a. To become hoarse.

Irārēlvivus, a, um. *adj.* Irreparable, that cannot be restored.

Irālligātūs, a, um. *adj.* 1. Unbound, dishevelled. 2. Unmoored.

Irālligiōsūs, a, um. *adj.* Irreligious, impious, wicked.

Irāmēabiliſ, e. *adj.* From which there is no return, not to be repassed.

Irāpārābiliſ, e. *adj.* Irreparable, irretrievable.

Irāpertūs, a, um. *adj.* Undiscovered, not discovered.

Irāpo, is, paī, ptum. v. n. To creep on, into, or over (c. in and acc.).

Irāprehensūs, a, um. *adj.* Unblamed, blameless, faultless, (of a prediction) true.

Irārēquiētūs, a, um. *adj.* Unquiet, disturbed, restless.

Irārēsectūs, a, um. *adj.* Uncut, unpared.

Irārēdūtūs, a, um. *adj.* Not loosened, not slackened.

Irātīo, Is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. [rete.] To catch in a net, or as in a net, to entangle, to entangle, to entrap.

Irārētortūs, a, um. *adj.* Not turned aside, looking straight forward.

Irārēvērentia, m. f. A want of reverence, of due respect, irreverence.

Irāvōcābiliſ, e. *adj.* Irrevocable, (of a calamity) irremediable.

Irāvōcātūs, a, um. 1. Not called back (in order to repeat something), not encored. 2. That cannot be called back, or off, from (as a wolf from slaughter).

Irāideo, es, si, sum. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To laugh, esp. in derision.

2. (v. a.) To laugh at, mock, ridicule (c. acc.).

Irādīctīle. *adv.* Without wit.

Irāridiculūm, i. n. A laughing-stock, an object of ridicule.

Irārigātīo, ònis. f. Irrigation.

Irārīgo, m. v. a. 1. To conduct (water) as a means of irrigation. 2.

To water, to irrigate. 3. § To pour, to shed over (sleep over limbs, etc.). 4. § To refresh, as by watering (as sleep refreshes limbs).

irriguus, a, um. adj. 1. Well-watered, irrigated : irriguum mero corpora, a body soaked in wine, Hor. 2. Watering, irrigating (of a spring, etc.). 3. ♦ Refreshing (of sleep).

irrisio, ònis. f. Derision, mockery, ridicule.
irrisor, òris. m. A derider, a ridiculer.

irrisus, òis. m. 1. Derision, ridicule. 2. An object of derision, a laughing-stock, esp. in the phrase *irrisui esse*, to be an object of ridicule, Cæs.: *linguam ab irrisu exserens*, putting out his tongue in derision, Liv.

irritabilis, e. adj. Irritable, easily irritated.

irritamen, Inis. n., and irritamentum, i. n. An incentive, an inducement to.

irritatio, onis. f. Excitement.

irrito, as. v. a. To excite, stimulate, to inflame, § to swell (as a flood swells a river).

irritus, a, um. adj. 1. Void, of no effect, annulled, repealed, null. 2. Vain, useless, profitless, ineffectual. 3. Unsuccessful (of a person) (§ gen. of that in which).

irrogatio, ònis. f. An imposing, an adjudicating (of a penalty).

irrōgo, as. v. a. 1. To propose (anything, a law, etc.) against (any one) (c. dat. pera.). 2. To impose, to inflict (a fine, etc.).

Irrōro, as. v. a. 1. To bedew, to moisten, to besprinkle. 2. ♦ To sprinkle.

irrumpto, is, rūpi, ruptum. v. n. To burst into, to force one's way in or into (c. in and acc.; also c. acc., §c. dat.).

irruo, is, ui, ultum. v. n. To rush in or into, to invade (property) (c. in and acc.: vide ne ille huc se irruat, take care that he does not force himself in here, Ter.

irruptio, onis. f. A breaking in, an eruption.

irruptus, a, um. adj. Unbroken.

is, ea, id, gen. ejus, etc. pron. 1. He, she, it. 2. That, (in next often followed by gen. as) id ètatis, at that age, Cic. 3. (Before qui or ut) Such a person, one: neque tu is es, qui quid sis nescias, nor are you a man to be ignorant of your real character, Cic.; cum jam in eo esset ut..., when matters were now in that state that..., Liv.; quasi in eo mihi sint omnia, as if all my welfare depended on that, Cic.; Lanuviniis civitas data... cum eo ut..., the freedom of the city was given to the Lanuvians, on condition that..., Liv.; sive ille hoc ingenio potuisset, sive, id quod constaret..., whether he could have done that by his own natural abilities, or whether, as was notorious..., Cic.; quod ne id facere posse, and that you might not be able to do that, Cic. (in which sentence id is pleonastic).

istao. adv. That way.

iste, a, ud. gen. Ius. demonstr. pron. That, this, that near the person addressed: cum ista sis auctoritate ut... when you are of such influence that..., Cic.

Isthmius, a, um. adj. Of the Isthmus of Corinth.

istic, sec. uc. A rare form of iste.

istic. adv. 1. There. 2. In that affair.

istim (a rare form of istine). adv. From thence, from the place where the person addressed is.

istiusmòdi. adv. Of that kind.

isto, +istoc, and +istuc. adv. Thither, to that place pointed out, or where the person addressed is.

+istorsum. adv. Towards that place.

Itä. adv. 1. So, thus. 2. (In answers) Yes, aye. 3. (In asking questions) itane, indeed? 4. non ita (to qualify an adjective or adv.) not very. 5. ita ut, on condition that.

Itälicus, a, um, Italus, a, um; f. Italis, Idis. Italian.

Itäque. adv. Therefore, on that account.

Item. adv. In like manner, also, likewise.

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Iter., *Itineria*. *a.* 1. A going, (*i. e.*) a walk, a journey, a march, a course.
2. A road, a path, a way. 3. A right of way.

Itératio, ónia. *f.* Iteration, repetition.

Itéro, aa. v. a. 1. To do a second time, to repeat, to renew, to go over a second time: *ubi Phœbus iteraverit ortus*, when Phœbus has risen a second time, *Ov.*; *cras ingens iterabimus sequor*, to-morrow we shall again embark upon (*or cross*) the vast sea, *Hor.* 2. To say, mention, or celebrate a second time, to repeat, to rehearse.

Itérum. *adv.* 1. A second time, again, anew. 2. (*In discussion*) Again, on the other hand: *semel iterumque, iterum ac tertium, iterum atque iterum*, over and over again, repeatedly.

Íthávensis, e. Ítháicus, a. um. *adj.* Of Ithaca, of which Ulysses was king; *Ithacus* (*as subst.*), Ulysses.

Ítiderm. *adv.* In like manner, likewise, also.

Ítio, onis. *f.* A going, a walking, a travelling.

Ito, aa. v. n. To go.

Ítus, fū. m. 1. A going, a departure. 2. +Gait, manner of going.

Ítylus, i. m. The son of Zethus, killed by his brother Aeson by mistake.

Ítyx, yos. m. The son of Tereus and Progne, killed by his mother and changed into a pheasant.

Íuléus, a. um. *adj.* 1. Of Iulus. 2. Of Julius Caesar, of any of the family of Caesar: *Iulea carina*, the fleet of Augustus, *Prop.*; *Iulea oliva*, the garland of olive boughs given by Domitian, *Mart.*

J.

Jácco, es, ui, no sup. v. n. 1. To lie, to lie down, to lie low. 2. To lie sick, to be sick. 3. To be fallen, *i. e.* killed, dead. 4. To be prostrate, fallen, to be trampled under foot, to fall to the ground, to be despised, neglected, fallen into disuse, to be unemployed, left dormant. 5. To lie, to be situated. 6. To be obvious. 7. To be fallen (in price), to be cheap: *vultus attolle jacentes, raise your dejected countenance*, *Ov.*

jæcio, Is, jœci, jactum. v. a. 1. To cast, to throw, to hurl. 2. To lay (a foundation, etc.). 3. To utter, to let (assertions) fall, to intimate (a suspicion, etc.). 4. §To bear (as a tree bears fruit), to produce: *jacis adulteria, you bring forward charges of adultery*, *Cic.*

jactans. part. pres. fr. jacto; used also as *adj.* c. compar. etc. Boastful, arrogant.

jactanter. *adv.* In a boastful manner.

jactantia, se. f. Boastfulness, a boasting, a bragging.

jactatio, ónis. *f.* 1. Shaking, agitation, violent motion. 2. Boasting, bragging, boastfulness: *jactatio popularia*, popularity-hunting, a striving after the applause of the populace, *Cic.*

jactator, óris. m. A boaster.

jactatús, fū. m. A throwing about, agitation, violent motion.

jactito, aa. v. a. To utter.

jacto, as. v. a. 1. To throw, to cast, to hurl, to fling. 2. To scatter by throwing (seed, etc.). 3. To throw about, toss about, swing about (oneself, one's limbs, cymbals, etc.): *duros jactare bidentes*, vigorously to move (*i. e.* to use) the hard spade, *Virg.*; *a facie jactare manus*, to kiss one's hand to a person, *Juv.* 4. To drive to and fro, to buffet (as a storm or a crowd does). 5. To throw away. 6. To disquiet, to harass, to torment: *jactabatur enim temporibus illis nummus*, for the value of money went up and down (fluctuated) at that time, *Cic.*; *jactantibus so opinionibus inconstanter*, while opinions keep fluctuating in a changeable manner, *Cic.* 7. To revolve in one's mind, to consider, to discuss. 8.

To utter, to utter loudly, to speak of, to mention (often esp. of uttering threats, abuse, etc.) : quum multe antea querimoniae ultra citroque jactate essent, as many complaints had previously been bandied to and fro, Liv.; fabula . . . tota jactaris in urbe, you are (or are discussed as) the common talk of the whole city, Ov. 9. To boast, to vaunt, to talk boastfully (sometimes c. in or de and abl. of the cause of boasting). 10. Jacto me, to give oneself airs (sometimes c. abl. of the cause). 11. Jacto me, and pass. jactor, to devote oneself to (a pursuit, etc.), (c. in and abl. or c. abl.).

jactura, a. f. 1. A throwing away, a throwing overboard. 2. Loss, diminution, damage. 3. Expense : jacturam facio, to do injury to; (more usu.) to incur a loss, in both senses in Cic. : Fulvium jacturam temporis facere, (he saw) that Fulvius was only losing his time, Liv.

jactus, ūs. m. A throwing, a hurling, a throw, a cast : se jactu dedit sequor in altum. He flung himself into the deep sea, Virg.

jacūlābilis, e. adj. That may be shot, or hurled.

jacūlātor, ūris. m. 1. A thrower, a hurler, a shooter. 2. A light-armed soldier equipped only with a javelin.

ſjactūlātrix, Icīs. f. A female shooter (Diana).

jactūlor, axīs. v. dep. 1. To throw, to hurl, to shoot. 2. To throw the javelin. 3. To shoot at, to hit with a shot. 4. (Metaph.) To aim at.

jactūlūm, i. n. 1. A dart, a javelin. 2. A casting-net.

jam. adv. 1. Now. 2. Already. 3. Presently, immediately: jamjam tacteros auderi summa putes, you would expect them to touch the stars every moment, Ov.; jamque hos cursu, jam præterit illos, and first he passes one, and then another in his course, Virg.

jamdiu. adv. Long ago, long since.

jamdūdūm. adv. 1. For some time (of a thing which has been doing some time, and is not yet finished) (usu. c. pres.): jamdudum ausculo, I have been listening some time, and still am listening, Hor. 2. Instantly, at the moment. 3. +Long ago: nemo jamdudum litore in isto . . . constitut, no one for a long time has stood on that shore, Ov.

jampridēm. adv. 1. For some time (like jamdudum, q. v.). 2. Long ago: jampridem resides animi, a mind long since become indifferent, Virg.

jānitor, ūris. m. and f. -trix, Icīs. A porter, a doorkeeper.

jānua, ūs. f. 1. A door, a house-door. 2. An entrance (lit. and metaph.).

janus, i. m. An arched passage, an arcade, esp. the arcades (of which there were four) in the Forum at Rome, where the money-changers met.

jēcur, gen. cōris, and cīnōris, n., dim. jēcuseūlūm, i. n. The liver.

jēfūne. adv. In a meagre, dry, or frigid style.

jēfūltas, ātis. f. 1. +Fasting. 2. Meagreness, poverty (of style, eloquence, etc.): propter eorum jejunitatem bonarum artium, by reason of the scantiness of those men's accomplishments in the liberal sciences, Cie.

jēfūniūm, i. n. 1. A fast, fasting. 2. Hunger. 3. Meagreness, leaness.

jēfūnus, a. um. adj. 1. Fasting. 2. Hungry. 3. Barren, poor as to soil. 4. Devoid of vigour, of spirit (of a disposition, etc.), meagre, poor (of style, etc.), feeble, spiritless, mean.

+jētentacūlūm. i. n. Breakfast.

+jētento, as. v. n. To breakfast.

jēcātio, onis. f. Joking, a joke, a jest.

jēcor, ūris. v. dep., +jēco, as. v. a. 1. To joke, to jest. 2. To say in jest.

jēcōse. adv. Jocosely, jestingly.

jēcōsus, a. um. adj. Jesting, jocose, facetious, sportive.

jēcūlāris, e. adj. Jocular, droll, facetious; (n. pl. as subst.) jests.

+jēcūlāriūs, a. um. adj. Laughable, comical, fit to be jested on.

jēcūlātor, ūris. m. A jester, a joker.

jēcūlātōriūs, a. um. adj. Fond of jesting.

jöcklor, Áris. v. dep. To jest, to say in jest.

jœus, i. m.; pl. jocu; ⁺dim. joculus, i. m. 1. A jest, a joke: joco, per jocum, in joke, Nep. Cic.; extra jocum, remoto joco, joking apart, Cic. 2. The object of a jest, a butt. 3. Sport, mirth.

juba, sc. f. 1. A mane. 2. A horsehair crest on a helmet.

Jūbar, Ária. n. 1. A beam, a ray (of sun, moon, stars, etc.; esp.), a sunbeam, sunshine: jubare exorto, at sunrise, Virg. 2. A constellation.

jubātus, a, um. adj. Having a mane.

jubē, ea, sai, ssim. v. a. 1. To command, to order, to bid (c. acc. pers., very rarely c. dat. pers., c. acc. rei, or c. ut and subj. or c. subj. or c. infin.) 2. To pass (a law, as the people pass one by voting it in their assembly): Tullum Hostilium . . . Regem populus jussit, the people elected Tullus Hostilius king, Liv.; rogationem promulgavit "Vellent, juberent Philippo bellum indici," He brought forward a motion that the people should decide and decree that war should be declared against Philip, Liv.; si volucres habuiasem regna jubentes, if I had omens conferring the kingdom on me, Ov.

jucunde. adv. Pleasantly, agreeably.

jucunditas, átis. f. 1. Pleasantness, agreeableness. 2. Cheerfulness, 3. (In pl.) Kindnesses, favours, good offices: dare se jucunditati, to give themselves up to enjoyment, Cic.

jucundus, a, um. adj. Pleasant, agreeable, delightful.

jūdex, Ictis. m. f. A judge: cum ei M. Flaccus judicem tulisset, when M. Flaccus had proposed a judge to him (i. e. commenced an action against him), Cic.; ni judicem dices, unless you name a judge (i. e. unless you submit to a trial, naming the judge to whom you will submit the cause), Liv.; prætor det, quem velit, judicem, the prætor may appoint whom he pleases judge, Cic.

judicatio, ónis. f. 1. A judging, a judicial inquiry. 2. A decision.

judicatum, i. n. 1. An adjudged case. 2. A decision, a decree.

judicatus, ús. m. Judgeship, the office of judge.

judiciale, s. adj. Judicial, relating to the courts of justice: ille judicialis annua, that year in which Pompey altered the form of trials, Cic.

judiciarius, a, um. adj. Of or concerning judges, or trials, judicious.

judicium, i. n. 1. A judicial investigation, a trial. 2. A court of justice: vocare in judicium, or judicio arcessere, to summon before the court, to sue (both in Cic.): judicium dare, to grant a trial (as the prætor), Cic.; cum is judicium acceperit pro Quintio, when he has undertaken the cause of Quintius, Cic.; pœlara dicentur judicia tulisse, they will be said to have come to a fine decision (to have given a fine vote), Cic. 3. Judgment, decision, opinion (about anything). 4. Judgment (i. e. the power of judging, discernment; videor id judicio facere, I seem to do that deliberately (as the result of deliberate judgment), Cic; nisi quod est nostri judicii, except what we are able to judge of, Cic.

judio, as. v. a. 1. To judge, to be a judge, to preside over a judicial investigation. 2. To decide, to adjudge. 3. (In general) To judge, form an opinion, to determine: mihi judicatum est (c. infin.), I have made up my mind, Cic.

jugalis, e. adj. 1. Of a yoke, yoked together. 2. Nuptial, conjugal: carrus geminique jugales, the chariot and the two horses, Virg.

jugérum, c. abl. jugére, gen. pl. jugerum, abl. jugeribus. An acre (only about two-thirds of an English acre).

juge auspicium. An omen derived from a team of oxen dunging.

jugis, is. adj. Ever-running (of water, of a spring, etc.).

juglans, dis. f. A walnut.

jugo, as. v. a. To yoke, to unite.

jugosus, a, um. adj. Mountainous.

jugalo, as. v. a. 1. To cut the throat of, to kill. 2. To overthrow (in a discussion, etc.): plumbeo gladio jugulatus, slain by a leaden sword (i. e. with no difficulty), Cic.

- jūgūlūm, i. n. 1. The collar-bone. 2. The throat.
- jūgūm, i. n. 1. A yoke (lit. and metaph.), a collar for horses, oxen, etc. 2. A pair or team of draught animals. 3. A cross beam. 4. The beam of a weaver's loom, of a pair of scales. 5. The constellation Libra. 6. A rowers' bench. 7. A ridge of a mountain, a summit : jugum servile, the yoke of slavery, Cic.; so jugum by itself, Hor.; ferre jugum, to submit to the yoke (of marriage), Hor.
- Jūlius, a, um. adj. Of Julius Cæsar; (*m. as subst.*) July.
- jūmentūm, i. n. A beast of burden, either to carry or draw.
- jūneos, a, um. adj. Made of rushes.
- jūnoos, a, um. adj. Full of rushes.
- junctio, ònis. f. A junction, a union.
- junctura, ss. f. 1. A joining, a putting together, a connection, a union. 2. A joint: quā laterum juncturas fibula mordet, where the clasp fastens the ends of the girdle which meet, Virg.
- junctus, a, um. part. pass. fr. jungs, q. v.; also as adj. c. compar. etc. 1. Harnessed, yoked. 2. joined together, united, connected with (c. dat. or c. abl. or c. cum and abl.); junctissimi a personis, nearest relations, Tac.
- juncus, i. m. A rush.
- jungo, is, nxi. nctum. v. a. 1. To yoke, to harness. 2. To put together, to unite, to join, to connect, to couple (c. dat., c. cum and abl. or c. ad and acc.) (rare): Latinus pacem cum Æneā deinde affinitatem junxit, Latinus made peace with Æneas, and then contracted a matrimonial alliance with him, Liv.; pontes jungunt, they build bridges, Virg.; oscula jungit, she kisses him, Ov.; junge ostia, shut the doors, Juv.
- jūnior. compar. fr. juvenis. Younger.
- jūnpérus, i. m. The juniper tree.
- +tjūnix, Icias. f. A heifer.
- Jūnōnālis, e. adj. Of Juno: Junonale tempus, also mensis Junonius, June.
- §Jūnōnicōla, ss. m. f. Worshiping Juno.
- Jūnōlgēna, ss. m. f. Born of Juno, i. e. Vulcan.
- Jūpiter, Jōvis. m. 1. Jupiter. 2. The sky, the open air (esp. in the phrase sub Jove): Jupiter stygeus, Pluto, Virg.
- jūrātus, a, um. part. pass. fr. juro. 1. Sworn to. 2. Sworn by. 3. having taken an oath, bound by an oath.
- jūrejūro, ss. v. a. To swear.
- +tjūreus, a, um. adj. Of broth.
- jurgium, i. n. 1. A quarrel, a dispute: tecum quoque jurgia nectat, let her pick a quarrel with you, Ov. 2. Railing, reproaches.
- jurgo, aa, and jurgor, Ária. v. dep. 1. To quarrel. 2. To scold, to utter reproaches.
- jūridicālis, e. Relating to law or justice.
- jūrisconsultus, i. m. A lawyer.
- jūrisdictio, ònis. f. Administration of justice, jurisdiction.
- juris, also jure-peritus. adj. m. Skilful, or learned in the law.
- jūro, aa. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To swear, to take an oath (sometimes c. acc. of the oath). 2. To conspire. 3. (v. a.) To swear by. 4. To promise by an oath: in se quisque jurat, they all call down imprecations on themselves (if something is not true, etc.), Liv.; in legem jurare noluit, he would not swear to observe the law, Cic.; cum calumniam jurasset, when he had sworn to the truth of his accusation (sworn that it was not calumnious), Cic.
- jus, jūris. n. Soup, broth.
- jus, jūris. n. 1. Right, justice, law (esp. unwritten, natural law as opp. to lex, written, enacted law, or human right as opp. to fas, divine right).
- jus dico. To declare the law, i. e. to pronounce a decision, Cic.; non agam summo jure tecum, I will not urge the strict law against you, Cic. 2.

A court of law. 3. Legal right, legal power: *ut esset sui juris respublica*, that the republic might be its own master (free), Cic.—*abl. jure* as *adv.*, justly, rightly, truly, with reason.

iusjurandum, jurisjurandi n. An oath.

jussum, i. n., and *jussus, ū. m.* A command, order, injunction, mandate.

juste, adv. Justly, fairly, lawfully.

ījustificus, a, um. adj. Acting justly.

justitia, se. f. Justice, right, equity.

justitium, i. n. [jus sisto.] A cessation from legal business, a legal vacation, a suspension of the sittings of the courts of law (sometimes esp. on account of a public mourning).

justus, a, um. adj. 1. Just, honest, upright. 2. Lawful, legitimate.

3. Due (esp. of a person's due rights, etc.) 4. Moderate, merciful. 5. complete, regular: *justum prælium*, a pitched battle, Liv.; *justum iter conficit*, he accomplishes a full day's march, Cæs.—(*n. sing. as subst.*) Justice, right: *plus justo*, more than is right, i. e. too much, Hor.—(*n. pl. as subst.*) 1. Due ceremonies or formalities. 2. (Esp.) Funeral rites, obsequies.

jūvēnālis, a. adj. Youthful, juvenile, fit for young persons.

jūvēneca, se. f. A heifer.

jūvēncus, i. m. A young bullock, a steer; (metaph.) ſa young man.

jūvēnesco, is, no perf. v. n. 1. To reach the age of youth, to grow up. 2. To grow young again.

jūvēnalis, a. adj. Juvenile, youthful, of or belonging to a young person, suitable to a young person.

jūvēnilliter. adv. 1. Youthfully, as a young person. 2. Rashly, imprudently.

jūvēnī, comp. jūnior, no superl. Young, youthful; (*m. as subst.*) a youth, a young man.

gjūvēnor, āris. v. dep. To act like a youth, to wanton.

jūventa, se. f. Youth.

jūventas, ātis. f. 1. Youth. 2. The Goddess of youth, Hebe.

juventus, ūtis. f. 1. Youth, the age of youth, i. e. from 20 to 40. 2. The body of young men.

jūvo, aa, jūvi, jūtum. v. a. 1. To help, aid, assist. 2. To please, to gratify; (3rd. sing. as *impers.*) *juvat*, it delights me, it is a pleasure: *juvat Iamara Baccho conserere*, it is a good plan to plant Iamarus with vines, Virg.

juxta. adv., and prep. c. acc. 1. (*adv.*) Near, hard by, close, by the side.

2. In like manner, alike, equally (c. dat. or c. ac or atque, or cum and abl.). 3. (*prep.*) Near, near to. 4. Next to, next in order to: *juxta libertatem*, in a land of liberty.

+juxtum. adv. Near.

L.

+lābasoo, is, no perf. v. n. To totter, to be ready to fall.

lābētīla, se. f. dim. fr. labea. A stain, a disgrace.

lābēfācio, is, feci, factum. v. a. 1. To cause to totter, to shake, to undermine. 2. §To loosen (a bond). 3. To cause to waver, to disquiet, to perplex. 4. To weaken: *jam labefactus*, already sickly, undermined in constitution, Tac.

lābēfacto, as. v. a. 1. To cause to totter, to shake, to undermine. 2. To weaken, to injure. 3. To overthrow, ruin, destroy, to cause to yield.

lābēfactus, a, um. part. pass. of labefacio.

lābellum, i. n. 1. A lip. 2. A tub, a bathing-tub. 3. A bath.

lābes, is. f. 1. A fall, a subsidence (such as that of ground from an

earthquake, etc.). 2. Ruin, destruction. 3. A spot, a stain, a blemish. 4. A stain, i. e. a disgrace, a blot: commun illud ac labes, that filthy and vile fellow, Cic.

†lābia, *sc. f.*, and †lābium, *i. a.* A lip.

lābo, *aa. v. a.* 1. To totter, to be ready to fall, to quiver. 2. To fall, to sink, to fall to pieces, to go to ruin. 3. To waver: litteraque articolis pressa tremente labat, and the letters traced by my trembling hand are unsteady, Ov.; socii labant, the allies waver in their fidelity, Liv.; memoria labat, my memory fails, Liv.

lābor, ēris, lapsus sum. *c. dep.* 1. To slide down, glide down, fall. 2. To glide onwards, move on with a noiseless easy progress, to pass on, to pass away. 3. †To escape (*c. abl.* or *c. ex* and *abl.*). 4. To fall, decay, perish, go to ruin. 5. To err, to mistake, to commit a fault: verbo lapeus in ullo, offending by any word, Ov.; hāc spe lapens, being disappointed in this hope, Cæs.; ne adiecte voces laborentur, lest the sounds addressed to them (the ears) should be lost, Cic.; vos qui sero lapem rebeatam amici, ye, my friends, who now that it is too late seek to recover a ruined man, Prop.

lābor, and (rare) lābos, ēris. *m.* 1. Labour, toil. 2. Distress, trouble, pain: operumque labore miratur, and he admires the toil expended on (or the workmanship of) the works, Virg.; defectus solis varies lunaeque labores, the various eclipses of the sun and changes of the moon, Virg.; solis labores, the eclipses of the sun, Virg.

glābōrifer, ēra, ērum. *adj.* Bearing toil, laborious.

lābōriōse. *adv.* Laboriously, with toil, with difficulty.

lābōro, *aa. v. a.* and *a.* 1. (*v. a.*) To labour, to toil, to exert oneself, to strive. 2. To be anxious, to show anxiety by taking trouble: cujus manu sit percussus non laboro, by whose hand he was struck I do not care (or I do not trouble myself), Cic. 3. To suffer, to be in trouble, distress, or pain, to be ill (*c. abl.* of the disease, or *c. ex* and *abl.*, or *abl.* of the part affected): miserā ambitione laborat, he is afflicted with wretched ambition, Hor.; maxime a re frumentariā laborabant, they were in especial difficulty from a want of supplies, Cæs.; contentu inter socio nomen Romanum laborare, that the Roman name was held in contempt among the allies (the being so held being an evil), Liv. 4. (*v. a.*) To make with labour, to elaborate, to make very skilfully. 5. †To cultivate.

lābrum, *i. a.* 1. A lip: que isti rhetores ne primoribus quidem labebis attigerunt, which those rhetoricians have not got even the least taste of, Cic.; primis labris gusto (in the same sense), Cic. 2. An edge. 3. A vat. 4. §A bath.

lābrusca, *sc. f.* The wild vine.

lābruscum, *i. a.* The wild grape.

lābýrinthus, *i. m.* [λαβύρινθος.] A labyrinth (esp. that made at Crete by Dædalus): labyrinthi flexus, the windings of the labyrinth, Cat.

lac, etis. *n.* 1. Milk. 2. Milky juice (of plants): cetera lactis erant, the remainder was milk-white, Ov.

lācsena, *sc. f.* A Lacedæmonian woman, (esp.) Helen.

lācēdēmōnius, *a. um. adj.* Lacedæmonian, of Lacedæmon, the chief city of Laconia, the south-eastern kingdom in Peloponnesus.

lācer, ēra, ērum. *adj.* Torn, lacerated, mangled: lacere pupas, ships battered by storms, Ov.

lācērātio, onis. *f.* Laceration, mangling, tearing.

lācerna, *sc. f.* 1. A cloak for wet or cold weather. 2. A military cloak.

†lācērnātus, *a. um. adj.* Wearing a lacerna.

lācōro, *aa. v. a.* 1. To tear, to lacerate, to mangle. 2. (Metaph.) To attack, to revile, to rail at. 3. To tear to pieces (as care does), to ravage (as an enemy), to squander, to waste.

lācerta, *sc. f.*, and lācertus, *i. m.* A lizard.

lācērtōsus, *a. um. adj.* Muscular, strong, powerful.

Lacertus, *i. m.* 1. The upper part of the arm, the arm. 2. (Metaph.) Strength, vigour.

Lacesso, *is, Ivi, Itum. v. a.* 1. To provoke, to attack, to assail. 2. To excite. 3. To call forth, to invite (a reply, etc.): manibusque lacesunt pectora plausa cavia, they excite them by patting their breasts with their hollow hands, Virg.; quicunque lacescit Carpathium pelagis carinā, whoever troubles (i. e. navigates) the Carpathian sea in a ship, Hor.; arma sequi ferrumque lacesere, to take to arms and to draw the sword (or to provoke war), Virg.

Lachesis, *is, f.* [*λαχείσης*.] The name of one of the Fates.

Lacinia, *se. f.* A lappet or flap of a garment: illud alterum genus obtinent, atque id ipsum laciniā, that other kind they get hold of only by the lappet, i. e. they do not get a firm hold of it, Cic.

Laco, *ōnis. m.; f. Lacōnis, Idis.* A Lacedæmonian.—*Laconicus*, *a. um. adj.* Lacedæmonian.

Lacryma, *m.* and dim. **lacrymula**, *se. f.* [*λάκρυμα*.] A tear.

lacrymabilis, *e.* Calculated to excite tears, to be wept for, lamentable, sad.

lacrymabundus, *a. um. adj.* Weeping, bursting into tears.

lacrymo, *as. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To weep, to shed tears. 2. (*v. a. more rare*) To weep for, to lament: lacrymatas cortice myrrhas, myrrh dropping or distilling from the bark like tears, Ov.

lacrymosa, *a. um. adj.* 1. Full of tears, weeping: lacrymosum carmen, querulous poetry, Ov. 2. Causing tears, lamentable, miserable.

lactans, *entis. part. pres. fr. lacteo* (scarcely found in any other part). 1. Sucking milk, being a suckling, an infant. 2. Full of milk, of sap: carpere dicuntur lactentia viscera rostris, they are said to attack the stomachs of infants with their beaks, Ov.

lactesco, *is, no perf. or sup. v. n.* To turn to milk.

lacteus, *a. um. adj.* Of milk, milky, full of milk. 2. Drinking milk, sucking. 3. Milkwhite, white: *Orbis Lacteus* (Cic.), or *Via Lactea* (Ov.), the milky way.

lactito, *as. v. n.* To give milk.

lactes, *ium. pl. f.* The small guts.

lacto, *as. v. a.* Chiefly in *pres. part.* To contain milk, to give suck.

lacto, *as. v. a.* To coax on, to wheedle, to cajole.

lactea, *se. f.* Lettuce.

lacuna, *se. f.* 1. A ditch, a pit, a pool, a pond: *salsae lacunae*, the sea, Lucr. 2. A chasm, a cleft. 3. A gap, a void, a deficiency.

lacunar, *āris. n.* A panelled ceiling.

lacuno, *as. v. a.* To panel, to divide in panels.

lacunosus, *a. um. adj.* Full of holes, gaps, or cavities.

lacus, *fis. m.* 1. A basin, a tank, a vat: *oratio quasi de musto ac lacu servida*, a speech still as it were fermenting from the new wine and the vat, i. e. new. 2. A lake. 3. A cistern, a reservoir, a pond.

laco, *is, si, sum. v. a.* 1.† (very rare) To dash (one thing) against (another) (c. ad and acc.). 2. To hurt, injure, damage. 3. To annoy, to offend. 4. To vex. 5. To attack (with words), to assail, to calumniate.

laco, *se. f.* [*χλαῖνα*.] A cloak, a mantle.

Laertius, *a. um. adj.* Of Laertes, the father of Ulysses: *Laertia regna, Ithaca*, Virg.; *Laertius heros, Ulysses*.—*Laertiades*, *se. m.* The son of Laertes, Ulysses.

Laestrygonius, *a. um. adj.* Of the Laestrygones, an ancient people of Campania, near Formiae: *Laestrygoniā Bacchus in amphorā, Formian wine*, Hor.

lastabilis, *e. adj.* Causing joy, joyful.

lastatia, *ōnis. f.* Rejoicing.

laste, *adv.* Gladly, joyfully, with gladness, delightedly.

lastifice, *as. v. a.* 1. To gladden. 2. To fertilise, to render fruitful.

lastificus, *a. um. adj.* Making glad, gladdening, joyful.

lastitia, *se. f.* 1. Joy, gladness, delight. 2. †Grace, elegance.

lætor, *aria*. *v. dep.* To rejoice, to be glad : illud mihi læstandum video, I see that is a reasonable cause of joy to me, Cic.

lætus, *a. um.* 1. Glad, rejoicing, joyful, cheerful (usu. c. abl. of the cause). 2. Causing gladness, delightful, fortunate. 3. Fertile, productive : læta laborum, rejoicing in her labours, Virg.

leve. *adv.* Awkwardly.

levus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Left, on the left side. 2. Awkward, stupid, foolish. 3. Unfavourable, unlucky. 4. (In augury), Lucky, propitious, fortunate (because, as the Roman augurs looked towards the south in taking auspices, the east, the fortunate quarter, was on their left hand) : numina leva, the propitious deities, Virg. — *f. as subst.* 1. The left hand. 2. That which is on the left hand, the left side; (also in *nec. as.*) fleximus in levum cursus, we bent our course towards the left, Ov.

lighaum, *i. a.* A cake of flour and oil.

lígēna, *ss. f.* A flask, a flagon.

lágōs, *i. f.* A kind of Greek vine.

lágōia, *Idia. f.* A grouse.

Laiádes, *ss. f.* The son of Laius king of Thebes (i. e. Oedipus).

lallare, *as. v. a.* To sing (as a nurse to a child) : lallare recusas, you refuse to listen to the nurse's song (i. e. to be sung to sleep), Pera.

lamā, *ss. f.* A bog, a slough.

lambo, *ia, bi. v. a.* 1. To lick. 2. To wash (as a river washes a place by which it flows), to encircle.

lamenta, *orūm. pl. a.* Lamentation, wailing, weeping.

lamentābilis, *a.* Lamentable, melancholy, doleful.

lamentatio, *ónis. f.* Lamentation, mourning, wailing.

lamentor, *aria*. *v. dep.* To lament, mourn, bewail, weep over, bemoan.

lamia, *ss. f.* A witch (said to drink children's blood).

lamina (*S*ync. *lamna*), *ss. f.* A plate or layer of metal (sometimes of wood or marble) : argutæ lamina serræ, the thin blade of the creaking saw, Virg.; levis argenti lamina, a light piece of silver money, Ov.; lamina fulva dapes admoto dente nitebant, the meat shone as yellow gold the moment his teeth touched it, Ov.; inimice lamnæ, foe to riches, Hor.

lampás, *Ádis. f.* [*Agaards.*] 1. A torch, a flambeau, a lamp. 2. Any body giving light, a ray, a beam : Phœbus lampadis instar, like the sun, Virg.; nonă reddebat lampade vitam, on the ninth day they died, Laer.

lana, *ss. f.* 1. Wool. 2. Working in wool, the work of the loom. 3. Anything like wool : tenuia lanæ vellera, light fleecy clouds, Virg.; rixatur de lanâ sepe caprinâ, he often quarrels about a goat's wool (i. e. about trifles, or things which have no existence), Hor.

lánatús, *a. um. adj.* Woolly ; (*f. as subst.*) a sheep.

lancea, *ss. f.* A light spear, a lance.

lancino, *as. v. a.* 1. To squander, to waste. 2. *‡*To tear to pieces.

lánēus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Woollen, made of wool. 2. Soft as wool.

languēfacio, *Ia, feci, factum. v. a.* To make languid, to cool.

langueo, *es* ; and *languesco*, *ia, gui, no sup. v. a.* 1. To be languid, spiritless; to be fatigued, weary, faint. 2. To be heavy, dull, inactive, listless, to relax. 3. To be ill. Nec Læstrygoniâ . . . Bacchus in amphora languescit mihi, nor does wine in a Formian caulk (i. e. Formian wine), become mellow for me, Hor. ; luna claro repente coelo visa languescere, the moon was suddenly seen to grow dim in a bright sky, Tac.

languide. *adv.* Faintly, languidly.

languidus, *a. um* ; and dim. *languidūlus*. *adj.* 1. Languid, faint, dull, sluggish, indifferent. 2. Inactive, listless, indolent. 3. Weary. 4. Gentle (of wind, etc.). 5. *‡* Ill.

languor, *óris. ss.* 1. Languor, faintness, feebleness, sluggishness. 2. Indisposition, weakness arising from illness : languor aquosus, droopy, Hor. 3. Listlessness, inactivity, laziness.

laniátus, *ús. m.* A tearing, mangling, lacerating.

lanicum, *i. a.* Wool.

lāniēna, sc. f. A butcher's shop.

lānificus, a, um. adj. Working in wool, spinning.

lāniger, ēra, ērum. adj. Bearing wool, fleecy; (\S m. as subst.) a ram, a lamb, etc.

lānio, as, v. a. To tear, to mangle, to lacerate.

lānista, sc. m. 1. A master of gladiators, a fencing-master. 2. A gladiator, a ruffian. 3. A ringleader, a chief agitator.

lānius, i. m. 1. A butcher. 2. An executioner.

lāntigo, Inis. f. Down (of plants, of a youthful beard, etc.).

lānx, cia. f. 1. A plate, a dish. 2. The scale of a balance.

lāomēdōntēus, a, um; and *lāomēdōntius, a, um. adj.* Of Laomedon, an ancient king of Troy.

lāpathus, i. m., or lāpathum, i. n. Sorrel.

lāpēdīna, sc. f. A stonequarry.

lāpīdārius, a, um. adj. Of stones.

lāpīdātio, ūnis. f. A throwing of stones.

lāpīdātor, oris. m. A thrower of stones.

lāpīdesco, is, no perf. v. n. To turn to stone, to become petrified.

lāpīdeus, a, um. adj. Of stone, consisting of stone, \dagger hard as stone.

lāpīdo, as. v. a. 1. \ddagger To pelt with stones. 2. (As v. impera.) lapidat, it rains stones: (also in pass.) quod de celo lapidatum esset, because a shower of stones had fallen from heaven, Liv.

lāpīdōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Stony, full of stones. 2. \S Hard: lapidosa chiragra, gout which makes the joints hard and stiff, Pers.

lāpīllus, i. m. 1. A little stone, a pebble. 2. A precious stone, a jewel.

lāpis, Idia. m. 1. A stone of any kind or used for any purpose, as a milestone, a boundary stone, a precious stone, etc.: Parius lapis, Parian marble, Virg.; Jovem lapidem jurare, to swear by Jupiter, holding a stone in one's hand (praying that, if perjured, Jupiter may dash down the swearer, as he dashes down the stone), Cic.; ultimus lapis, a tombstone, Prop.; lapis albus, a table or sideboard of white marble, Hor.; præter duos de lapide emptos tribunos plebis, besides two tribunes of the people whom he bought as his slaves (metaph., because at sales of slaves the auctioneer stood on a marble platform), Cic.

lāpītha, ārum. pl. m. A Thessalian tribe who fought with the centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous their king.—*lāpīthaea, and lāpīthēus, a, um. adj.* Of the Lapithæ.

lappa, sc. f. A burr.

lapse, ūnis. f. A falling, a tendency to fall.

lapse, as. c. n. To slip, to stumble, to fall.

lapse, a, um. part. from labor, q. v.; \S as adj. Fallen, ruined.

lapse, ūs. m. 1. A gliding, a gentle motion (as of a river, etc.). 2. A falling, a fall. 3. A fault, an error: volucrum lapsus, the gliding of birds through the air, Cic.

lāquear, and ū-āre, -āris. n. A panelled ceiling, a ceiling.

lāqueātus, a, um. adj. Adorned with panelled ceilings.

lāqueus, i. m. 1. A noose, a halter. 2. A snare, a trap, a toil: laquei Stoicorum, the logical subtleties of the Stoicks, Cic.

Lar, Lāris. m. 1. (Usu. in pl. in this sense) The household Gods, the tutelar deities of a house. 2. The hearth or home of any one (\S used even of the nest of a bird, etc.).

lāridūm.—See lāridūm.

lārentālia, um. n. pl. The festival on Dec. 23rd in honour of Larentia, the wife of Faustulus and nurse of Romulus and Remus.

large. adv. Abundantly, liberally, extensively.

lārgiflūus, a, um. adj. Flowing copiously, copious.

lārgillōquus, a, um. adj. Talkative.

lārgior, iria. v. dep. 1. To give liberally, to give, to bestow, to grant.

2. To distribute largesses, bribes: id largiamur inertiae nostræ, let us make

- our indolence a present of that, Cic.; reipublicæ injurias ne largiretur, (urging) that he ought not to forgive injuries done to the republic, Tac.)
- lærgitas, àtia. f.** Liberality, liberal giving.
- lærgiter. adv.** A rare form of large : reperit... apud finitimas civitates largiter posse, he finds... that he has great influence among the neighbouring states, Cic.
- lærgitio, ònis. f.** 1. A giving freely, giving, bestowing. 2. Giving as a bribe, bribery, corruption.
- lærgitor, òris. m.** 1. A giver, a bestower. 2. A briber.
- lærgus, a, um. adj.** 1. Abundant, plentiful. 2. Giving largely, liberally; bountiful, profuse.
- lærdum, sync. lardum, i. n.** The fat of bacon, bacon, lard.
- Lærisseus, a, um. adj.** Of Larissa (a town in Thessaly), Thessalian.
- Lærius, i. m.** The Lago di Como.
- larva, ss. f.** 1. A ghost, a hobgoblin. 2. A mask.
- +larvatus, a, um. adj.** Bewitched.
- læsknum, i. n.** A cooking utensil, a saucepan.
- lascivia, ss. f.** 1. Wantonness, i. e. playfulness, frolicsomeness. 2. Wantonness, i. e. lasciviousness, licentiousness, lewdness.
- lascivio, ia. v. n.** To be wanton, playful, to frisk about.
- lascivus, a, um. adj.** 1. Wanton, playful, frolicsome, frisking. 2. Lascivious, licentious, lewd: lascivis hederis ambitionsior, clinging closer than the ivy which climbs where it will round the trees, Hor.
- lassitudo, inis. f.** Weariness, lassitude.
- lasso, as. c. a.** To tire, to weary, to fatigue.
- lassus, a, um. adj.** Tired, fatigued, weary, exhausted (lit. and metaph.).
- late. adv.** 1. Widely, broadly, extensively. 2. With a wider operation.
3. § Lavishly, Hor., Sat.
- lætèbra, ss. f.** (most usu. in pl.). A place to lie hid in, a hiding place, a lurking place, a retreat, any hidden or secret place, or recess : latebras animæ pectus mucrone recludit, he lays open his breast, the seat of life, with the sword, Virg.: (he begs them) teli latebram rescindant penitus, to cut down to the bottom of the wound where the javelin-head was still hidden, Virg. 2. Concealment, subterfuge, excuse.
- lætèbrösus, a, um. adj.** Full of lurking-places, of secret retreats or recesses, retired, secret: latebroso in pumice, in pumice stone, full of holes, Virg.
- lætens, entia. part. fr.** lateo.; also as adj. Hidden, secret, concealed.
- lætenter. adv.** Secretly, privately.
- læteo, es, ui, no sup. v. n.** 1. To lurk, to lie hid, to keep out of sight. 2. To lie beneath, so as to be protected by, to be sheltered by. 3. § To avoid notice, to live a retired life. 4. § (As v. a. c. acc.) To escape the notice of.
- læter, òris. m., dim. lætercùlus, i. m.** A brick, a tile.
- +lætèrämén, Inis. n.** What is made of brick: lateramina vasis, an earthenware vessel, Lucr.
- lætericius, a, um. adj.** Made of brick.
- læterna, ss. f.** A lantern, a lamp.
- læternarius, i. m.** A lantern-bearer, one who holds a candle (as assistant) to another.
- lætesco, is, no perf. v. n.** To lie hid.
- lætex, Icis. m.** Any liquid, water (of a river, fountain, sea, etc.): Palladii latices, oil (from the olive sacred to Minerva), Ov.; in mensam laticem libavit honorem, she dropped on the table a libation of wine.
- lætiar, is. n.** The festival of Jupiter Latiaris.
- lætibùlum, i. n.** A hiding-place, a lurking-hole, a hole, a den (of a beast).
- +læticlavius, i. m.** One entitled to wear the broad stripe on the toga (v. clavus), a senator, a patrician.
- lætinitas, atis. f.** Latinity, pure Latin style.
- lætine. adv.** In Latin (esp. in correct or elegant Latin): qui plane et Latine

loquuntur, they who speak plain Latin (as we say, "plain English"), Cic.

Lātinus, and §**Lātius**, *a.* *um*, and **Latiaris** and §**Latialis**, *e. adj.* Of **Latium**, the district of Italy in which Rome was built.—**Latini** (*m. pl. as subst.*). **Latins**, those who possessed the *jus Latii*, or Latin rights of citizenship.—**Latines** (*f. pl. as subst.*). The Latin holidays.

lātie, *ōnis. f.* A bringing: *suffragii latio*, the giving of a vote, the right of voting, *Liv.*; *legum latio*, the passing of laws, *Cic.*

lātito, *as. v. n.* To lie hid, to be secret.

lātitudo, *Inis. f.* 1. Breadth, width. 2. Extent, size: *verborum latitudo*, a broad pronunciation, *Cic.*

Latmius, *a.* *um. adj.* Of **Latmos**, a mountain in Caria where the moon visited the sleeping **Endymion**.

Lātēnigēna, *as. m. f.* Child of Latona (Apollo, or Diana).

Lātēis, *Idis. f.* Daughter of Latona, i. e. Diana; (as *adj.*) sacred to Latona.

Lātēius, *Lātēnius*, and **Lātēus**, *a.* *um.* Of Latona, sacred to Latona, born of Latona; (*m. as subst.*) Apollo.

lātor, *ōris. m.* A proposer or carrier of a law; usu. (but not always) *c. gen.* (*legis*, etc.).

lātrātor, *ōris. m.* A barker, a dog.

lātrātus, *īs. m.* Barking, a bark.

lātrātina, *as. f.* A privy.

lātro, *as. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To bark, (metaph.) to bawl, to bluster. 2. (*v. a.*) To bark at, (metaph.) to revile (*c. acc.*).

lātro, *ōnis. m.* 1. †(Rare) A mercenary soldier, a hiteling. 2. A thief, a robber, a highwayman. 3. §A chessman.

lātrōlinūm, *i. n.* 1. †(Rare) Military service for pay. 2. Robbery, piracy. 3. A band of pirates, or robbers. 4. §The game of chess, or draughts.

lātrōlinor, *aris. v. dep.* 1. †(Rare) To perform military service for pay. 2. To be a highwayman, a robber, to rob.

lātrāneulus, *i. m.* A robber, a highwayman, a pirate.

lātūs, *a.* *um. adj.* 1. Broad, wide, extensive. 2. (Of style, etc.) Diffuse, copious: *latiores fieri videmur*, we seem to have grown bigger, *Cic.*; *latus ut in Circō spatiere*, that you may walk with a flowing robe in the Circus.

lātūs, *a.* *um. part. fr. fero*, *q. v.*

lātūs, *ōris. n.* 1. A side of anything: *lateris or laterum dolor*, pleurisy, *Cic.*, *Hor.*; *bonis lateribus*, with good lungs, i. e. with a powerful, or loud voice, *Cic.*; *artifices lateris*, posture masters, *Ov.*; *ab latere tyranni*, the intimate associates of the tyrant, *Liv.*; *utne tegam spurco Damae latus*, shall I give the wall to (lit. walk outside of, so as to cover the side of) that wretch Dama? *Hor.* 2. §The whole body, the body. 3. The flank (of an army).

glātūscilūm, *i. n.* (dim. of prec.) A side.

laudābilis, *a.* Praiseworthy, good, excellent.

laudābiliter, *adv.* In a praiseworthy or excellent manner.

laudātio, *ōnis. f.* A praising, praise, panegyric, eulogy, (sometimes esp. a funeral laudatory oration).

laudātor, *ōris. m.* A praiser, a panegyrist (sometimes esp. a deliverer of a funeral panegyrical oration.)

laudātrix, *Iois. f.* One who praises, a praiser.

laudātus, *a.* *um. part. fr. seq.*; used also as *adj.* *c. compar.*, etc. Praised, praiseworthy, excellent.

laude, *as. v. a.* 1. To praise, to commend (sometimes esp. in a funeral oration). 2. To quote, to cite.

laurea, *m. f.* 1. A laurel or bay tree. 2. A crown of laurel or bay.

laureatus, *a.* *um. adj.* Crowned with laurel or bay: *laureatæ littoræ*, laureatæ tabellæ, despatches announcing a victory (and as such bound up with a laurel or bay), *Liv.*

- laurella, sc. f.** 1. A laurel crown. 2. A triumph: laureola in mustaceo querere, to seek for fame in trifles (lit. in a wedding cake), Cic.
laurea, a, um adj. 1. Of the laurel or bay tree. 2. Of the leaves of the laurel or the bay.
- ſt-lauricōmua, a, um adj.** With his hair crowned with laurel or bay.
- ſlauriger, ēra, ērum adj.** Crowned with laurel or bay.
- laurus, i and ū. f.** 1. The laurel or the bay tree. 2. A crown of laurel.
- laus, dia. f.** 1. Praise, commendation. 2. Fame, renown.
- laute. adv.** 1. Luxuriously, sumptuously. 2. Neatly, admirably.
- lautia, orum pl. n.** The entertainment provided at the public expense for foreign ambassadors.
- lautitia, sc. f.** Luxuriousness of living, sumptuousness, splendour.
- lautūm, arum pl. f. [λᾶας τέμνειν.]** 1. A stone quarry. 2. A prison.
- lautus, a, um.** One form of part. fr. lavo. q. v., used only as adj., c. compar. etc. 1. Luxurious, dainty, fine. 2. Noble, of high rank. 3. Honourable, splendid.
- lävatio, onia. f.** 1. A washing, a bathing. 2. A bath, whatever is required for bathing.
- Läverna, sc. f.** The Goddess of thieves.
- Lävinia, sc. f.** The daughter of Latinus; and wife of Æneas.
- lävo, as, lävī and lävi, lävātum and lätum, §inf. also lävēre.** 1. To wash, to bathe. 2. §To wash away. 3. (pass. as dep.) To bathe oneself, i. e. to bathe.
- laxāmentum, i. n.** A relaxation, mitigation, alleviation.
- laxe. adv.** Laxly, unrestrictedly, freely: si laxius volent proferre diem, if they wish to put it off to a more distant day, Cic.
- laxitas, atis. f.** Spaciousness, extent, roominess.
- laxo, as. v. a.** 1. To extend, to make spacious, large, roomy. 2. To unloose, to open, to undo. 3. To relax, to slacken. 4. To relieve, to lighten (a mind of care, etc.), to release, to free: annonā laxaverat, the price of corn had fallen, Liv.; laxantur corpora rugis, bodies become wrinkled, Ov.
- laxus, a, um adj.** 1. Wide, extensive, loose, hanging loose, relaxed (of a robe, reins, etc.). 2. Lax: cum pace laxior annona rediit, with the return of peace a lower price of corn returned, Liv.; in quo negligenter laxior locus esset, in which there might be more room for carelessness, Liv.; laxum caput hesternum, a head all abroad from yesterday's drinking, Pers.; diem statuo satis laxam, I am fixing a sufficiently easy (i. e. distant) day, Cic.
- Slea and lessena, sc. f.** A lioness.
- Slēbes, ἔτις. m. [λέβης].** A caldron, a kettle.
- lectica, sc; dim. lecticūla, sc. f.** A litter, a sedan chair.
- lecticārius, i. m.** A litter-bearer, a chairman.
- lectio, onia. f.** 1. A picking out, a selection. 2. A reading (esp. a reading over, or calling over the names in a list): lectio senatus, a choosing of the senate by calling over the names, Liv.
- lectisternium, i. n.** A sacrificial celebration in which the images of the Gods lying on pillows were placed in the streets and food of all kinds set before them.
- lectito, as. v. a.** To read over and over again, to read often.
- lectiuncūla, sc. f., dim. of lectio.** A reading.
- lector, ὁρις. m.** A reader.
- lectus, i, and dim. lectilius, i. m.** A bed (to sleep on), a couch (to recline on, esp. at meals): adversus lectus, the marriage bed (because it was set opposite to the door), Prop.
- lectus, a, um. part.** from lego, q. v.; also as adj., c. compar., etc. Picked, select, excellent.
- lögatio, onis. f.** 1. The office, or commission, or despatching of an am-

bassador, an embassy: legationem renunciare, to give an account of his conduct as ambassador, Cic.; legatio libera, a sort of honorary commission, enabling the holder to visit provinces in the character of an ambassador, returning to Rome, and again quitting it without resigning his office, Cic.; legatio votiva, a commission as an ambassador procured under pretext of paying a vow in the provinces, Cic. 2. The whole suite of the ambassador, or body of persons joined with him in his commission. 3.

The office of legatus or lieutenant.

Mégitum, i. a. A legacy, a bequest.

Légatus, i. m. 1. An ambassador. 2. A lieutenant, a subordinate commander. 3. †A governor of a province, a legate.

Glégifer, éra, érum. *adj.* Giving laws.

Légio, ônis. f., dim. *légioncilla*, ss (rare). A legion (for its composition and varying numbers see Smith's *Dict. Ant.*).

Légionarius, a, um. *adj.* Belonging to a legion.

Légis- and *légum-lâtor*, oris. m. A legislator, a maker of laws.

Légitime. *adv.* Legitimately, according to law, properly.

Légitimus, a, um. *adj.* Legitimate, lawful, legal, according to law, proper, correct, according to rule.

Légo, ss. v. a. 1. To send as an ambassador or deputy (c. ad and acc. of persons to whom, or in and acc. of the country). 2. To appoint as a lieutenant (c. dat. of the superior officer). 3. †To commit, to entrust.

4. To appoint as a legacy, to bequeath.

Légo, is, *légî*, *lectum*. v. a. [*λέγειν*.] 1. To gather, to pick. 2. To gather together, to wind up (thread in spinning, sails by furling, etc.). 3. To pick out, to select, to choose, to elect. 4. To read, to peruse, to read aloud, to recite (from a written paper), to call over (the senate, etc.) from a roll: *sensores senatum legerunt*, the censors selected the senate (by reading over their names), Liv. 5. §To survey. 6. §To go or pass through, by, or along: *pars cetera pontum pone legit*, their remaining parts cut through the sea behind them, Virg.; *presso legit vestigia greas*, and he follows her steps with rapid. foot, Ov.; *Æneas tortos legit obvius orbea*, Æneas seeking to meet him presses on in a winding path, Virg.; *decem navibus oram Italiam legens*, coasting along the shore of Italy with ten ships, Liv.; *Quam qui nocturnus divum sacra legerit*, than one who has committed sacrilege (has selected the sacred vessels of the Gods so as to steal them) by night, Hor.

Légitileius, i. m. A pettifogger.

Mégitmen, *Inis*. a. 1. Leguminous plants. 2. §A bean.

Lembus, i. m. [*λέμβος*.] A pinnace, a small boat.

Lemna, ôtis. n. [*λημνα*.] A subject, a theme.

§Lemnaloëla, ss. m. The inhabitant of Lemnos, i. e. Vulcan.

Lemniscâta, a, um. *adj.* Adorned with lemnisci, v. seq.: *lemniseata palma*, a victory to be proud of (ironically), Cic.

Lemniscus, a. m. A ribbon hanging down from a victor's crown (a crown so adorned was the highest reward of a conquest).

Lemnius, a, um. *adj.*; f. also *Lemnilâs*, *âdos*. 1. Of Lemnos (an island in the *Ægean Sea*, the abode of Vulcan): Lemnius pater, and *Lemnius* (as *subst.*), Vulcan, Virg., Ov.; *Lemnium furtum*, the theft of Prometheus, who stole fire from Vulcan at Lemnos, Cic.; *Lemnia turba*, the band of women at Lemnos, who all murdered their husbands in one night, Ov.

Lémures, um. pl. m. Shades or ghosts of the dead, spectres.

Léna, m. f. 1. A procurress. 2. One who entices, allures.

Léonius, a, um. *adj.* [*ληνός*.] Of Bacchus, (as *subst.*) Bacchus.

Léne and *lénâter*. *adv.* 1. Softly, gently. 2. Gently. 3. Indo-lently.

lénâmentum, *Inis*. a., and *lénimentum*, i. n. Relief, solace, alleviation.

Léno, *In*, *Ivi*, *Itum*. v. a. To soften, to soothe, to mollify, to alleviate, to relieve, to heal: *lenite clamorem*, moderate your noise, Hor.

Lénius, a. *adj.* Gentle, mild, soft, quiet, moderate.

- lénitas, atia, *f.*, and (rare) lénitudo, *Inis, f.* Gentleness, mildness, lenity.
 lénō, onia, *m.* 1. A pimp. 2. A go-between, an agent.
 lénōdinium, i, *n.* 1. The business of a pimp, pandering. 2. Allurement, enticement. 3. Refined or excessive ornament.
 lénōdinor, aris, *v. dep.* To pander to, to flatter, to humour, to be subservient to.
 lens, lentis, *f.* The lentil.
 lenta, *adv.* 1. Slowly. 2. Deliberately, calmly, quietly, moderately : lente desine, leave off by slow degrees, Ov.; si tu ipso id lente ferre videas, if you yourselves seem to be indifferent about it, Cic.
 Glentesco, *in*, no perf. *v. n.* 1. To be pliant, flexible. 2. To be sticky.
 3. To relax, become weaker.
 plentigo, *Inis, f.* A freckle.
 glentiscifer, éra, érum, *adj.* Producing mastich trees.
 lentiscus, i, *f.* The mastich tree.
 lentitudo, *Inis, f.* Slowness, inactivity, apathy, dullness.
 glento, as, *v. a.* To bend, to ply (an oar, etc.).
 glentor, oris, *m.*, and lentitia, *aa, f.* Pliancy, flexibility, adhesiveness.
 lensus, a, *um*; also (rare) dim. lentulus, a, *um*. 1. Pliant, flexible.
 2. §Sticky, clinging closely. 3. Slow, sluggish, lazy: pondera lenta, weights only to be moved slowly, i. e. heavy, Prop. 4. Lasting long, lasting; at tu lensus abes, but you are absent a long time (or slow to return), Ov. 5. Remiss, backward. 6. Slow-tempered, easy, indifferent, phlegmatic, insensible: tu Tityre lensus in umbrâ, you Tityras at your ease in the shade, Virg.
 lénuncilius, i, *m.* 1. (+dim. fr. leno) A pimp. 2. (fr. lembus) A boat, a pinnace.
 leo, onis, *f.* [Λέων.] 1. A lion. 2. The constellation Leo.
 lēoninus, a, *um*, *adj.* Of a lion.
 lēpide, *adv.* 1. Pleasantly. 2. Wittily, elegantly.
 lēpidus, a, *um*, *adj.* 1. Pleasant, agreeable. 2. Effeminate. Witty, facetious, humorous.
 lēpor, and lēpos, oris, *m.* 1. Politeness, agreeable manners. 2. Attractiveness, charm. 3. Wit, pleasantry, humour.
 lēpus, oris, *m.* 1. A hare. 2. The constellation Lepus.
 lēpuscilius, i, *m.* A leveret.
 Lernaeus, a, *um*, *adj.* 1. Of Lerna, where Hercules killed the hydra. 2. Of the Lernæan hydra.
 Lebiacus, a, *um*, and Lesbicus, a, *um*, §Lebōus, a, *um*; *f.* also Leslie, Idis, and Lesbiās, ādis, *adj.* 1. Lesbian, of Lesbos (an island in the Ægean Sea, the birth-place of the lyric poets Sappho and Alceaus, and Arion): Lesbicus avis, Alceaea, Hor.; Lesbia vates, Sappho, Ov.; Lesbium servate pedem, preserve the lyric measure (of Sapphics or Alcaics), Hor.; Leslie, and Lesbias (as subst.), a Lesbian woman.
 lessus, i, *m.* A funeral wailing.
 lētālis, e. Deadly, fatal, mortal (of a wound, etc.).
 lēthargicus, i, *m.* One afflicted with lethargy.
 lēthargus, i, *m.* Lethargy, drowsiness.
 Lēthæus, a, *um*, *adj.* [Ληθη.] 1. Of Lethe, a river in Hell, which caused forgetfulness. 2. Of Hell. 3. Producing forgetfulness.
 glētifer, éra, érum, *adj.* Bringing death, death-dealing, deadly, fatal: letifer ille locus, that spot where a wound is mortal, Ov.
 glēto, aa, *v. a.* To kill.
 lētum, i, *n.* 1. Death. 2. §Destruction (of inanimate things).
 Leucādus, a, *um*, *adj.* Of Lencadia, an island in the Ionian Sea, now called Santa Maura, where Apollo had a temple: Leucadius Deus, Apollo, Ov.; tristia Leucadio sacra peracta modo, a mournful sacrifice performed after the Leucadian fashion (the Leucadians every year cast a criminal from a mountain into the sea), Ov.; [from this rock, too, Sappho is said to have thrown herself, in hopes to recover the love of Phaon.]

Lecippis, Idos. *f.* (in pl.). The daughters of Leucippus, Phoebe and Hippo, carried off by Castor and Pollux.

Leucōthea, *ss; or thee, ea.* The name of Ino after she became a Sea Deity. **Leuctricus,** *a, um adj.* Of Leuctra, a town in Boeotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans; Cic. calls the fray in which Milo killed Clodius, Leuctrica pugna, because by it Rome was delivered from the yoke of Clodius, as Greece was from that of Sparta by Epaminondas's victory.

Hvāmen, Inia *n.*, and **lōvāmentum**, *l. n.* Relief, alleviation, consolation.

lēvātīo, onis. f. 1. Alleviation, relief. 2. Diminution.

lēvātīus, a, um; and lēvidēnsis, e. adj. [levia.] Trivial, slight.

†lēvīdīus, a, um adj. Not trustworthy.

lēvīpesa *adj., m. f.* Lightfooted.

lēvis, a. 1. Light (not heavy), digestible. 2. Slight, trivial, unimportant, petty, small, trifling. 3. Light, i. e. active, nimble, moving quickly: levis hora, quickly passing, or fleeting time, Ov.; leves milites, light-armed soldiers, Liv. 4. Light-minded, fickle, capricious, changeable, not to be relied upon: terræ leviora, the lighter soils, Virg.; ut levem auditionem habeat pro re compertâ, to take a vague report for an ascertained fact, Cæs.

lēvis, e. adj. 1. Smooth. 2. §Beardless, not hairy. 3. §Delicate-looking, beautiful. 4. Smooth, flowing (of style): levi cum sanguine Nîsus Labitur infelix, when the luckless Nîsus stumbles in the slippery blood, Virg.

lēvitas, atia. f. 1. Lightness. 2. Light-mindedness, a trifling disposition, fickleness, inconstancy. 3. Shallowness, want of solid wisdom (in an opinion, etc.).

lēvitas, atia. f. Smoothness.

lēviter. adv. 1. Lightly. 2. In a slight degree, a little: ut levissime dicam, to say the least, to express myself in the mildest manner, Cic.

lēvo, a. c. a. 1. To lift up, to raise. 2. §To take up, to take away. 3. To relieve (the sufferer, or the pain), to console, to lighten, to mitigate, to assuage. 4. To relieve from, to free from (c. abl.). 5. To diminish, to impair: serpentum colla levavit, she relieved the necks of the serpents (i. e. alighted from the car which rested on, or was drawn by them), Ov.

lēvo, a. c. a. To smooth, to make smooth.

†lēvor, oris. m. Smoothness.

lex, lēgis. f. 1. A law (proposed or enacted). 2. A rule, a regulation.

3. A condition: in mancipii lege, in a contract of sale, Cic.; lege, according to law, legally, Cic.; sine lege, without restraint, at random, Ov.

†lēxis, is. f. [λέξις.] A word.

libāmen, Inia *n.*, and **lēbāmentum**, *i. n.* 1. A libation, a drink offering: nova capies libamina, you shall take the first taste (shall taste what is hitherto untasted), Ov.

libātio, onis. f. A libation.

libella, ss. f. 1. A small sum, a farthing (lit. the tenth part of a denarius): fecit to ex libellâ (subaud. heredem), he made you heir to a tenth part of his estate, Cic. 2. §A plumbline, a level.

libellus, i. m. 1. A little book of any kind, a memorandum book, etc. 2. A memorial, a petition. 3. A placard, handbill, playbill, programme. 4. A letter, a note. 5. †An accusation, a lampoon, a libel. 6. §A bookseller's shop.

libens, entia. adj. Willing, cheerful, glad (esp. of one doing a thing).

libenter. adv. 1. Willingly, cheerfully, gladly. 2. Pleasantly.

liber, ēra, ērum. adj. 1. Free, not subject to the power of another. 2. Free, unrestricted, unrestrained, unshackled, unlimited. 3. Belonging to, becoming to a free man. 4. Free spoken, frank, honest. 5. Free from, exempt from, relieved from (c. abl. or c. ab and abl. or §c. gen.); integro animo ac libero, with an unbiased and impartial mind, Cic.;

- toga, et vestis libera, the toga virilis, Ov.; campo liberiore natat, [where the Tiber] flows through a more open plain, Ov.
- Liber, *éri. m.* 1. A name of Bacchus. 2. Wine.
- Libérália, *um. pl. n.* A feast of Bacchus on 17th March, on which day youths received the toga virilis.
- liber, *bri. m.* 1. The bark of a tree. 2. A book (in every sense of the Eng. word). 3. A list, a roll, a catalogue. 4. A letter (rare).
- Libéra, *ss. f.* A name of Proserpinè.
- libérális, *e. adj.* 1. Of, concerning, belonging to, or suited to a free man: liberalis causa, a suit at law about a person's freedom, Ter.: liberale coniugium, a marriage between free persons, Ter. 2. Gentlemanlike, liberal, courteous, kind, bountiful. 3. Ample, abundant, respectable (of rank in life, etc.).
- libérálitas, *átis. f.* 1. A disposition or conduct befitting a free man, gentlemanliness. 2. Generosity, liberality, kindness. 3. \ddagger A gift.
- libéráliter, *adv.* In a manner becoming a free man, in a gentlemanlike manner, courteously, liberally, generously, kindly.
- libératio, *ónis. f.* A freeing, delivering, release, liberation, acquittal.
- libérátor, *óris. m.* A liberator, deliverer, one who sets free.
- libére, *adv.* 1. Freely, unrestrictedly. 2. Frankly, boldly. 3. \ddagger liberally.
- libérl, *órum. pl. m.* Children (used even of a single child).
- libero, *as. v. a.* 1. To set free, to release, to deliver, to emancipate (c. ab and abl. or c. abl.). 2. (Sometimes esp.) To free from taxes or public burdens. 3. To acquit: fidem suam liberat, he performs or discharges his promise, Cic.; qua (promissa) jure praetoris liberantur, which are cancelled by the authority or decision of the praetor, Cic.; tarda nomina . . . aestimatio æquis rerum pretiis liberavit, a fair valuation (of the debtor's property) satisfied the debts which he was slow to discharge, Liv.; templa liberata, temples having the ground cleared about and in front of them, Cic.
- libertas, *átia. f.* 1. Freedom, liberty. 2. Leave, permission. 3. freedom of speech, frankness.
- libertinus, *a, um. adj.* Belonging to the condition of a freedman, or woman.
- libertinus, *i. m., and f. -tina, ss.* A freedman, or woman.
- libertus, *i. m., and f. -ta, ss.* A freedman, or woman (with reference to the master who has emancipated them).
- libet, perf. libuit and libitum est *v. impers.* It pleases, it is agreeable: libitum est mihi plura dicere, I chose to say more, Cic.
- libethrīdes, *um. pl. f.* The Muses, as Goddesses of Libethra, a fountain in Macedonia.
- \ddagger libidinor, aria *v. dep.* To gratify one's lust.
- libidinose, *adv.* Lustfully, wantonly, licentiously.
- libidinosus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Libidinous, licentious, lewd. 2. Capricious.
- libido, *ínis. f.* 1. Desire, wish, fancy, caprice. 2. Lust, lewdness, licentiousness.
- libitina, *ss. f.* 1. The Goddess of funerals, in whose temple the registry of deaths was kept. 2. \ddagger Death. 3. \ddagger A funeral pile.
- \ddagger libitus, *a, um. part. pass.* from libet; *n. pl. as subst.* A wish.
- libo, *as. v. a.* 1. To take a little from, to take a taste of, to taste. 2. \ddagger To touch lightly: oscula libavit natæ, he gently kissed his daughter, Virg. 3. To pour out as a libation, to offer as a libation. 4. To cull, to extract: nusquam ante libatis viribus, without giving the enemy a taste of his power, or without allowing his strength to be diminished in the least, Liv.
- libra, *ss. f.* 1. A pound weight. 2. \ddagger A pint. 3. A balance, a pair of scales: ad librum fecerat, he had made [them] of equal dimensions, Cæs.
- librāmen, *Inis. n.* The place where one holds a javelin to poise it.

- Hibimentum**, i. n. 1. A weight added to anything to balance it correctly. 2. A plane surface.
- †Hibraria**, sc. f. One who weighed out wool to slaves to spin.
- Hibrarium**, i. n., and dim. -riolum, i. n. A bookcase.
- Hibrarius**, i. m., and dim. -riolus, i. 1. A copyist, an amanuensis. 2. A bookseller.
- Hibrarius**, a, um. adj. Of books or booksellers; scriptor librarius, a copier of books or manuscripts, Hor.
- †Hibrator**, oris, m. One who hurls missiles by means of engines.
- Hibrilia**, um. n. pl. Stones of a pound weight.
- Hbro**, as. v. a. To poise, to balance: corpus librabat in herbâ, he was stretching his body on the grass, Ov.
- Hbiam**, i. n. A cake (esp. such as was offered to the Gods).
- Liburnus**, a, um. adj. Of the Liburni, an Illyrian tribe, celebrated for their light galley:—Liburna, sc. subf., and †Liburnica, ss. A light galley, a brigantine: Liburna, a Liburnian slave, bearing a litter, Juv.
- Libyeus**, a, um, more rarely §Libys, yes, §Libysus, a, um, §Libystinus, a, um; f. §Libystia, Idia, adj. Libyan, African: Libya fera, a lion, Ov.
- Licenter**, adv. 1. Freely, unrestrainedly. 2. Licentiously.
- Licentia**, ss. f. 1. Leave, license, freedom. 2. Licentious boldness. 3. Licentiousness, dissoluteness.
- Liceo**, es. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To be for sale (c. gen. of the price at which), to be valued at. 2. (‡v. a.) To offer for sale.
- Licetor**, òris, Itus sum. v. dep. To bid (at a sale) for (sometimes c. abl. of the price).
- Licit**, perf. licuit and licitum est. v. impers. It is allowed, permitted, lawful (often c. nom. id, illud, quod, etc.): si per vos licitum erit, if you will give me leave, Cic.
- Licet**. as conj. Although, even if, notwithstanding.
- †Liehen**, òais, m. [λειχήν] Ringworm.
- Licitatio**, onis, f. A bidding (at a sale).
- †Licitor**, òris, v. dep. To bid (at a sale).
- Licitus**, a, um. pass. part. from licet. Permitted, lawful.
- Licium**, i. n. A thread.
- Hector**, oris, m. An officer attending, in different numbers, on the Roman magistrates (esp. on the consuls).
- Hgamen**, Inis, n., and Hgamentum, i. n. A band, a bandage.
- Hgnaricus**, a, um. adj. Of wood, of timber: inter lignarios, in the street where the carpenters lived, or in the timber market, Liv.
- Hgnatio**, onis, f. A cutting down of trees, a procuring of timber.
- Hgnator**, òris, m. One sent out to cut down trees, to get wood.
- Hgneus**, a, um.; and dim. Hgneolus, a, um. adj. 1. Made of wood, wooden. 2. Dry as wood, hard as wood.
- Higner**, òris, v. dep. To procure wood.
- Hignum**, i. n. 1. Wood (esp. firewood; in pl.) logs of wood. 2. †A tablet made of wood: in sylvam non ligna feras insanius, you would not be more crazy if you carried logs into a wood (as we say, "coals to Newcastle"), Hor.
- Hgo**, as. v. a. To bind, to tie, to bind up, to fasten together, to unite.
- Hgo**, òmis, m. A spade, a mattock, a hoe.
- tiligilia**, sc. f. A shoestring, a shoe-tie.
- Ligur**, and us, òris, m. f. A Ligurian, an inhabitant of the Genoese district.
- Ligustinus**, a, um.; and †Ligusticus, a, um. adj. Ligurian.
- Hgurrio**, Is, Ivi. v. a. 1. To lick, to lick up. 2. To hunger for, long for. 3. (As v. n.) To be dainty.
- Hgurritio**, onis, f. Daintiness, epicurism.
- Hgustrum**, i. n. Privet.
- Hliam**, i. n. 1. A lily. 2. A defence, consisting of rows of pits filled with short stakes.

- lima**, *ss. f.* A file: ultima lima, the last touch of the file, the last polish, Ov.
- limata**. *adv.* In a polished manner, elegantly.
- limatulus**, *a, um. adj.* Polished, rather refined.
- limatus**, *a, um. part. pass.* of limo; used as *adj.*, *c. compar.*, etc. Polished, refined.
- +**limax**, *acis. f.* A snail.
- limbus**, *i. m.* A border, a fringe.
- limen**, *Inis. n.* 1. A threshold. 2. A doorway, a door: contineri limine, to be kept within doors, Liv. 3. §The starting-post (on a race-course).
- limes**, *Itis. m.* 1. A boundary, a limit, a boundary line or wall. 2. A path, a way, a road. 3. A track left by anything which has passed: idem limes agendum erit, you will have to go the same way (i. e. to use the same means), Ov.; judiciumque brevi limite falle tuum, and mislead your own judgment by a slight distinction, Ov.
- limo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To file. 2. To polish, give the last polish to. 3. To file off from, to cut away from (*c. de* and *abl.*), to diminish: quoniam se ipse consulto ad minutarum genera causarum limaverit, since he deliberately condescended to prepare himself for trifling kinds of actions, Cic.; cum veritas ipsa limatur, when truth itself is sought for (by filing away what surrounds it), Cic.
- +**limo**, *as. v. a.* To bespatter with mud.
- limosus**, *a, um. adj.* Muddy, miry, slimy.
- limpidus**, *a, um. adj.* Limpid, clear.
- limus**, *a, um*; and dim. +**limulus**, *a, um. adj.* Askance, sidelong (of eyes looks, etc.).
- limus**, *i. m.* Mud, slime, mire.
- limus**, *i. m.* A priest's girdle or apron trimmed with purple.
- linea**, *ss. f.* 1. A linen thread, a string, a line (used for any purpose): ad lineam, and rectâ lineâ, straight, directly, perpendicularly, etc., Cic. 2. A line, a threadlike stroke. 3. A rope barrier, a barrier. 4. A bound, a limit: extremâ linea amare, to love at a distance, Ter.
- lineamentum**, *i. n.* 1. A line, a stroke (drawn with a pen, etc.). 2. A drawing. 3. A lineament, a feature.
- linen**, *a, um. adj.* Made of flax or linen; flaxen, linen.
- lingo**, *is, nxi, netum. v. a.* To lick, to lick up.
- lingua**, *ss*; dim. **lingula**, *ss. f.* 1. A tongue. 2. Speech. 3. Language (used also of the sounds made by animals). 4. A tongue of land, a promontory.
- +**lingulæ**, *ss. f.* A chatterbox.
- linoliger**, *éra, érum. adj.* Clothed in linen.
- lino**, *is, lèvi, lítum.* 1. To besmear, to anoint. 2. To rub out, to efface. 3. To defile, to dirt. 4. To cover: quod ego ipse lèvi, [wine] which I myself have sealed up, Hor.
- linquo**, *is, liqui. v. a.* To leave, to quit, to forsake, to desert.
- linteatus**, *a, um.* Covered with, or clothed in linen (a name given to a legion of the Samnites, from a canvass tent).
- linter**, *tris. m.* 1. A boat, a skiff, a bark. 2. A vat for wine.
- linteum**, *i. n.* 1. A linen cloth. 2. Linen. 3. §A sail.
- linteus**, *a, um. adj.* Made of linen, linen: linteui libri, chronicles written on linen.
- lintrictulus**, *i. n.* A little boat, a skiff.
- linum**, *i. n.* 1. Flax. 2. A thread. 3. A string, a line, a rope, etc. 4. Linen, a linen cloth, garment, etc. 5. A fishing or hunting net (usu. in *pl.*).
- Linus**, *i. m.* Son of Apollo and Terpsichore, tutor of Orpheus.
- Liparens**, *a, um*, and **Liparensis**, *e. adj.* Of Lipare, an island sacred to Vulcan.
- lippio**, *is. v. n.* To have bad eyes.

Lippitudo, litis. f. Soreness or weakness of the eyes.

Lippus, a, um adj. 1. With sore or weak eyes. 2. Purblind.

Liquifacio, ia, feci, factum. v. a. 1. To make liquid, to liquefy, to dissolve, to melt. 2. To weaken, to enervate.

Liquo, es, licui, no sup. v. n. 1. To be liquid. 2. To be clear, evident. 3. (3rd sing. as *impers.*) It is clear. (Liquet, and Non liquet, were a judicial formula of pronouncing sentence: *cum causam non audisset dixit sibi liquere*, he pronounced an opinion though he had not heard the cause, Cic.; *non liquere dixerunt*, they pronounced a sentence of "not proven," Cic.)

Liquesco, ia, no perf. v. n. 1. To become liquid, to melt. 2. To become soft, effeminate. 3. To waste away.

Liquidio, adv. Clearly, evidently, plainly, to a certainty.

Liquidus, a, um; also +ll. adj. 1. Liquid, fluid. 2. Clear, transparent. 3. & Clear, calm, serene. 4. Pure, unalloyed. 5. Flowing (of style, etc.). (*a.* as *subst.*) A liquid, liquor: *liquidum iter*, a voyage across the sea, Prop.; a quiet path through the sky, Virg.: *liquida moles*, the sea, Lucr.; *liquidæ sorores*, the water-nymphs, Ov.; *liquidæ voces*, clear, shrill voices, Virg.

Liquo, aa. v. a. 1. To dissolve, to melt. 2. To clarify, to filter.

Liquor, ēris, no perf. v. dep. +To melt, to be dissolved, to be liquid, to flow, to drip.

Liquer, ēris. m. 1. Any sort of liquor, water, wine, milk, etc. 2. The being liquid.

Liris, is. m. The river Garigliano, which separates Latium from Campania.

Litis, litis. f. 1. A strife, dispute, quarrel. 2. A lawsuit, an action, the subject of an action, the matter in dispute: *lites severe s̄estimatae*, the damages were assessed at a high rate, Cic.; *item quod lite resolvit*, which terminates one dispute by another, i. e. explains one doubt by another, Hor.

litatio, onis. f. A favourable or successful sacrifice.

litera, ss; dim. littērla, ss. f. 1. A letter (of the alphabet): *litera salutaris*, the letter A, the initial of *absolvo*, I acquit; *litera tristis*, C, the initial of *condemno*, I condemn, Cic.—[In all the following senses it is *usu.*, except in *poeta*, in *pl.*] 2. A letter (epistle); in *pl.* in this sense. 3. Any writing, any written document, accounts: *prætoris literæ*, the prætor's edict, Cic. 4. Literature (sometimes esp. historical literature). 5. Learning, scholarship, a good education: *neacire literas*, to be uneducated, Cic.; *similitudo tue literæ*, a resemblance to your handwriting, Cic.; *homo trium literarum*, i. e. fur, a thief, Plaut.; *literam ex se longam facere*, to make a long line of oneself, i. e. to hang oneself, Plaut.

litterarius, a, um. adj. Of, or relating to reading and writing: *literarius ludus*, an elementary or grammar school, Tac.

literator, ēris. m. A literary man, a critic.

literate. adv. 1. Literally. 2. Learnedly, scientifically. 3. With plain letters, i. e. in a legible hand.

literatura, ss. f. A writing formed of letters. 2. +The science of language, of grammar. 3. Learning, erudition, scholarship: *literatura Græca*, the Greek alphabet, Tac.

literatus, a, um. adj. 1. +Marked with letters, branded. 2. Educated, well educated, learned: *otium literatum*, literary leisure, Cic.

litigator, ēris. m. A litigant, a party to a lawsuit.

litigiosus, a, um. adj. 1. Quarrelsome, disputatious, litigious. 2. Resounding, with disputes (as the forum). 3. Forming a subject of dispute, disputed.

litigo, as. v. n. To dispute, to quarrel, to go to law.

lito, as. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To sacrifice favourably, to offer an acceptable sacrifice. 2. (v. a.) To sacrifice, to offer up. 3. To appease, to make atonement to (c. dat.). 4. (v. n.) +To give a favourable omen:

nec auspicio nec litate, without either auspices or sacrifices being favourable, Liv.; animaque litandum Argelicā, and the gods must be propitiated by (or an acceptable victim must be offered up in) a Greek life, Virg.

littoralis, e. adj. Of, belonging to, protecting the seashore.

littorea, a, um. adj. Of, on, or belonging to the shore.

littura, sc. f. 1. A smearing, a blot. 2. An erasure.

litus, ūris. n. 1. The shore, coast, gland on the coast. 2. §A bank of a river.

litus, i. m. 1. An angur's crooked staff. 2. A trumpet shaped like such a staff. 3. A trumpeter, i. e. instigator.

lividus, es, no perf. v. n. 1. To be livid, to be discoloured. 2. †To be envious, to be envious of, to envy (c. dat.).

†livesco, is, no perf. v. n. To become livid, discoloured.

lividus, a, um. adj. 1. Of a livid, blue, black and blue colour. 2. Envious.

livor, ūris. m. 1. A livid, black and blue colour, a discoloured spot. 2. Envy.

lixia, sc. m. A sutler.

locatio, onis. f. 1. A letting, leasing, or farming out of lands, contracts, etc. 2. A lease. 3. †(The original meaning) A placing.

locatōriūs, a, um. adj. Belonging to letting out: locatoria provincia, a province where one will have nothing to do but to sign leases, Cic.

†locuto, as. v. a. To let out.

locū, as. v. a. 1. To place, to put, to station. 2. To give in marriage (c. dat. of the husband, in and abl. or †in and acc. of the marriage; matrimonio, etc.). 3. To let (as a landlord), to lease, to farm out, to give out on contract, to contract for having done, to let out for hire: vocem Damasippe locasti sibario, you, Damasippus, let out your voice to the stage (i. e. became an actor), Juv.; beneficia locata apud tam gratos, kindnesses conferred on people so grateful, Liv.; disciplina locabat se non minus associari, the school brought in no less than 100,000 sesterces, Cic.

locūlus, i. m. 1. †A little place. 2. (Esp. in pl.) A coffer, a casket, a chest.

locuples, ūtis. adj. 1. Rich, opulent. 2. Copious (in style, etc.), exuberant. 3. Responsible, trustworthy (as a surety, a witness, messenger, etc.). 4. †Lucrative: rei satis locupletes, sureties able to fulfil our engagements, Liv.

locuplēto, as. v. a. To enrich, to make rich, to adorn.

locūs, i. m., pl. loci and loca. n. 1. A place, a spot, a position. 2. A situation, a site, a locality. 3. A district, an inland region (in this sense the pl. is usu. used in prose). 4. A topic (in this sense pl. is usu. used in prose). 5. Rank, degree, position in society, etc.: quo res summa loco, in what condition are our affairs? Virg. 6. Room, occasion, cause (for doing or thinking anything): desipere in loco, to trifle at a proper season, Hor.; infelix etiam ad id locorum, unsuccessful even up to that time, Liv.—abl. loco (as adv.), instead of, as equivalent to: criminis loco putant esse, they look upon it as a crime, Cic.

†locusta, sc. f. A locust.

locutio, ūnis. f. 1. Speech, discourse. 2. Way of speaking, presentation.

locutus, a, um. part. fr. loquor, q. v.

locūx, Icīs. f. A blanket, a counterpane.

lösīca, ūrum. pl. n., and lögīce, es. f. [λογυκός.] Logic.

lösos, i. m. A saying, a witty saying, a bon mot, a jest.

lösīgo, Iinis. f. The cuttlefish.

lösīum, i. n. Darnel.

lösīmentum, i. n. [lavō.] A wash, a cosmetic.

lösīvus, a, um. adj. Of great age, aged, old; (f. as subst.) an old woman.

longe. adv. 1. Far, far off, at a distance. 2. For a long time. 3. At great length, with prolixity, diffusely. 4. In a great degree, very much, by far (esp. c. compar. or superl.). Si id non fecissent, longe ab his fraternum nomen populi R. abfuturum, if they did not do so, the name of being brothers of the Roman people should not protect them, Cæs. Longe illi Dea mater erit, his goddess mother shall be no protection to him, Virg. Longe lateque, far and wide, Cic.

longinquitas, atis. f. 1. Distanca. 2. Extent, duration, long continuance.

longinquus, a, um. adj. 1. Far off, far removed, distant, remote. 2. Unconnected with me, foreign (of persons, etc., opp. to propinquus.) 3. Lasting, of long duration, continuing long, lingering (of a disease): longinqua consuetudo, long habit, Cæs. Longinqua cura, anxiety about remote objects, Liv.

longitudo, önis. f. Length (usu. in measure, more rarely of time).

longuscūlus and longūlus, a, um. adj. Longish.

+longile. adv. Rather far.

longus, a, um. adj. 1. Long (in every sense). 2. Tall. 3. Large, spacious, extensive. 4. Long, tedious (of speakers), prolix: longa navis, a man-of-war, Cic.; longus versus, an hexameter verse, Cic.; longa spes, hope that looks a long time forward; delator, spe longus, a procrastinator, hoping for things a long way off, Hor.; ne longum faciam, not to make a long story of it, in short, Hor.; respondit nihil sibi longius fuisse quam ut me videret, he replied that there was nothing he desired more than to see me, Cic.—n. longum, as *adv.* For a long time.

lōquacitas, ätis. f. Loquacity, talkativeness.

lōquaciter. adv. Loquaciously, talkatively.

lōquax, acis, and +lōquacīlus, a, um. Loquacious, talkative, chattering: nidi loquaces, nests full of chirping birds, Virg.; loquaces lymphæ, babbling waters, Hor.

lōquela, se. f. Speech, discourse, conversation, language.

lōquor, äria, lōcūtus sum, and +lōquitor, äria. v. dep. 1. To speak, to talk, to say, to utter. 2. To speak of, to mention. 3. To declare, to show plainly (as things, signs, etc. do): Mænalus argutumque nemus pinosque loquentes semper habet, Mænaluus has always its grove and pines rustling in the wind, Virg.

lōratus, a, um. adj. Bound with straps or thongs.

+lōreus, a, um. adj. Of thongs; made of, cut into thongs.

lōrica, se, dim. lōricūla, se. f. 1. A breastplate, a coralet. 2. A breast-work, a parapet.

lōrico, as. v. a. To arm with a breastplate, with armour over the chest.

+lōripes, ödis. adj. m. f. Bandy-legged, with crooked feet.

lōrum, i. n. 1. A thing. 2. A rein. 3. A lash, a scourge. 4. The girdle of Venus. 5. +A leathern bulla worn by poor children.

lōtēs, i. f. 1. The lotus tree. 2. §A flute, as being made of lotus-wood.

+lōtūra, se. f. A washing, bathing.

lōtēs, a, um. part. fr. lavo, q. v.

lubens, etc.—See libens.

lōtrico, as. v. a. To make slippery, to lubricate.

lubricious, a, um. adj. 1. Slippery (of ground, or of a thing not easily held). 2. Slimy. 3. Slippery, uncertain, not to be trusted: ætas puerilis maxime lubrica et incerta, the age of youth is a very critical and uncertain time. 4. Moving easily, passing quickly, fleeting. 5. Full of artifice, tricky.

lōchonus, a, um. adj. Of Lucania, a district in lower Italy.

lōcēnum, i. n. Small gain, slight profit.

lōceo, es, xi. no sup. v. n. 1. To shine, to be bright, to glitter. 2. To dawn (as the day): lucet, it is daylight, Hor. 3. To be visible, clear, manifest, conspicuous.

lōcēres, um. pl. m. One of the three tribes into which Romulus divided the Roman knights. — See Ramnenses, Titientes.

lūcērna, ss. f. A lamp: ante lucernas, before candlelight, Juv.: haec ego non credam Venusinā digna lucernā, shall not I think these things deserving of the study of a Horace (who was born at Venusia)? Juv.

lūcesco, is, no perf. To begin to shine, to dawn: quum lucesceret, when it was daybreak.

lucide, adv. Clearly, lucidly.

lūcidus, a, um. adj. 1. Bright, shining, clear. 2. Bright, fair, beautiful. 3. Clear, lucid, distinct, luminous.

lūcifer, ēra, ērum. adj. Bringing light; m. as subst., Lucifer, the morning star: lucifer omnia, every day, Ov.

lūdīfugus, a, um. adj. Shunning the light.

lūcīna, ss. f. 1. The Goddess presiding over childbirth. 2. §Childbirth. (Used as syn. of Hecate by Tib.)

lūcrātīo, ls, fēci, factum; pass. -fīo, fīs, fīri. v. a. To gain, to get, to acquire.

lūcrīnus, a, um. adj. Of the Lucrine lake near Baiae in Campania.

lūcror, āris. v. dep. To gain, to get, to acquire: lucretur indicia veteris infamie, I will make him a present of (i. e. I will not mention) the tokens of his ancient infamy, Cic.

lūcrōsus, a, um. adj. Gainsful, profitable, lucrative.

lūcrum, i. n. 1. Gain, profit. 2. §Wealth: quae ille fecit lucri, which he got the credit of, Nep.; de lucro prope jam quadriennium vivimus, we have now for nearly four years been so placed as to look upon each day that we live as so much unexpected gain, Cic.

luctāmen, Inis. n. A contest, a struggle.

luctatio, onis. f. 1. A wrestling. 2. A struggle, contest, battle.

luctātor, oris. m. A wrestler.

luctificus, a, um. adj. Bringing or causing grief.

luctisōnus, a, um. adj. Resounding with grief or lamentation.

luctor, āris. v. dep. 1. To wrestle. 2. To struggle, to contend, to strive. 3. To be reluctant.

luctūde. adv. Sadly, grievously.

luctuosus, a, um. adj. 1. Sad, grievous, lamentable. 2. Sorrowful.

luctus, fīs. m. Sorrow, grief, lamentation. 2. Mourning, mourning apparel. 3. §A grief, i. e. a cause of grief.

lūcūbrātio, onis. f. Study by candlelight, lucubration.

lūcūlro, as. v. n. To work or study by candlelight: opusculum lucubratum, a small treatise composed at night, Cic.

lūcūlēto, and lūcūlēnter. adv. 1. In a clear style, intelligibly: Gabinium ad populum luculente calefecerat, he had attacked Gabinius warmly, Cic.

lūcūlēntus, a, um. adj. 1. Full of light, bright. 2. Clear, intelligible. 3. Remarkable, considerable: luculenta plaga, a severe wound, Cic.; luculentum patrimonium, a considerable estate, Cic.; luculenta navis, nice boata, Cic. 4. Trustworthy (as an authority, etc.).

lūcūs, i. m. A grove.

lūdīa, ss. f. An actress, a female dancer.

lūdībrium, i. n. A laughing-stock, an object of ridicule or of jesting, a butt: nisi ventis debes ludibrium, unless you are bent on becoming the sport of the winds, Hor.; ludibrio fratrīs, to ridicule his brother, Liv.

lūdībundus, a, um. adj. 1. Full of play, playful, sportive. 2. (Metaph.) With ease, without danger (of doing anything).

lūdīcrus, a, um. adj. That serves for sport, done in sport, sportive; (a. as subst.) a game, a public show of games: expertes artis ludicræ, unconnected with the theatrical professors, Liv.; neque enim levia aut ludicra petuntur Præmia, for it is no trifling prize, or such as can be obtained in games, that is sought, Virg.

lūdīficātio, onis. f. Making game of, deriding, mocking, deluding.

lūdīfīco, as. v. a., also lūdīfīcor, āris. v. dep. 1. To make game of, mock, turn into ridicule. 2. (v. dep.) To thwart, to frustrate (a plan).

Hedmág ster, tri. m. A schoolmaster.

Hedio, ónis. m., and lúdius, i. m. A player, actor, morris-dancer.

Hdo, is, si, sum. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To play (very rarely on an instrument), to sport, to frolic, to amuse oneself, to disport oneself. 2. (v. a.) To act the part of. 3. To make sport of, banter, jest upon. 4. To delude, to deceive. 5. † To spend or waste in amusement: in numerum ludere, to dance in time to music, Virg.; carmina qui lusi pastorum, I who sang pastoral songs, Virg.

Hdus, i. m. 1. Play, sport, diversion, amusement. 2. A game, (esp. in pl.) games as a public spectacle. 3. Jest, fun. 4. A place for training, a school: is te ludos facit, he is making game of you, Plaut.; operam ludos facit, he is wasting his labour, Plaut.; quos mihi ludos redideret, what game would he make of me! Ter.; ad quod vos per ludum pervenistis, which you have attained without any trouble, Cic.; amoto ludo, putting aside joking or trifling, Hor.

Hindla, m. f. An expiation, a place to expiate.

lnea, ia. f. A plague, pestilence. 2. †A calamity, a disaster.

llegeo, es, xi. v. a. and a. 1. (v. n.) To mourn, to grieve. 2. (v. a.) To mourn for, lament, bewail. 3. To wear mourning for.

lögùbris, a. adj. Mournful, sad, sorrowful (of persons or events), grievous; a. as adv., mournfully, full of sad omen.

lumbus, i. m. A loin.

lumen, lilia. n. 1. Light. 2. A light, a lamp, a candle. 3. An eye. 4. A light (in a building, i. e.) a hole to admit light. 5. Clearness, distinctness: lumine quarto, on the fourth day, Virg.; nec lumen ademptum est, neither am I deprived of life, Ov.; lumina civitatis, the luminaries (i. e. most distinguished men) of the state, Cic.

luminéns, a, um. adj. Prominent, remarkable.

Luna, m. f. 1. The moon. 2. †A crescent-shaped figure which the senators wore on their shoes, Juv.: luna quater latuit, toto quater orbe recrevit, four times has the moon disappeared, four times has she grown again with full orb, i. e. four months have passed, Ov.; roscida luna, the dewy night, Virg.

Lunaris, e. adj. 1. Of or belonging to the moon. 2. Shaped like a half moon, crescent-shaped.

lunátns, a, um. part. of seq.; as adj. Crescent-shaped.

luno, as. v. a. To bend into the shape of a crescent, to bend, to curve.

luo, is, ui (no. sup.). v. a. 1. (Rare and only †) To wash. 2. To wash out, atone for, expiate. 3. To avert (evils) by atonement: luo poenam or penas, to suffer punishment, Cic., Ov.

lupa, m. f. 1. A she-wolf. 2. A prostitute.

lupánar, áris. n. A brothel.

lupátus, a, um. adj. Furnished with points like wolve's teeth (esp. of a bit); a. as subst., a severe curb-bit, a bridle.

Lupercal, ália. n. A grotto on the Palatine Hill sacred to Pan. 2. (pl.) The Feast of Pan, celebrated in February.

Luperci. The priests of Pan.

lupínum, i. n. Lupine (on the stage lupines were used instead of money).

lupína, a, um. adj. Of a wolf, wolfish.

lupus, i. m. 1. A wolf: lupus in fabulâ (as we say talk of the devil), Cic.; anribus teneo lupum (as we say I have taken the bull by the horns), Ter. 2. A voracious fish, a sort of pike. 3. A severe bit, a curb. 4. A hook, a grapnel.

+lureo, onis. m. A glutton.

luridus, a, um. adj. 1. Lurid, ghastly-looking. 2. Making one look pale.

+luror, óris. m. A lurid, ghastly appearance.

luscinia, m. f. (often trisyll.), dim. +lusciniöla, m. A nightingale.

lusca, a, um. adj. One-eyed.

lusio, ónis. f. Play, playing.

Lusitanus, a, um. adj. Of Lusitania, i. e. Portugal.

lúso, óris. m. 1. One who plays. 2. One who writes sportively.

lustralis, e. adj. 1. Relating to purification, purifying, propitiatory (of a sacrifice, etc.) : *aqua lustralis*, holy water, Ov. 2. Belonging to a lustrum, q. v., recurring every five years.

lustratio, onis. f. 1. Purification, lustration. 2. A going round.

lustratus, a, um. adj. Lighted up, shining.

lustro, aa. v. a. 1. To purify. 2. To go round, over, through. 3. To review, survey, observe, consider.

lustrum, i. n. 1. A haunt or den of wild beasts, any solitary place, a pathless wood, etc. 2. A brothel. 3. Debauchery.

lustrum, i. n. 1. A purifying sacrifice, a lustral sacrifice, a lustration made by the censors for the people every fifth year. 2. Any propitiatory sacrifice, a sacrifice. 3. A period of five years (Ov. uses it once for a period of four years) : *cujus octavum trepidavit setas Clandere lustrum*, whom age had brought to his fortieth year, Hor.; *ingens lustrum*, a hundred years, Mart.

lusus, ūs. m. Playing, a game, sport, amusement.

luteolus, a, um. adj. Yellowish.

luteus, a, um. adj. Of a golden, yellow colour, yellow, golden.

luteus, a, um. adj. 1. Made of mud or clay. 2. Defiled with mud, dirty. 3. Vile, worthless.

lūto, as. v. a. To smear with mud, to dirt.

lūtentus, a, um. adj. 1. Muddy. 2. Smeared with mud, dirty. 3. Filthy, impure. 4. Confused, unintelligible (of style, etc.) : *lumenta sus*, the sow that wallows in the mire, Hor.

lūtum, i. n. A yellow dye, yellow.

lūtum, i. n. Mud, mire, clay, potters' clay: O lutum, you dirty fellow! Cic.; *in medio luto est*, he is stuck in the mud (i. e. he does not know what to do), Plaut.

lux, lūcīs. f. 1. Light (lit. and metaph.), brightness, brilliancy. 2. (Esp.) Daylight: *prīmā luce*, at daybreak, Cæs. 3. A day: *lux aestiva*, summer, Virg.; *corpora luce carentum*, the bodies of dead men, Virg.; *damnū lucis ademptæ*, the injury of the deprivation of light (i. e. of blindness), Ov.; *in luce atque in oculis civium*, in broad daylight, and before the eyes of all the citizens, Cic.; *illæ quæ fulgent luces*, the heavenly luminaries which shine, Cic. (in poet.).

luxuria, ūs. f., and *luxurias*, ei. f. 1. Rankness, luxuriance. 2. Riotous living, luxury, profusion.

luxurio, as. v. n., and *luxuriōr*, ūris. v. dep. 1. To be rank, to be luxuriant. 2. To luxuriate, to wanton, to skip about. 3. To swell, to be full: *deliciis luxuriare novia*, to be full of new beauties, Ov. 4. To be luxurious, to live luxuriously, to revel, to riot: *ne luxuriantur otio animi*, that their minds might not grow licentious, or (more probably) enervated through peace; *vereor ne hæc quoque lætitia luxuriet nobis ac vana evadat*, I fear that this joy too may run to seed, and turn out vain, Liv.

luxuriōsē. adv. Luxuriously, voluptuously.

luxuriōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Rank, luxuriant. 2. Immoderate, excessive. 3. Luxurious, voluptuous, profuse. 4. Wanton.

luxus, a, um. adj. Dislocated.

luxus, ūs. m. Luxury, luxuriousness, voluptuousness, splendour.

Lysus, i. m. [Λύσ.] 1. A name of Bacchus. 2. Wine.

Lycambes, ūs. m. A Theban who refused his daughter to Archilochus, who in consequence wrote such lampoons on him that he hung himself and her.

Lycānius, a, um. adj. 1. Of Lycaon a king of Arcadia, and father of Callisto, who was changed into the constellation the Bear. 2. Of Lycaonia in Asia Minor: *Lycaonius axis*, the North Pole, Ov.—*Lycaonis*, idis. f. Callisto.

- Lycium*, i. n. A school at Athens where Aristotle taught.
lychnichus, i. m. [λυχνοῦχος.] A chandelier, a lamp.
lychnus, i. m. A lamp.
Lycia, a, um. adj. Of Lycia, where Apollo was greatly worshipped :
 Lycian sortes, the oracle of Apollo, Virg.
Lydia, a, um, and *Lydus*, a, um. adj. Lydian : Lydius amnis, the Pactolus,
 Tib.; Lyda puerula, Omphale, queen of Lydia, Ov.
lympha, s. f. Water.
lymphaticus, a, um. adj. Frantic, panic-stricken.
lymphatus, a, um. adj. Frantic.
lynæus, ēi. m. An Argonaut famous for his acute sight.
lynx, cia. m. f. A lynx.
lyra, m. f. 1. A lyre. 2. Lyric poetry. 3. The constellation Lyra.
lyrica, a, um. adj. Of a lyre, lyric.
Lynnessia, Idis. f. Briseis, as born at Lynnessus near Troy.

M.

- Macedo*, ūnis. m. A Macedonian. Vir Macedo, Philip, Hor.
maccium, i. m. The provision market.
macer, era, erum. adj. Lean, meagre, emaciated.
maceria, m. f. An enclosure, a wall.
macerio, as. v. a. 1. †To soften. 2. To emaciate, to weaken, to waste away. 3. To vex, to fret, so as to cause to waste away.
 +*macesco*, is, no perf. v. n. To become lean, to waste away.
macherophorus, i. m. [μάχαιρα φέρω] One armed with a Grecian sword.
Machaon, a, um. adj. 1. Of Machaon the surgeon of the Greeks in the Trojan war. 2. §Medical, surgical.
machina, m. f. [μηχανή] 1. A machine, an engine. 2. A platform, a scaffolding. 3. A device, a contrivance, a stratagem.
machinamentum, i. n. A machine, an engine.
machinatio, ūnis. f. 1. Mechanism, artificial contrivance. 2. A machine, an engine. 3. A machination, contrivance, stratagem.
machinator, oris. m. 1. An engineer, a machinist. 2. A contriver, an inventor.
machinor, aris. v. dep. To contrive, design, devise, plan.—part. machinatus sometimes in *pass.* sense, contrived, artificial.
macta, ēi. f. Leanness, thinness, emaciation, meagreness.
mactesco, is, rui, no sup. v. n. To grow lean, to pine away.
 +*mactabilis*, e. adj. Deadly, fatal (of a wound).
macta. interj. [magia auctua.] Go on, forward, on : macte novâ virtute puer, forward in ever-increasing virtue, O boy, Virg.; jubarem macte virtute esse, I would bid you advance in the path of virtue, Liv.
 +*mactatus*, ūs. m. A slaying.
macto, as. v. a. 1. (very rare) To increase, to advance, to promote, to do honour to. 2. To sacrifice, to slay as a victim. 3. To punish. 4. To destroy, to overthrow, to ruin.
mactus, a, um. adj. Wounded, slain.
mactila, m. f. 1. A spot, a stain, a blemish. 2. A fault, a disgrace. 3. An artificial hole, a mesh in a net.
mactile, as. v. a. 1. To spot, to speckle. 2. To spot, to stain, to pollute. 3. To defile, to disgrace.
mactilous, a, um. adj. 1. Spotted, speckled, dappled. 2. Defiled, stained, disgraced : maculosum nefas, abominable wickedness, Hor.
maddicio, ia, feci, factum. v. a. (*pass.* flo, etc.) To wet, to make wet, to moisten, to soak, to steep : terramque suo madefecit odore, and thoroughly filled the earth with its fragrance, Ov.

mädeo, es; and mädesoo, is, dui, no sup. v. n. To be wet, to be dripping, to drop, to flow. 2. §To be thoroughly boiled. Non festa luce madere est pudor, one is not ashamed to be drunk on a day of festival, Tib.; madeant generoso pocula Baccho, let the cups be full of generous wine, Tib.; quanquam Socratis madet sermonibus, though he is thoroughly impregnated with the doctrines of Socrates, Hor.; nix sole madens, the snow melting in the sun, Ov.

mädīdus, a, um. adj. Moist, wet, thoroughly soaked. 2. †Boiled sodden. 3. †Drunk. 4. †Thoroughly impregnated. Madide come, hair reeking with unguents, Ov.

Mæander, and dros, dri. m. 1. A river in Lydia celebrated for its winding. 2. A winding, a meandering. 3. § A border or hem of a winding pattern.

mæna, se. f. A pilchard.

mænas, ädis. f. (usu. in pl.). [μαίνωμαι.] A priestess of Bacchus, a Bacchante.

Mænalius, a, um. adj. Of Mænarus, a mountain in Arcadia sacred to Pan: Mænalii versus, Arcadian, i. e. pastoral, songs, Virg.; Mænalis ursa, Callisto, as daughter of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.

mæniānum, i. n. A balcony, a verandah, first invented by a man named Mænius.

Mæoniūs, a, um. 1. Of Mæonia, an ancient name of Lydia, Lydian.

2. Etrurian, because Etruria was colonised from Lydia. Mæonides, se. n. Homer. Mæonis, Idia. f. 1. Arachne. 2. Omphale, queen of Lydia: Mæonise ripæ, the banks of the Maeander, Ov.; Mæonium carmen, Homeric or epic poetry, Ov.

mäga, se. f. A female magician, a witch, a sorceress.

mägālia, um. pl. n. Huts, cabins.

mägicus, a, um. adj. 1. Magical, magic. 2. §Skilled in magic.

3. §Invoked by magical incantations.

mägis and §mäge. adv. More, in a greater degree, rather: magis est quod gratuler tibi quam quod rogem, there is more reason for my congratulating you than for requesting, Cic.

mägister, tri. m. 1. A master, director, chief, superintendent, conductor (of anything): magister populi, the Dictator, Cic.; magister morum, a corrector of morals, i. e. the Censor, Cic. 2. A pilot, a steersman. 3. A teacher, instructor, schoolmaster. 4. An adviser (c. ad and acc. of the conduct or action advised): flaviis pecus omne magistri perfundunt, the herdsmen bathe their flocks in the river, Virg.: cessere magistri, the physicians were at fault, Virg.

mägistérium, i. n. 1. The office of Magister, q. v., directorship, superintendence, mastership. 2. The office of tutor, of instructor, tutorship. 3. Teaching, instruction: magisterium morum, the censorship, Cic.; magisteria a majoribus instituta, the custom of presiding at feasts established by our ancestors, Cic.

mägistra, se. f. An instructress, directress: (as adj. f.) usus... omni nunc arte magistrâ, there is need now of all your masterly art, Virg.

mägistratus, fū. m. 1. Magistracy, the office of magistrate (very rarely used of military authority). 2. A magistrate (sometimes esp. a consul).

magnanimitas, ätis. f. Magnanimity.

magnanimus, a, um. adj. Magnanimous, high-souled.

magnes, ötis. m. [μάγνης.] (usu. magnes lapis). A magnet, a loadstone.

Magnes, ötis. m., f. Magnessa, se, and Magnétis, Idis. Of Magnesia, a district in Thessaly, or a city in Caria.

magnifice, compar. -entius, etc. 1. Magnificently, splendidly. 2. Pomposely.

magnificentia, se. 1. Grandeur, greatness of soul, magnanimity. 2. Splendour, magnificence, sumptuousness. 3. Pomposity.

†magnifico, se. v. a. 1. To praise highly. 2. To esteem highly.

magnificus, a, um, compar. —entior, etc. adj. 1. Magnanimous, high-souled, noble-minded. 2. Pompous, ostentatious, boastful. 3. Magnificent, splendid, sumptuous.

magnillōquentia, m. f. 1. Elevated, lofty language. 2. Pompous, boastful, arrogant language.

magnillōquus, a, um. adj. 1. Pompous, boastful, speaking arrogantly. 2. Sublime.

+**magnipendo**, in, di. v. a. To esteem highly.

magnitudo, Inis. f. 1. Greatness, size, grandeur, extent, (of a voice) loudness, (of quantity, crop, riches, etc.) abundance. 2. +High rank.

magnopere, sometimes in superl. **maximopere**. adv. Greatly, excessively, exceedingly, very much.

magnus, a, um, compar. **major**, superl. **maximus**. 1. Great (in every sense), large, tall, stout. 2. Important, momentous. 3. Magnanimous, noble. 4. (Of a voice, etc.) Loud. 5. Difficult: quæ tuto tibi magna volant, [words] of boasting which are uttered by you without bringing you into danger, Virg.; major natu, maximus aetate, etc., elder, eldest; majores (as subst.), ancestors, forefathers, the men of old time; magni existimans interesse, thinking it of great consequence, Cic.; multo majoris alapse mecum veneunt, a box on the ear (i. e. emancipation, given by that form) is sold by me at a much greater price, Phaed.; te semper fecit maximi, she always esteemed you most highly, Ter.; vendere magno, to sell at a high price; magno illi ea cunctatio stetit, that delay cost him dear, Liv.

mágua, i. m. A magician.

magica, a, um. adj. Magical.

Máia, m. f. Daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury, one of the Pleiades.

majalis, ia. A barrow hog (used by Cicero as a term of reproach).

majestas, atis. f. 1. Majesty, dignity. 2. Dignified authority: crimen majestatis, called also majestas, treason against the state: condemnatio majestatis, being convicted of treason, Cic.; lex majestatis, the law against treason, Cic.; majestatem minuere, to commit treason against the state, Cic.

Máins, i. m. May.

majuscūlus, a, um. adj. Somewhat greater or larger.

mála, m. f. 1. The cheekbone, the jaw. 2. A cheek.

mállacia, m. f. [μαλακία]. A calm at sea.

mále, compar. **péjus**, superl. **peccíus**. adv. 1. Badly, ill, wrongly. 2. Unfortunately, unsuccessfully. 3. (When joined with an adj.) Not: male gratus, ungrateful, Ov.; male fidus, not to be trusted, Virg.; uti agmen adversariorum male haberet, to harass the army of the enemy, Cæs.: non dubito quin me male oderit, I do not doubt that he hates me bitterly, Cæs.

máldicio. adv. Abusively.

máldico, is, xi, ctum. v. a. To abuse, to revile, to slander (c. dat.).

máldictum, i. n. (usu. in pl.). Abuse, railing.

maledictio, onis. f. Abuse, railing.

máldicus, a, um, compar. **centior**. adj. Abusive, scurrilous.

+**málfacio**, is, feci, factum. v. a. To do harm to, to injure.

málfactum, i. n. 1. An ill deed, an error. 2. A disservice.

málficium, i. n. 1. An evil deed, a crime. 2. Mischief (to a person), injury, harm.

málficus, a, um. adj. Wicked, criminal, vicious, mischievous.

máldunda, a, um. adj. Advising badly, seducing to what is wrong.

málvolentia, m. f. Ill will, ill nature, malevolence.

málvulus, a, um. adj. Ill-disposed (towards one), malevolent, ill-natured.

málfifer, éra, érum. adj. Productive of apples.

maligne. adv. 1. Ill-naturedly, spitefully, malignantly. 2. Stingily, sparingly, grudgingly: non mihi tam fuit maligne, I was not so badly off, Cat.

malignus, a, um. adj. 1. Ill-natured, spiteful, malignant, malicious.

2. Stingy, niggardly. 3. Scanty, small, narrow. Digitized by Google

- mālitia, sc. f. 1. Malice, malignity. 2. Wicked cunning, roguery.
- māltīose, adv. With wicked cunning, knavishly, maliciously.
- ¶ māltīosus, a, um. adj. 1. Wicked, cunning, knavish. 2. Malicious.
- mālōlus, i. m. A kind of firebrand to be thrown with the view of setting buildings on fire.
- māleus, i. m. 1. A mallet, a hammer. 2. A sacrificial axe.
- mālo, māvis, malle, mālui, no sup. v. irr. a. [magis volo.] To choose rather, to prefer (usu. c. infin., sometimes c. acc.): nullus his mallem hedes spectasse, there are no games that I would rather have seen than these (where malo governs his the abl., as if it were a comparative adj.), Hor.; illi omnia malo quam mihi, I had rather that he gained all his objects than that I did, Cic.
- mālōbāthrum, i. n. An unguent prepared from a Syrian plant of that name.
- mālum, i. n. 1. An evil, a misfortune, a calamity. 2. Ill-treatment, injury. 3. Mischief, damage, harm. 4. Punishment.
- mālum, i. n. An apple: ab ovo usque ad mala, from the beginning to the end of the feast (as eggs formed part of the first course, and fruit part of the last), Hor.
- mālus, a, um, compar. p̄ior, sup. pessimus, adj. 1. Bad (in every sense and manner), evil, injurious, mischievous. 2. Wicked. 3. Cruel, hostile. 4. Of evil omen. 5. Unfortunate, unsuccessful, unprosperous: abi in malam rem, go and be hanged, Per.—§a. malum as a., badly, ill.
- ‡mānilla, sc. f. A breast, a pap.
- mamma, sc. f. A breast, a pap.
- †§mānābilis, a. adj. Flowing, penetrating.
- mānceps, Ipis. m. A purchaser at a state auction, a contractor, a farmer (of contracts, revenues, etc.). 2. †A surety. 3. ‡Men employed to hire applauders at a theatre or court of law.
- māncipium, i. n. [manu capio.] 1. The legal formal purchase of anything. 2. A sale: in mancipii lege, in the contract of sale, Cic. 3. Possession, ownership: finge mancipio aliquem dedisse id, suppose any one had given possession of that . . . , Cic.; quae mancipi sunt, things which are property, Cic. 4. A slave (prop. one obtained by purchase or through debt, but used generally).
- māncipo, as. v. a. 1. To make over (to another) as property: quendam mancipat usus, use gives a title to some things, Hor.; luxu et sagine mancipatus, devoted to luxury and gluttony, Tac.
- mānous, a, um. adj. Maimed, crippled, defective.
- ‡mandator, oris. m. One who suborns informers.
- mandatum, i. n. A charge, a commission, a command.
- mandātus, ūs. m. A command, a mandate, an order.
- mando, aa. v. a. 1. To commit to the charge or care of, to commit, to entrust. 2. To commission (one to do so and so), to command (c. dat. pers. and ut or ne, and subj., sometimes c. subj.) (see Eton. Lat. Gr. 93). 3. ‡To send word to (c. dat., or c. in and acc. of a place—in urbem, Tac.): sece fugae mandabant, they betook themselves to flight, Cæs.; que mandentur condita vetustati, which may be stored up and entrusted to time (i. e. kept for a long time), Cic.
- mando, is, di, no sup. v. a. To chew, to champ, to bite, to eat.
- ‡mandra, sc. f. 1. A pen for cattle, a stall. 2. A herd of cattle.
- ‡mandruo, aa. v. a. To chew, to eat, to eat up.
- mane. indecl. n. The morning; (as adv.) in the morning, at dawn.
- māneo, es, nsi, nsum. c. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To stay, to remain, to tarry. 2. (c. in and abl.) To abide by, to adhere to (an agreement, an opinion, etc.). 3. To continue: maneat ergo, let it then be looked upon as established (of a maxim), Cic. 4. (v. a.) To wait for, to await.
- mānes, ium. pl. m. 1. The Gods of the lower world (often Dü mānes). 2. The souls, shades, ghosts of the dead. 3. A corpse, dead body. 4. §The shades below, the infernal regions: quisque suus patimur mānes,

we all suffer the destiny (or punishment) appointed for us in the shades below, Virg.

†mango, onis. *m.* 1. A slave dealer. 2. A polisher up (for sale).

†mangónizo, as. *c. a.* To polish, to furbish up for sale.

mánloœ, árum. *pl. f.* 1. Long sleeves. 2. Gloves. 3. †Gauntlets.

4. Manacles, handcuffs, bonds.

mánleátus, a, um. *adj.* With long sleeves.

mánifesto. *adv.* Clearly, evidently, manifestly, plainly.

mánifesto, as. *v. a.* To make manifest, to show clearly, to discover.

mánifestus, a, um, and †mánifestarius, a, um. *adj.* 1. Manifest, evident, clearly shown or proved, plain. 2. Convicted, detected in the fact (sometimes c. gen. of the deed done): per quod fierem mánifesta doloris? by what means could I show my indignation? Ov.; Zenobiam . . . vte mánifestam adverte pastores, the shepherds found Zenobia . . . giving evident signs of life, Tac.; diasentire mánifestus, openly showing his disapproval, Tac.

mánipiláris, e. Belonging to a company (in a legion, q. v.; *m.* as *subet.*) a private soldier.

mánipulátim. *adv.* 1. In companies. 2. †In handfuls.

mánipulus, i sync. mániplus. *m.* 1. A handful. 2. (Because a handful of hay was tied round the standard of each company) A company (of soldiers). (There were thirty manipuli in each legion in the time of Cæsar; at an earlier period there had been forty-five.)

mannus, i. *m.* A small horse, a nag, a horse.

máno, as. *v. n.* 1. To flow, to run (as water, etc.). 2. To drop, to drip. 3. To diffuse itself, be diffused, to spread (as a report, an evil, etc.): peccata a vitiis manant, bad actions proceed from bad dispositions, Cic.

mánsio, ónis. *f.* 1. A staying, remaining, abiding, a continuing. 2. †A place in which to stay, quarters, a station.

†mánsito, as. *v. a.* To stay, tarry, remain.

mánsuëficio, ls, fæci, factum. *pass. flo, fis, etc.* 1. To render gentle, to tame. 2. To civilise. 3. To pacify.

mánsuesco, is, uevi, no sup. *v. n.* 1. To become tame, gentle, civilised, mild, merciful. 2. §To become soft, manageable, easily tilled, fit for the use of man (of land, fruit, etc.).

mánsuëte. *adv.* Mildly, gently.

mánsuëtus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Tamed, tame. 2. Civilised. 3. Mild, gentle, quiet, free from storms (of a shore).

mánsuetudo, Inis. *f.* Mildness, gentleness.

mantéle. is. *n.* A towel, a napkin.

†mantélum, i. *n.* A mantle, a cloak; (metaph.) concealment.

mantica, se. *f.* A trunk, a wallet.

†manto. as. *v. a.* To await, to expect.

†mánuale. is. *n.* A case for a book.

†mánuális, e. *adj.* Of the hand, suited to, that can be taken up in the hand.

mánubíz, arum. *pl. f.* 1. Money obtained from the sale of booty. 2. †Booty, plunder. 3. †Unlawful gain.

†mánubíarius, a, um, and †mánubíalis, e. *adj.* Of booty: manubiarus amicus, a profitable friend, Plaut.

mánubrium, i. *n.* A handle, a haft, a hilt.

†mántileus, i. *m.* A long sleeve of a tunic.

mánumissio, ónis. *f.* The manumission of a slave, emancipation.

mánumitto, is, misi, missum. *v. a.* To manumit, to give freedom to, to enfranchise, to emancipate (a slave).

mánuprétiūm, i. *n.* Wages, pay, hire, reward.

mánu, fæs. *f.* 1. A hand. 2. Workmanship (with ref. to the person who has done it), handwriting, etc. 3. Anything that takes hold, a graspel. 4. A body of soldiers, a band. 5. A company, a host, a

crowd, a multitude: in manu tuâ est, it is in your power, Cic.; in quæ manu essent, to whom they belonged, Liv.; manu fortissimus, of great personal strength, Liv.; res venit ad manus et ad pugnam, it came to a regular battle, Cic.; pugna jam ad manus venerat, the battle had come to close quarters, Liv.; conferre, committere, conserere manum, to fight in close combat, Liv., Virg.; est in manibus oratio, the speech is in every one's hands, Cic.; quæ in manibus habebam, what I had in hand (i. e. what I was doing), Cic.: sic in manibus habebant, sic forebant, they cherished and caressed him to such a degree, Cic.; hostes sunt in manibus, the enemy are at hand, Cæs.; Romanis ad manum domi supplementum erat, the Romans being at home had their reinforcements at hand, Liv.; Vocontii sub manu ut essent, that the Vocontii might be at hand, Cic.; quæ can res jam manibus teneretur, and as the master was now completely evident, Cic.; ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras, everything is clear and plain to you, Virg.; tradita per manus religiones, religious ceremonies handed down by tradition, Liv.; cum intelligitis per manus libertatem retinendam, when you are aware that freedom can only be maintained by force of arms, Sall.; quascunque urbes manu ceperat, whatever cities they (the R. people) had taken in war (or by force); quo celerius ac sub manu cognosci posset, that it might be known the more speedily and instantly, Suet.; urbe manu munitissima, a city strongly fortified by art, Cic.; manus sequis abcessum, they separated after a drawn battle, Tac.; da manus, I submit, Hor. (c. dat.); dabit victas ferreus ille manus, hard-hearted as he is, he will yield, Ov.; da placidam fesso . . . manum, kindly aid me who am weary, Ov.; quem servum ille habuit ad manum, whom he had as an amanuensis, Cic.; aptius a summâ conspicere manu, you may be more fitly gazed at when you have put the finishing touch to your adorning, Ov. māpalia, um. pl. n. Numidian huts, cottages, cabins.

mappa, æ. f. 1. A napkin. 2. ♀A cloth used to give the signal for starting in a chariot race.

mārathrus, i. m. Fennel.

marœo, es, also marœesco, is, ui, no sup. v. n. 1. To wither, to fade, to decay, to shrivel. 2. To be enervated, enfeebled, weakened (esp. by drunkenness, debauchery, or idleness): marcentia guttura, his withered throat (of an old man), Ov.

marclodus, a, um. adj. Faded, withered, shivelled.

mär, is. n. 1. The sea. 2. ♂A vast expanse (of sky): mara et montes polliceri coepit, he began to promise all kinds of impossibilities, Sall.; in mare fundat aquas (a proverb like ours—To carry coals to Newcastle.), Ov.; terrâ marique omnia exquirere, to seek for everything in every quarter, Sall.: Chium maris expers, Chian wine unmixed with water, Hor.; ros maris, rosemary, Ov.

Māreōticus, a, um. adj. Of Mareota, a city in Egypt, Egyptian.

margārita, æ. f. and ♂margaritum, i. n. A pearl.

margino, as. v. a. To furnish with an edge or border.

margo; lñis. m. f. A margin, edge, border.

márinus, a, um. adj. Of the sea, marine, belonging to or connected with the sea: marina Venus, Venus born of the sea, Hor.; marinus ros, rosemary, Hor.

†mārisca, æ. f. 1. A kind of large fig. 2. The disease called piles.

máritalis, o. adj. Belonging to marriage, nuptial.

máritimus, a, um. adj. Of the sea, in any way belonging to or connected with the sea, near the sea or the sea-coast, maritime: maritimum, the chief command at sea, Cic.; toti officio maritimo Bibulus præpositus, Bibulus being appointed to the entire management of naval affairs, Cæs.

márito, as. v. a. To marry, to give in marriage, to couple, to unite.

máritus, a, um. adj. Of marriage, of wedlock, nuptial, matrimonial, conjugal, belonging to married people, affecting married people.

máritis, i. m. 1. A husband, a bridegroom. 2. A suitor (used also of animals).

Marmárides, *sc. m.* One belonging to Marmarica, a district of Africa.

marmor, *ōria. n.* 1. Marble. 2. A work in marble, a marble statue or monument. 3. ♫A milestone. 4. The sea.

Marmóreus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Marble, made of marble. 2. Like marble, smooth, white: marmorea Paros, Paros abounding in marble, Ov.

Marpessus, *a. um. adj.* Of Marpessus, a mountain in the isle of Paros.

Marra, *sc. f.* A hoe.

Mars, *tis. m.* 1. The God of war. 2. §War, battle: marte forensi, in the strife of the forum, of debate: omnis belli Mars communis, the chances of all war are equal, Cic.; parati prope sequo marte ad dimicandum, prepared for battle with almost equal advantages, Cæs.; adeo anceps mars fuit, so undecided was the event of the war, Liv.

†maraſpium, *i. n.* A purse.

Marsi, and Marsicus, *a. um. adj.* Of the Marsi, a tribe in Latium, celebrated as giving a name to the Social or Marsic War; also for the practice of witchcraft: nænia Marsa, magic incantations, Ov., Hor.

Marsyas, also Marsya, *sc. m.* A satyr who challenged Apollo to play the flute, and was flayed alive by him; he had a statue in the forum at Rome.

Martialis, *a. adj.* Of, belonging to, sacred to Mars.

Martiloõla, *sc. m.* A worshipper of Mars.

Martigēna, *sc. m.* Born of, son of Mars.

Martius, *a. um. adj.* 1. Of or belonging to Mars, descended from Mars, sacred to Mars. 2. Martial, warlike. 3. Belonging to March: granaria Martio, in the Campus Martius, Hor.; *m.* as *subst.*, March.

Mas, gen. māris. *adj. m.* 1. Male, masculine, (*§as subst.*) a man. 2. Manly, brave, spirited.

†masetilinus, *a. um. adj.* Male, masculine.

mascllus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Male, masculine. 2. Manly, bold.

massa, *sc. f.* 1. A lump, a mass. 2. ♫A lump of gold.

Massagētae, arum *pl. m.* A tribe on the Caspian Sea.

Massicus, *i. m.* A hill in Campania celebrated for its wine.

Massilia, *sc. f.* Marseilles, a city in the south of France.

Masyūlus, *a. um. adj.* Of the Masyli, an African tribe; African.

†mastigia, *sc. m.* [μαστιγίας.] A rogue, one who has been often scourged,

mastraca, *sc. f.* A sheepskin cloak worn in Sardinia.

matara, *sc. f.* A kind of Gallic javelin.

†matella, *sc. f.* A pot.

Mater, tris; dim. māterčila, *sc. f.* 1. A mother (lit. and metaph.). 2. A foster-mother: magna mater, Cybele the mother of the Gods, Cic.; simul ex nimia matrem pietate labare sensit, as soon as she felt her feelings as a mother waver from excessive affection, Ov.; matersfamilias (gen. matrisfamilias and matrisfamiliae), the mother of a family, i. e. the mistress of a house.

Materia, *sc. and mātēries, ēi. f.* 1. Materials, matter, stuff (of which anything is made). 2. (Esp.) Timber. 3. A subject (for writing on, speaking on, etc.), a theme. 4. A cause, occasion: seges ac materia gloriae; the chief source and origin of his credit, Cic. 5. Natural disposition: angebatur nihil materiae in viro neque ad cupiditatem neque ad audaciam esse, she was vexed that there was nothing in her husband by which she could work him up either to desire or to boldness, Liv.; non sum materiā digna perire tuā, I do not deserve to be destroyed through your hard-hearted disposition, Ov.

Materiarina, *a. um. adj.* Relating to timber or carpenters' work; (*† m. as subst.*) a timber-merchant.

Materiātus, *a. um. part. fr. seq., q. v.* Ædes male materiatæ, a house with bad timber in it, Cic.

Materior, ēris. *v. dep.* To sell trees, to procure timber.

Materis, *is. f.* A kind of Gallic javelin.

Maternus, *a. um. adj.* Of, or belonging to, or derived from a mother, ma-

- ternal, motherly; maternaque tempora complet, she completes the time necessary to become a mother (of pregnancy), Ov.
- mätertéra, *sc. f.* An aunt by the mother's side.
- mäthämäticus, *a.*, *um.* *adj.* [μαθηματικός.] Mathematical, belonging to mathematics; (*m.* as *subst.*) a mathematician. 2. \ddagger An astrologer.
- Mätinus, *a.*, *um.* *adj.* Of Matinus, a hill in Apulia.
- Matrália, *i. um. pl. n.* The festival of Mater Matuta, i. e. of Ino, celebrated June 11.
- mätriolda, *sc. m. f.* A matricide, a murderer of one's mother.
- mätricidium, *i. n.* Matricide, the murder of one's mother.
- matrimonium, *i. n.* 1. Marriage, matrimony. 2. \ddagger (In *pl.*) Wives.
- mätrimus, *a.*, *um.* *adj.* Having a mother alive.
- mätröna, *sc. f.* 1. A married woman, a matron. 2. §A wife.
- mätrönälis, *o.* *adj.* Belonging to a married woman, suited to a matron, of a matron, matronly.
- matronalia, *n. pl.* A festival celebrated by the matrons in honour of Mars, March 1
- matta, *sc. f.* A mat.
- \ddagger mattea, *sc. f.* A dainty dish, a cheese-cake.
- mätüräte. *adv.* In haste, speedily.
- maturatio, *ónis. f.* A hastening.
- maturatus, *a.*, *um.* *part. pass.* fr. maturo, q. v. Maturato opus est, there is need of haste, of promptitude, Liv.
- mature. *adv.* 1. Betimes, early, speedily, quickly, soon. 2. Prematurely. 3. Seasonably.
- maturesoo, *is, rui. v. n.* To become ripe, to ripen, to come to maturity: ubi nubilibus primum maturuit annis, as soon as she ripened into a marriageable age, Ov.
- maturitas, *atis. f.* Ripeness, maturity, full growth, perfection: maturitas gignendi, the full time for bringing forth, Cic.; temporum maturitas, the development of the respective seasons, Cic.; maturitas temporum, the ripening of the corn in due season, Liv.; maturitas Galli, the ripe understanding of Gallus.
- matüro, *as. v. a.* 1. To ripen, make ripe, bring to maturity. 2. To hasten (c. acc. or c. infin.), to expedite, to accelerate. 3. To make haste: ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, if Catiline had not been too hasty in giving the signal, Sall.; multa maturare datur, there is an opportunity of doing many things before they are required, Virg.
- maturus, *a.*, *um;* superl. in Tac. maturimus. *adj.* 1. Ripe, mature, come to its full time, of ripe age. 2. §Ripening (of the sun). 3. Seasonable. 4. Early, arriving before its usual or proper time: ex his magna pars matura militiae esset, the greatest part of whom were of age for military service, Liv.; animi maturus Aletes, Aletes of ripe judgment, Virg.; ævi maturus Acestes, the aged Acestes, Virg.; (*but*) ætas maturissima, early youth, Cic.; ego sum maturior illo, I was there earlier than he, Ov.
- Matüta, *sc. f.* (also Mater Matuta). 1. Ino. 2. \ddagger Aurora.
- \ddagger Matütnalis, *o;* more usu. matütnus, *a. um.* 1. Of the morning. 2. Early in the morning, coming or doing anything early.
- Mävors and Mavortius. Another form of Mars, Martius, q. v.
- Maurus and Maurüsius, *a.*, *um.* *adj.* Mauritanian, Moorish, African.
- \ddagger maxilla, *sc. f.* A jawbone, a jaw.
- maxime. *adv.* 1. Most. 2. Excessively, very greatly. 3. Especially. 4. (In replies) Certainly, by all means; (when answering another superl.) the more: ut quisque maxime opis indiget ita ei potissimum opitulari, to help a person the more, the more he needs help, Cic.
- \ddagger maximitas. Greatness, magnitude.
- maximus, *a.*, *um.* superl. fr. magnus, q. v.
- mazōnōmus, *i. m.* [μαζονόμος.] A dish, a charger.
- meatus, *ūs. m.* 1. A going, a course, a progress, motion. 2. \ddagger A way, a channel.

mēcum. *adv.* fr. *ego*, with *cum* joined to it.

Mēdēia, Idis. *adj. f.* Of Medea, a Colchian princess and sorceress, who fled with Jason to Greece; such as Medea used, i. e. magical.

mēdēma, entis. *part. of seq., as subst.* A physician.

mēdeor, ēris, no perf. v. dep. To heal, to cure, to remedy, to relieve (c. dat. of the disease or evil).

mēdiastinuſ, i. n. A common servant, a drudge.

mēdīca, sc. f. Clover.

mēdīcābilis, e. adj. That can be cured, or relieved, curable.

mēdīcamen, Inis, n., and medicamentum, i. n. 1. A drug, a medicament.

2. A medicine, a remedy. 3. A poison. 4. Any dye or paint to embellish or adorn, a drug prepared to give artificial beauty, a wash, a cosmetic.

mēdīcātus, fū. m. A medicament, a drug.

mēdīcina, sc. f. 1. A medicine, a remedy. 2. The art of healing.

mēdīco, sc. v. a. 1. To medicate. 2. To stain, to dye (esp. in *pass. part.*): *medicatus somnus*, sleep produced by drugs, Ov.

mēdīcor, aria, v. dep. To heal, to cure (c. dat. of the patient, or c. acc. of the evil).

mēdīcīus, a, um. adj. Medical, medicinal, of or belonging to medicine or healing.

mēdīcīus, i. m. A physician, a surgeon.

mēdīe, adv. Preserving a middle course, a neutrality; with moderation.

mēdīetūs, atis, f. A middle place.

mēdīnum, i. n. [μέδινος.] A Greek bushel, equal to 6 modii, q. v.

mēdīcīris, e. adj. Middling, moderate, mediocre, ordinary, of moderate size, ability, importance, etc.

mēdīcīritas, atis, f. 1. A medium, moderateness. 2. Mediocrity, small importance: *aurea mediocritas*, the golden mean, Hor.

mēdīcīriter, adv. In a moderate or slight degree, moderately: *quod non mediocriter serendum videtur*, which does not seem a thing to be passed over lightly, Cic.

mēdītāmentum, i. n. Practice, preparation: *belli meditamenta*, exercises to prepare men for war, Tac.; *nomina summae curse et meditamenta*, names indicative of great care and of a preparation for some important design, Tac.

mēdītātio, ūnis, f. 1. Meditation, contemplation. 2. Meditation on, so as to prepare for, preparation (to do something).

mēdītārēus, a, um. adj. Inland, midland.

mēdītor, ūris, v. dep. (*part. meditatus*, often in *pass. sense*). 1. To meditate upon, to consider, to study. 2. To practise (sine c.). 3. To plan, to contrive, to design.

mēdīum, i. n. The middle: *rem in medio proponere*, to bring forward the matter publicly, Cic.; *dicendi ratio in medio posita*, the principles of oratory are open to all (in opp. to *reconditae artes*), Cic.; in medio *relinquam*, I will leave it undecided, Cic.; *rem in medium vocare cœperunt*, they began to require that the matter should be brought before a public tribunal, Cic.; *venient in medium*, they will come forward (to speak publicly), Cic.; *verba e medio*, language in ordinary use, Cic., Ov.; *tollere de medio*, utterly to abolish, to destroy (a thing or a person), Cic.; *consulte in medium*, provide for the general welfare, Virg.; *laudent conferentes in medium*, willingly giving the credit to the whole body, Liv.; in medium *quærebant*, they sought (to raise food) for the common stock, Virg.

mēdīus, a, um. adj. 1. The middle, the central, that which is in the midst: *medio colle*, half-way up the hill, Cœa.; *medius juvenum*, walking in the centre between the young men, Ov. 2. Keeping a middle course, moderate, impartial, neutral, undecided. 3. Ambiguous (of an answer). 4. Between both sides as a mediator. *Idem pacis eras mediusque belli*, you were equally distinguished in peace and war, Hor.; *cum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit*, since there is no medium between war and peace,

Cic.; medium arripui, I seized him by the waist, Ter.; ne qua scire deo
mediusve occurrere possit, that he may not be able to know this device, or
to come in in the middle and interrupt it, Virg.

medius fidius (Fidius being a name of Jupiter). By heaven! (abbreviated
from Ita me Deus Fidius servet).

mēdulla, *sc.* dim. §mēdullā, *sc. f.* 1. Marrow. 2. Pith. 3. The
innmost heart or feelings, the bottom of one's heart.

Mēdus, *a.* um. *adj.* Median, of Media, a country adjoining Persia.

Mēdūsæus, *a.* um. *adj.* Of Medusa, the chief of the Gorgons: Medusæ
signa equi, the footprint of Pegasus (the horse who sprang from the blood of
Medusa), Ov.; victæ Fonte Medusæo, surpassed by Hippocrene (the
fountain which was opened by a kick of Pegasus), Ov.

Mēgālenzia, or ēsia, ium. *pl. n.* The festival of Cybele, celebrated April 4.

‡**Mēgalēsiācūs**, *a.* um. *adj.* Belonging to the Megalensia.

Mēgārēus, and mēgārus, *a.* um. *adj.* Of Megara a city near Corinth.

‡**mēgīstāne**, um. *m. pl.* Eastern grandees.

†**mēlio**, *Is. v. n.* To make water.

mēl, *mellis. n.* 1. Honey, (metaph.) sweetness, pleasantness. 2. (As a
term of endearment) Darling.

mēlanchōlieus, *a.* um. *adj.* Atrabilious, melancholy.

mēlāfiru, *i. m.* [μέλας οὐρά] A kind of sea-fish.

†**mēlcūlum**, *i. n.* Darling.

Mēllbosus, *a.* um. *adj.* Of Melibœa a Thessalian town, Thessalian.

Mēllcertes, *sc. m.* The son of Ino, changed into a sea-god.

mēllicus, *a.* um. *adj.* 1. Tuneful, melodius. 2. Lyric.

mēlliōtus, *i. m.* A kind of clover.

mēlimēla, *oram. pl. n.* Honey-apples.

†**mēlinus**, *a.* um. *adj.* Of marten's skin.

‡**mēlinus**, *a.* um. *adj.* Of quince.

mēlior, comp. of bonus, q. v.

mēlisphyllum, *i. n.* Balm, balmgentle.

mēliuscūle, *adv.* Rather better, pretty well.

†**mēliuscūlum**, *a.* um. *adj.* Rather better.

‡**melleus**, *a.* um. *adj.* Of honey.

§**mellifēr**, ēra, ērum. *adj.* Producing or making honey.

§**mellifīco**, *as. v. n.* To make honey.

mellitus, *a.* um. and dim. †**mellitulus**, *a.* um. *adj.* 1. Of honey. 2.
Made with honey, sweet as honey. 3. Sweet, lovely.

mēlos, *pl. mēlē*, *n.* (only nom. and acc.) Melody, song, a tune.

melpōmēnē, *ea. f.* The Muse of tragedy, and of lyric poetry.

membrāna, *sc. f.* 1. A membrane, a thin skin. 2. A skin of parch-
ment. 3. †A surface.

membrāneus, *a.* um. *adj.* Of parchment.

membrānila, *sc. f.* A parchment, a document written on parchment.

membrātim, *adv.* 1. Limb by limb, piecemeal. 2. In short sen-
tences.

membrum, *i. n.* 1. A limb, a member. 2. A part, a division. 3.
A clause.

memet, *acc. fr. egomet*, q. v.

mēmīni, *v. def.* (see Lat. Gr., only perf., pluperf., and 2nd fut.). 1. To re-
member, to recollect, c. acc., more rarely c. gen. 2. To mention, c. de-
and abl. (rare).

mēmor, öris. *adj.*, no *n. pl.* 1. Mindful, recollecting. 2. §Having a
good memory. 3. §Not to be forgotten.

mēmōrābilis, *e. adj.* Deserving to be mentioned, memorable.

§**mēmōrandus**, *a.* um. gerundive of memoro; also as *adj.* Memorable.

mēmōrātor, öris. *m.* A relater.

†**mēmōrātus**, öris. *m.* Mention.

mēmōria, *sc. f.* 1. Memory, recollection, remembrance. 2. A record,
a narrative: superiore mēmōriâ, in the recollection of old times, i. e. in old

times. Cic.; princeps hujus memoris philosophorum, the most eminent philosopher in the memory of the present age, Cic.

mémoriöla, *sc. f.* Memory, recollection.

mémörifer. *adv.* From memory (to repeat, etc.), by heart.

mémöro, *as. v. a.* To bring to remembrance (of others), to record, to relate, to mention (usu. c. acc. or, very rarely, c. de and abl.).

menda, *sc. f.* A fault, a defect, an error.

mendacium, dim. mendaciunculum, *i. m.* A lie, a falsehood.

mendax, ácia *v. i.* 1. Lying, mendacious, false-spoken, false. 2. Deceitful, counterfeit, false (of things); fundusque mendax, and a farm that disappoints the hopes of its owner, Hor.; mendax damnum, an alleged calamity which has no foundation in truth, Ov.; mendax infamia, undeserved ignominy, Hor.; *m.* as *subst.*, a liar.

mendicitas, atia *f.* Mendicity, begging.

+mendico, *as.* and *-or.*, ária *v. dep.* To beg, to be a beggar: mendicatus pax, bread obtained by begging, Juv.

mendicus, *a. um. adj.* 1. In indigence, in a state of beggary, needy. 2. Paltry.

mendicus, *i. m.* A beggar.

mendöse, *adv.* In a faulty manner, incorrectly.

mendösa, *a. um. adj.* Faulty, full of faults (of persons or things), erroneous, blundering, incorrect, wrong.

mendum, *i. m.* A fault, a blemish, a defect, an error.

Ménálaus, *i. m.* A king of Sparta, whose wife Helen was carried off by Paris, son of Priam king of Troy, which caused the Trojan war.

Ménocíades, *sc. m.* The son of Menocetus, Patroclus the friend of Achilles.

mens, tis *f.* 1. The mind (esp. the intellect), the understanding, the judgment. 2. Intention. 3. §Courage. Si mentis easet suæ, if he had been in his senses, Cic.; mentis campos, in his senses, Cic.; mente captus, mentis inops, out of his senses, beside himself, Cic., Ov.; vobis deat mentem ut prohibeat, may they give you an inclination to prevent it, Liv.; ei venit in mentem, it occurred to him, Cic.

mensa, *sc. f.* 1. A table (of any kind for any purpose, sometimes esp. a banker's or money-changer's counter): secundâ mensâ, alteris mensâ, at the second course, Cic., Hor.

mensarius, *i. m.* A banker (esp. a public banker who regulated the paying out of public moneys).

mensio, omia *f.* A measuring.

mensis, *i. m.* A month.

menser, ória *sc.* 1. A measurer. 2. A surveyor.

menstruus, *a. um.* and +menstrualis, *a.* 1. Recurring every month, monthly. 2. Lasting a month; (*n.* menstruum as *subst.*) a month's provisions.

mensura, *sc. f.* 1. A measure, that by which anything is measured, measurement. 2. That which is arrived at by measuring, size, magnitude, extent, capacity, length, thickness, etc.: qui tanti mensuram nominis imples, you who correspond to the expectations raised by so noble a name, Ov.; nec consularis legati mensurâ sed in majus omnia accipiebantur, nor nor were all his deeds judged of looking at him only as lieutenant of consular rank, but they were looked upon as indications of something greater, Tac.; illi procedit rerum mensura tuarum, the greatness and glory of your exploits passes over to her, Ov.

mensus, *a. um. part.* from metior, *q. v.*, in *pass.* sense. Measured.

menta, *sc. f.* Mint.

mentiens, entia *part.* from mentior; *m.* as *subst.* A fallacy, a sophism.

mentio, omis. *f.* Mention, a cursory speaking of a thing.

mentior, iris, Itus sum. *v. dep.* 1. To lie, to speak falsely, to be false.

2. To assert falsely, to promise falsely. 3. To counterfeit, to pretend (to be, or to have, what one is or has not): quoniam promisit, honestius mendictetur, since he has promised, he will do better to break his promise,

- Cic.—*perf. part.* sometimes in *pass.* sense, false: clypeos mentitaque tēa agnoscunt, they recognise the shields and arms which we had assumed as a disguise, Virg.
- mēntitio, omis. f.** Falsehood, deception.
- mēntum, i. n.** A chin (esp. a bearded chin).
- mēo, as. v. n.** To go, to proceed.
- mēphītis, is. f.** 1. Mephitic vapour. 2. ♀A Goddess who averts the evil of such vapours.
- mērōius, a, um. adj.** Pure, unmixed, unalloyed.
- §mērcābilis, e. a./j.** Purchasable.
- mērōātor, òris. m.** 1. A merchant. 2. A buyer.
- mērōātūra, ss. f.** Trade, traffic, commerce: cum mercaturas facerent, while they were on a voyage of business, Cic.; non est amicitia sed mercatura utilitatum, that is not friendship but making a market of one's good offices, Cic.; ad quos (Athenas et Cratippum) cum tanquam ad mercaturam bonarum artium sis profectus, and as you have gone thither as to a mart of the liberal sciences, Cic.
- mērōātus, fū. m.** 1. Trade, traffic, buying and selling. 2. A market, a mart, a fair.
- mērōēdūla, ss. f.** 1. Small wages, poor pay. 2. Rent.
- mērōēnārius, a, um. adj.** Mercenary, hired, to be got by hiring; (*m. as subst.*) a hireling, a servant: mercenarii testes, witnesses who have been bribed, Cic.; mercenaria vincla, the necessity he (Vulteius) was under to earn his wages, Hor.
- mēroes, ëdis. f.** 1. Wages, hire, pay, salary. 2. Reward. 3. A bribe. 4. Price. 5. Rent, revenue: non aliâ bibam mercede, I will drink at no other price, i. e. on no other condition, Hor.; debuisse gravem temeritatis mercedem statui, (they said) that there ought to have been a heavy punishment inflicted on their rashness, Liv.; gaudeo te eam fidem cognoscere hominum non ita magna mercede quam ego maximo dolore cognōram, I am glad that you have found out the value of those promises at less cost than I who learnt it by my own bitter suffering, Cic.; quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, he deducts five per cent. interest (per month) from the principal, Hor.
- mērōor, ãris. v. dep.** 1. To trade, to traffic. 2. To buy (*perf. part.* sometimes in *pass.* sense).
- Mērōrialis, e. adj.** Of the God Mercury, sacred to Mercury: Mercurialium custos virorum, the protector of lyric poets (because Mercury invented the lyre), Hor.; frequentia Mercuriale imposuere mihi cognomen compita, the crowds in the street gave me the name of Mercury (as being a clever man of business, because Mercury was the God of gain); Mercuriales, the corporation of traders, Cic.
- mērda, ss. f.** Dung.
- †mērenda, ss. f.** A late luncheon.
- mērons, entis. part. fr.** inereo, as *adj.* 1. Deserving, deserving well, meritorious. 2. §Guilty (with mention of the punishment or evil).
- mēreeo, es, ni. v. a., no pass., also mēreor, eris, Itus sum. v. dep.** 1. To deserve, to merit. 2. To earn. 3. M. stipendia (stipendia often understood), to serve for pay, i. e. to serve in the army, to be a soldier: qui cumque equo meruisset, whoever had served in the cavalry, Cic.; ut omnes pedibus mererent, that all should serve in the infantry, Liv.; quid arbitramini Reginos merere velle ut ab eis marmorea Venus illa auferatur, what do you think the Reginians would take to have that marble statue of Venus taken from them? Cic.; dixit te bene meritum de populi R. nomine, he said that you had done good service to the Roman people, Cic. See meritus.
- mērētricōius, a, um. adj.** Of a courtesan, meretricious.
- mērētrix, Icis. f., dim. mērētricula, ss. f.** A courtesan.
- merges, Itis. f.** A sheaf.
- mergo, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To dip, dip in, immerse, sink. 2. To

plunge, or thrust (a thing) into. 3. To immerse in, overwhelm in: mersaque suos in cortice vultus, and she buried her face in bark (becoming a tree), Ov.; vino somnoque mersi, stupefied by wine and sleep, Liv.; mersus secundis rebus, intoxicated by prosperity, Liv.; mergentibus sortem usuria, as usurious interest was swallowing up his capital, Liv.; quo avidius in eas [voluptates] se merserant, the more eagerly they had plunged into them, Liv.

mergus, i. m. A diver, a sort of sea-gull.

mēridianus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to midday; midday, at mid-day, at noon. 2. ♀Southern, southerly.

mēridiātio, ōnis. f. A midday nap, a siesta.

mēridies, ōi. f. 1. Midday, noon. 2. The south.

mēridio, as. v. n., or *mēridior*, ōris. v. dep. To take a midday nap.

mērito. *adv.* Deservedly, justly.

mērito, as. v. a. To earn.

mēritarius, a, um. *adj.* 1. Belonging to the earning of money, bringing in money, to be hired or let for money. 2. Earning money by prostitution; ♀n. pl. as subst., rooms let for a short time.

mēritum, i. n. 1. Merit, desert. 2. A service, a kindness done: nullo meo in se merito, though I have done nothing to deserve it (an impeachment) at his hands, Liv.

mēritus, a, um. *part. perf.* fr. *mereor*; also in *pass.* sense as *adj.* Deserved, due, fairly earned.

mērops, ūpis. f. A bee-eater.

merso, as. v. a. To dip in, immerse in, plunge in, overwhelm.

mersus, a, um. *part.* from *mergo*, q. v.

mērula, ūi. f. 1. A blackbird. 2. A sea carp.

mēram, i. n. Pure, unmixed, neat wine.

mērus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Pure, unmixed, unalloyed. 2. Real, genuine. 3. Mere: mero pede, with naked feet, barefoot, Juv.

merx, eis. f. Goods, wares, commodities, merchandise: mala merx haec est, she is a bad bargain, Plaut.

mēssis, is. f. 1. Harvest, i. e. reaping, mowing, gathering in any kind of produce. 2. The harvested crops, the crop when gathered in. 3. Harvest time: sexagesima mēssis, the sixtieth year, Mart.; adhuc tua mēssis in herbā est, your crop is as yet only in the blade, i. e. you are too hasty in your expectations (you are reckoning your chickens before they are hatched), Ov.

mēsor, ūris. m. A mower, a reaper.

mēsōrius, a, um. *adj.* Of or belonging to a reaper or mower.

mēta, ūi. f. 1. A cone, a conical post on a racecourse. 2. A turning-post, a goal. 3. A boundary, limit, end, extremity: in hoc flexu quasi ætatis fama adolescentis paullum hæsit ad metas, at this turning-point of his age the character of the young man was in some degree wrecked (struck against the post, a thing which in a race would upset a chariot), Cic.

mētallum, i. n. 1. A mine. 2. That which is found in a mine, metal: potior metallis, dearer than riches, than gold or silver, Hor.

mētātor, oris. m. One who marks out, or off.

mēticulōsus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Timid. 2. Frightful.

mētior, Iris, mensus sum. v. dep.; perf. part. sometimes in *pass.* sense. 1. To measure, to measure out. 2. To measure by going over, to pass along, to traverse: metiens iter annum, completing your annual journey, Cat. 3. To measure with the mind, i. e. estimate, consider, judge of.

mēto, is, messui, messum. v. a. 1. To mow, to reap, to gather in any kind of crop: pu:pureosque metunt flores, and they extract the juice from the purple flowers, Virg. 2. To cut off, to cut down, to mow down.

mētor, ūris. v. dep.; once §*mēto*. v. a.; part. *mētatus* sometimes in *pass.* sense. 1. To measure out, to measure. 2. To lay out (ground, etc.). 3. To pitch (a camp).

- mētricōs, a, um. adj. 1. Relating to measurement. 2. Metrical.
- mētrum, i. n. [μέτρον.] Metre.
- mētuens, entia. part. fr. seq.; also as adj. c. compar., etc. Fearing, fearful, inclined to fear or reverence (c. gen.).
- mētuo, ia, ui (sup. only in Lucr.) v. a. To fear, to dread, to regard with awe or with anxiety (sometimes c. de and abl. of the object for which one fears; sometimes c. ab and abl. of the quarter from which the danger is apprehended): inopi metuens formica senecte, the ant dreading (and therefore anxious to guard against) an old age of want, Virg.
- mētus, fīs. m. Fear, dread, anxious fear, awe: hoc metuere, alterum in metu non ponere, to fear one thing, but not to look upon the other as an object of dread, Cic.
- meus, a, um. voc. m. mī; but also §meus. My, mine, belonging to me, done by me, etc.: Nero meus, my dear friend Nero, Cic.; puto esse meū quid sentiam exponere, I suppose it becomes me, or it is my place, to explain what I think, Cic.; tuā et meā interest, it concerns both you and me, Cic.
- mīca, sc. f. A crumb, a grain, a little morsel.
- mīco, as, ui. no sup. v. n. 1. To move quickly with a quivering or flickering motion. 2. To beat, to palpitate, to quiver, tremble (not usu. of a person absolutely, but of the heart, etc.): micat auribus, he (a horse) pricks up his ears, Virg. 3. To flash, to sparkle, to shine, to glitter. 4. To play a game with the fingers (somewhat like the mīca of the present Italians), in which the two players stretched out some of their fingers, and one guessed how many were stretched out in all: dignus est quicum in tenebris mīces, he is a man with whom you may play mīca in the dark (i. e. he is a thoroughly honest man), Cic.
- miestrio, Ia, no perf. v. n. To want to make water.
- mīgrātiō, onis, f. Migration, removal, change of abode: cui (verbo) mīgrationes in alienum multae, which has many metaphorical meanings, Cic.
- mīgro, aa. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To emigrate, remove one's aboda. 2. To depart. 3. (v. a.) To carry away, to transport (very rare). 4. To transgress, to violate.
- mīles, Itis. m. f. 1. A soldier, esp. an infantry soldier. 2. The body of soldiers, the soldiery. 3. §Any one who takes service as a retainer, not as a menial servant. 4. §A chessman. Rudis ad partus et nova mīles eram, I was inexperienced in childbirth, and new to the service, Ov.
- Mīlēsius, a, um. f.; also Miletia, Idis. Of Miletus, a city in Asia Minor esp. celebrated for working in wool, spinning, etc., and for luxury: Miletia carmina (some read crimina), lascivious poems, Ov.: Miletia urbs, the city of Tomos, a colony from Miletus, Ov.
- mīlitāris, e. adj. Of or belonging to military service, war, or soldiers, military: militaris aetas, the age at which men were reckoned fit to bear arms (from 17 to 46), Liv.—m. as subst., a soldier.
- mīlitāriter. adv. In a soldierlike manner.
- mīlitia, sc. f. Military service, warfare, war: domi mīlitisque, in the city and in the field, Cic., Liv.: hanc urbanam mīlitiam secutus est, he has adopted this civil profession (of a lawyer), Cic.; haec mea mīlitia est, this is my line, Ov.
- mīlito, as. v. n. 1. To be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier. 2. §To serve in any way, or in any kind of employment.
- mīlium, i. n. Millet.
- mīlle, in sing. indecl., pl. mīllia, iūm. 1. A thousand, either agreeing with the subst. or followed by the subst. in the gen. 2. mīlle passuum, or mille by itself. A mile.
- mīlēsimus, a, um. adj. Thousandth.
- mīlliārium, i. n. A milestone.
- mīlies. adv. A thousand times.
- mīlvinus, a, um. adj. 1. Of a kite. 2. Greedy, rapacious.
- mīlvus and §mīluus, i. m. 1. A kite. 2. A gurnet.

mima. *ss.*; dim. **mimēla,** *ss. f.* A female actress.

Mimallōnis, *Idis. f.* A Bacchante.

mimicus. *adv.* Like an actor, or a farce, comically.

mimicus, a, um. *a/i.* Of or like an actor or a farce, comical.

mimana, i. m. 1. An actor of *sarca*. 2. A farce.

mina, *ss. f. [μνᾶ.]* A Greek weight of silver, worth 100 drachmæ, or nearly 4L, in Attica.

minaciter. *adv.* Menacingly, in a threatening manner.

mine, arum. pl. f. 1. Threats, menaces. 2. §Pinnacles.

minanter, *adv.* Menacingly, in a threatening manner.

minatio, onis. f. A threat, a menace.

minax, ēcia. adj. Threatening, menacing: *minax scopulus*, an overhanging rock. Virg.

mina^{eo}, ea, no perf. v. n. To project.

Minerva, *ss. f.* The daughter of Jupiter, who, as a Goddess, was the patroness of almost every art and science: *rusticus . . . crassaque Minervā*, a rustic, and one of strong plain sense, Hor.; *tu nihil invitā dices faciesve Minervā*, you will say and do nothing on which Minerva does not smile (i. e. will always succeed), Hor. (Cic. explains the phrase generally: *invitā ut aiunt Minervā, id est, adversante et repugnante naturā; Invitā Minervā*, as the saying is, that is, without nature having qualified me for it): *tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minervā*, to sustain life by the distaff and the humble profits of spinning. Virg.

mingo, ia, nxi, otum. v. n. To make water.

minianus, ātus, and ātūlus, a, um. adj. Coloured with red lead, painted red.

minime. *adv.* In the least possible degree, least, not at all.

minimus, a, um. adj., superl. of parvus, q. v.

minister, tra, trum. adj. Serving, ministering, assisting; (*ss. f. as subst.*) a servant, an assistant, a supporter, a minister, a subordinate helper of any kind; — *f.* a handmaid: *baculo ministro*, with a stick for your helper (or support), Ov.

ministrium, i. n. 1. Service, ministration, assistance, employment as a minister, q. v. 2. ♫A suite of attendants.

ministra, ss. f.—See minister.

ministrator, ōris. ss. A servant, an assistant, a coadjutor.

ministro, as. v. a. 1. To attend upon, wait upon, attend to. 2. To supply, provide, furnish, give: *velisque ministrat (ratem)*, and puts up the sails, or urges it forward or manages it with sails, Virg.; *quod non medicorum iussas ministro*, that I do not see to the execution of the commands of the doctors, Ov.: *quod verba ministret*, which may furnish me with words, i. e. make me talk, Hor.; *luna ministrat equis*, the moon lights the horses on their way, Prop.—*pass.* 3rd sing. as *impers.*: *quo commodius tibi ministretur*, that you may be attended upon more to your convenience, Cic.

minatibus, a, um. adj. Threatening, uttering menaces.

minator, aris. v. dep., and +minito, as. v. a. To threaten, to menace (c. acc. of the evil threatened, dat. pera, or c. dat. only).

minimum, i. n. Red lead, vermillion.

Minōis, Idis. f. The daughter of Minos, Ariadne.

Minōis and Minōus, a, um. adj. 1. Of Minos king of Crete and afterwards a judge in hell. 2. Cretan.

minor, aris. a. dep. 1. To threaten, to menace (constr. same as minitor): *genimique minantur in cœlum scopuli*, and two rocks rise threateningly up to heaven. 2. To promise boastfully.

minor, oris. compar. fr. parvus, q. v.

+minitio, ia. v. n. To squeak.

minuo, ia, ui, titum. v. a. 1. To make smaller, to lessen, to diminish.

2. To weaken, to impair. 3. §To break into small pieces: *minuenda est haec opinio*, this opinion must be removed, or put down, or refuted, Cic.;

quibus controversias minui posse sperarent, by which they hoped that all disputes might be terminated (*or settled*), Cœa.; minuente soetu, at ebb tide, Cœa.; censuram minuere parat, he prepares to diminish the authority of the censor's wife, Liv.; quod non minuant mirarier omnes paſſim, that people do not gradually diminish their wonder, or leave off wondering, Lucr.

minus. *adv.* Less, in a smaller degree: cum id minus contingaret, as that was not the case, Cic.; sin minus, if it is not so, if you not do so, Ov.—*See quominus.*

minuscilus, a, um. adj. Smallish, rather little.

†**minūtal, ēlis. n.** A dish of minced meat.

minutātim. a/r. Bit by bit, in small pieces, clauses, etc.

minutē. adv. Minutely.

minutus, a, um. part. pass. fr. minuo, but used as *adj.* c. compar. etc. Little, small, minute, petty, trivial, insignificant, paltry.

Minys, arum. pl. n. The Argonauts.

mirabilis, e. adj. To be wondered at, wondrous, strange, admirable.

mirabiliter. adv. Wonderfully, strangely, admirably.

mirabundus, a, um. adj. Wondering, full of astonishment.

miraculum. i. n. Anything strange, a wonder, a miracle: vigil incertus miraculo magnitudinis in eos qui ferebant versus, the sentinel, incautiously, through the surprise caused by the size of the beast, turning towards those who were carrying him, Liv.

mirandus, a, um. gerundive of miror; as adj. Wonderful, wondrous.

miratio, onis. f. Wonder, admiration.

mirator, ōris. m., f. —atrix, Icīs. One who wonders at, who admires.

mire. adv. Wonderfully, in a wonderful degree, strangely.

mirifice. adv. Wonderfully, strangely, exceedingly.

mirificus, a, um. adj. Exciting wonder, wonderful, marvellous, singular, extraordinary, (of degree, etc.) excessive.

mirmillo, ōnis. m. A kind of gladiator who wore a Gallic helmet with a fish for his crest, and fought with a retiarius or a Threx.

miror, ūris. v. dep. 1. To wonder at, to admire. 2. To wonder, to be astonished, to be surprised.

mirus, a, um. adj. 1. Wonderful, wondrous, strange, extraordinary, astonishing. 2. Admirable. 3. (Of degree) Excessive.

†**missellæna, orum. pl. n.** A coarse dish of hashed meat, the food of gladiators.

misceo, es, ui, mistum or mixtum. v. a. [μίγγειν.] 1. To mix, to mingle, to unite. 2. To throw into confusion, disorder; to disturb, to embroil, infect, &c.: miscetque viris, he advances and mingles with the men, Virg.; ad pretoria densæ miscentur, they assemble around the tents of their general in crowds (spoken of bees), Virg.; vulnera miscent, they give and receive wounds, Virg.; necdum horrida miscent prælia, not as yet do they mingle in horrid fray, Virg.; inania murmura miscent, do they merely (the thunder-clouds) make a confused roar powerless to do harm? Virg.; cum Mavors dubias miscet utrinque manus, when Mars brings armies together in battle of doubtful result, Prop.

misellus, a, um. adj. Wretched, unfortunate.

miser, ūra, ūrum. adj. Wretched, unfortunate, miserable.

miserabilis, e. adj. 1. To be pitied, miserable, wretched. 2. Mournful, plaintive, pathetic (of words, complaints, elegies, etc.).—*n.* miserable as *adv.*, miserably.

miserabiliter. adv. 1. Miserably, wretchedly. 2. In a plaintive tone, pathetically.

miserandus, a, um. gerundive of miseror; used as adj. Miserable, wretched, lamentable.

miseratio, ūnis. f. 1. Pity, compassion, commiseration. 2. A pathetic speech, a portion of a speech intended to excite pity.

miserē. adv. Miserably, wretchedly, grievously.

miserer, ðris, *sertus sum v. dep.*, and *+reo, es. v. a.* To pity, to commiserate (c. gen.).—*miseret* and *miseretur*. *v. impers.*: eorum nos miseret, we pity them, Cic.; *cave te fratum misereatur*, beware of pitying his brothers, Cic.

miserisco, *is, no perf. v. a.* To pity, to compassionate: *+3rd sing. as impers.*: *te miserescat mei*, pity me, Ter.

miseria, *sc. f.* Misery, wretchedness, great affliction.

misercordia, *sc. f.* 1. Pity, compassion. 2. A pathetic tone. 3.

Sorrow, great anxiety (very rare).

misericors, *dis. adj.* Compassionate, pitying, merciful.

¶miseriter. *adv.* Plaintively, mournfully.

miseror, ðris, *atus sum v. dep.* 1. To pity, to compassionate. 2. To lament, to deplore.

misiilis, *sc. adj.* That may be shot, hurled, or discharged; (*n. as subst.*) a missile weapon.

missio, *omis. sc. f.* 1. A sending. 2. A shooting, a hurling. 3. A releasing (from captivity), a discharging (from service, of soldiers, etc.), dismissal: *sine missione*, without allowing them (the defeated gladiators) to quit the field, Liv.; *ante ludorum missionem*, before the end of the games, Cic.

missito, *as. v. a.* To send repeatedly.

missor, ðris. *n.* One who sends, discharges, shoots.

missus, *a. um. part. sc. f.* *mitto*, q. v.; *esp.* 1. Sent forth. 2. Uttered. 3. Discarded. *Trojā gens missa*, a nation descended from the Trojans, or originally sent forth as a colony from Troy, Virg.

missus, *fis. m.* 1. A sending, a despatching. 2. *¶A heat (in a race): vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae*, they are scarcely distant from us two thousand bow-shots, Lucr.

¶mixtim. *adv.* Mixedly, promiscuously.

¶mixtūra, *sc. f.* A mixing, a mixture, a union.

mitella, *sc. f.* A head-dress, a kind of turban.

mita. *adv.* Gently, easily, courteously.

mitesco, *is, no perf. v. n.* 1. To become soft, gentle, tame. 2. To become ripe.

mitifico, *as. v. a.* 1. To soften. 2. To digest.

mitigatio, ðnis. *f.* A mitigating, mitigation, rendering gentle.

mitigo, *as. v. a.* 1. To render gentle, moderate, soft; to appease, to mitigate, to soften, to soothe. 2. To tame, to civilise. 3. To prepare for cultivation, to render fertile, to cultivate, to clear (woody ground).

mitis, *sc. adj.* 1. Soft, gentle, mild. 2. Mellow. 3. Quiet, placid, undisturbed, unruffled: *mite solum Tiburis*, the rich soil of Tivoli, Hor.

mitra, *sc. f. [mitra]* A turban.

mitratus, *a. um. adj.* Wearing a turban.

mitto, *is, misi, missum v. a.* 1. To send, to despatch, to send off, cause to go, to let go. 2. *¶To send forth, to produce.* 3. To dismiss (a feeling), give over (a habit). 4. To forbear to mention, to pass over. 5. To release, to allow to depart, to set loose, to leave alone. 6. To utter. 7. To hurl, to shoot, to discharge (missile weapons): *se in rapidas perdita misit aquas*, she wretched threw herself into the rapid waters, Ov.; *Cario misi ut . . .*, I sent word to Curius to . . ., Cic.; *missos facient honores*, let them not care about honours, Cic. (the usu. sense of this phrase; but we also find) *impetrare ut cohortes ad me missum facias*, to prevail upon you to send me some cohorts, Cic.; *vos missos facio*, I disband you all, Hist.; *eum missuni feci*, I released him, Cæs.; *sub titulum nostros misit lares*, she has caused my house to be put up for sale (see *titulus*), Ov.; *se . . . ambæ gentes æternæ in foedera mittant*, let both nations unite themselves in an everlasting treaty, Virg.; *vota enim facretis ut in eos se potius mitteret*, for you would pray that he would rather attack them, Cic.; *haud obscuræ cadens mittet tibi signa Bootes*, Bootes when setting will show you no obscure signs, Virg.

mitilus, i. m. A muscle, a limpet.

mobilis, e. adj. 1. Easily moved, movable. 2. Moving quickly, swift.
3. Passing quickly, fleeting. 4. Easily excited, fickle, changeable, inconstant.

mobilitas, ētis. f. 1. Easiness of being moved. 2. Rapidity of motion. 3. Changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy.

mobiliter. adv. 1. With rapid motion. 2. With a mind easily excited: *mobiliter excitari*, to be easily excited, Cœa.

+*smobilito*, as. v. a. To move, to move quickly.

moderabilis, e. adj. Moderate, easy to be restrained.

smodérâmen, inis. n. 1. Management. 2. A rudder.

+*moderanter*, and *moderâto* and +*stim*. adv. With moderation.

moderatio, onis. f. 1. A restraining, governing, regulating, management.
2. Regular arrangement, regularity. 3. Moderation.

moderator, ōris. m.; and f. *trix*, *tricia*. A restrainer, regulator, governor, director: moderator arundinis, a guider of a fishing-rod, an angler, Ov.

moderatus, a, um part. of seq., but used as adj. c. compar. etc. Moderate, temperate, well regulated (of persons and things).

moderor, aris. ētus sum. v. dep., and +*modero*, as v. a. 1. To set a measure to, restrain (c. dat.). 2. To regulate, to govern, direct (c. acc.). (But the two meanings and constructions are difficult to distinguish from each other.)

môdeste. adv. With moderation.

môdestia, ss. f. 1. Moderation. 2. Discretion, modesty. 3. Mildness, gentleness, (of the seasons, etc.).

môdestus, a, um. 1. Moderate. 2. Kind, gentle, mild, courteous.
3. Modest, virtuous.

môdifice. adv. 1. With moderation. 2. In a moderate degree, slightly:
id p̄s̄meditari ferendum modice esse, to consider beforehand that it should be borne with equanimity, Cic.

môdicus, a, um. adj. 1. Observing a proper measure, moderate. 2. Easily satisfied. 3. Mediocre, middling (in number, magnitude, or importance): Gr̄ecis hoc modicum es', among the Greeks this is not very common, Cic.; modicus origiūis, a man of no very distinguished family, Tac.

môdificatus, a, um. part. fr. *modifico*, *īsus*. Modified, softened down.

môdius, i. m. (A Roman dry measure, nearly our) Peck: pleno modia, abundantly, Cic.

môdo. adv. 1. Only. 2. If only, provided that (c. subj.). (In this sense we also find *si modo*, and *modo si*; but when *si* is expressed it is usu. not followed by subj. but by indic.) 3. (Qualifying an adj. or another adv.) At all: qui modo tolerabilis conditione sit servitutis, who is in a condition of slavery at all tolerable, Cic. 4. With an imper. verb *modo* is sometimes hardly translatable, but adds force to the injunction: tu modo . . . præcipuum impende labore, but mind you devote your chief labour . . . , Virg. 5. Just now, lately. 6. *modo* *modo*, at one time . . . at another, now . . . now: (the first *modo* is sometimes omitted) cum Flaccus negaret profecto satis compotem mentis esse, modo . . . diceret, when Flaccus first affirmed that he was out of his senses, and then (or presently, or afterwards) said . . . , Liv.; (and sometimes for the second *modo* some other word,—aliquando, nunc, tum, etc. is substituted) sol modo accedens, tum autem recedens, the sun at one time coming nearer, at another receding, Cic. 7. *non modo*, not only; but *non modo* is also often used for *non modo non*: quod mihi non modo irasci gravissimā injuriā acceptā sed ne dolere quidem impune liceat, because I not only am not allowed to display my anger, though I have received most scandalous ill treatment, but not even to exhibit my vexation, Cic.; assentatio ne libero quidem digna est, non modo amico, flattery is not worthy of a freeman, much less (lit. not only not) of a friend, Cic. 8. *modo non*. Nearly (lit. only not so much), almost. 9. *modo ne*. Provided not; *modo ne quis illud absurdum redireat*, provided no one gives (or only let no one give) that silly answer, Cic.

mödilita. *adv.* In time, melodiously.

mödülatio, önia. *f.* Modulation, melody.

mödülater, öris. *m.* A musician.

mödülör, aria, atus sum. *v. dep.* 1. To modulate. 2. To keep time to, to accompany in time (with another instrument, or with dancing), to play or sing in time.—(*part. perf.*) **modulatus**, played in time, played (of a tree), Hor.; made melodious, Ov. (Met. 14428. d. l.)

mödilus, i. *m.* A measure, a meter.

möduna, i. *m.* 1. A measure, measurement. 2. Proper measure, i. e. moderation, the mean. 3. Measure, metre, rhythm, (*in. pl.*) music. 4. A limit, a bound: **modum lugendi facere**, to put an end to, to give over mourning, Cic. 5. A manner, mode, way (in this sense abl. **modo**, and in **modum**, after the manner of, i. e. like): **servilem in modum** (C.c.), **servorum modo** (Liv.), like slaves; **si humano modo peccasset**, if he had committed any ordinary offence (such as men are apt to commit), Cic.; **nullo modo**, not at all, by no means, in no respect, Cic.

mœcha, w. *f.* [μοιχή.] An adulteress.

mœchor, aria. *v. dep.* To commit adultery.

mœchus, i. *m.* [μοιχός.] An adulterer, a fornicator.

†moenia, um. pl. n. An old form of manera. See munus.

moenia, ium. *pl. n.* The walls of a city, fortified walls (used poet. of other walls, even of the sides of a ship): **fusi per moenia Teucrī**, the Trojans spread over the city (in their own houses), Virg.; **aspice qui cœant populi, quæ moenia clausis ferrum acuant portis in me**, behold what nations are uniting, what cities (taken here for the whole body of citizens) with closed gates are sharpening their swords against me, Virg.; **Ditis magni moenia, the palace of the mighty Pluto**, Virg.; **at pater omnipotens ingentia moenia cœli circuit**, but the almighty father goes round the vast circuit of heaven, Ov.

mæroo, es, ui. *no sup. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To grieve, to mourn, to be sorrowful. 2. (*v. a.*) To lament over, to grieve for, to bewail.

mæror, oris. *m.* Grief, mourning, sorrow, lamentation.

mæste. *adv.* Sadly, sorrowfully, mournfully.

mæstitia, w. f., †mæstitudo, ïnis. *f.* Sadness, grief, sorrow.

mæstus, a, um. *adj.* Sad, sorrowful, mournful, grieving (not used of events).

mæla, w. f. 1. A mill. 2. Grits, grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed in the salt which was strewed on victims.

mælaria, e. *adj.* Of a mill.—*w. as subst.* 1. A mill-stone. 2. \pm A molar tooth, a grinder.

mæles, ia. *f.* 1. A large mass. 2. A massive structure, a pier, a dam, a mole, a foundation. 3. Greatness of size or quantity, bulk, weight: **tanta moles mali**, such a vast calamity, Cic. 4. Labour, difficulty, exertion: **non alias majori mole concursum**, on no occasion was a more obstinate fight seen, Tac.; **Vitellius totâ mole belli secuturus**, Vitellius about to follow with the main body of the army (including all the supplies and munitions of war), Tac.

mælestæ. *adv.* In a troublesome manner, vexatiously: **moleste fero**, to be annoyed at (c. acc. and infin. or c. quod); **exercitum hiemare in Galliâ moleste ferebant**, they were annoyed at the army wintering in Gaul, Cæs.

mælestia, w. f. 1. Annoyance, trouble, vexation. 2. Tiresome affectation (of style, etc.).

mælestas, a, um. *adj.* 1. Troublesome, annoying, vexatious. 2. Laboured, affected (of style, etc.): **otium Catulle tibi molestum est**, idleness is a bad thing for you O Catullus, Cat.

mælimina, ïnis. *n.* Effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour: **magna tenet illud rerum molimina numen**, a great weight of affairs engages the attention of that Deity (Cæsar), Ov.; **res suo ipse molimine gravis**, the matter which from its own nature and importance could only proceed slowly, Liv.

mælimentum, i. *n.* Effort, exertion, attempt: **motu parvi molimenti admi-**

niculis, moved by appliances of small power, Liv.; eo minoris molimenti ea claustra esse, that that barrier required the less labour, Liv.

mōlior, Iris, Itus sum. v. dep. 1. To exert oneself, to labour, to strive: de occupando regno moliente, striving to seize the supreme power, Cic. 2. To attempt, to prepare to execute, to commence, to undertake to do, to bring about. 3. To set in motion in any way, to move, to work upon (the soil, as a ploughman), to guide (reins, as a charioteer), to burl (thunderbolts, etc.), to raise, to weigh (anchor), to break open (doors, Tac.), to rouse (oneself from sleep), to wield (a weapon), to excite (feelings). 4. To make, to build, to plan: moliturque locum, and he settles the ground-plan (for building), Virg.; jam molire animum qui duret, now form your mind with accomplishments which may last, Ov.; viam clypei molita per oras, forcing its way through the edges of the shield, Virg.; insidias avibus moliri, to lay snares for birds, Virg.; laetos molire triumphos, prepare to celebrate a joyful triumph, Ov.; fidem moliricepit, he began to attack (to seek to undermine) the public credit, Liv.; molitur crimina et accusatorem, she trumps up an accusation and suborns an accuser, Tac.

mōllitio, onis. f. 1. A making, a building (the act). 2. Demolition. **mōllitor, &ris. m.** A builder, a maker, a contriver, an author.

mollesco, is, no perf. v. n. 1. To become soft. 2. To become humane, civilised.

smollicellus, and §molliculus, a. um. adj. Soft, tender, delicate.

mollio, Is, ivi, Itum. v. a. 1. To soften, to make soft, gentle, mild. 2. To enervate, to render effeminate, to weaken. 3. To restrain, to check, to appease: ad molliendum clivum, to rendering the ascent more gentle and easy, Cæs.; ut molliat ipse poenam, that he may lighten the punishment, Ov.

smollipes, &dis. adj. With soft feet.

mollis, e. adj. 1. Soft, tender, delicate, pliant, flexible. 2. Gentle, mild (of manners, the seasons, an ascent, etc.). 3. Effeminate, enervated, unmanly, weak (of a bow weakened by being kept strung too long), Ov. 4. (Rare) Changeable, inconstant: molles versus, tender, or amatory poems, Ov.; veniet votis mollior hora tuis, an hour will come more propitious to your prayers, Ov.

molliter. adv. Softly, gently, delicately: quod ferendum est mollius, which must be borne with greater patience, Liv.; nimis molliter segritudinem pati, to bear vexation with too weak a spirit, Sall.; mollius eadem illa abnuere, to refuse the same proposal less firmly, Liv.; ne quid per metum . . . mollius consuleretur, lest they should come through fear to any abject resolution, Liv.; amici mollius interpretabantur, friends put the most favourable construction (on what was written), Tac.

mollitia, se. f., and mollities, ei. f. 1. Softness, flexibility. 2. Delicacy, tenderness, gentleness. 3. Effeminacy, weakness: mollitia corporis, personal profligacy, Tac.

mollitudo, Inis. f. 1. Softness, flexibility. 2. Tenderness, delicacy.

†mōlo, is, ni, Itum. v. a. To grind.

Mōlorchus, i. m. A vinedresser near Nemea, who entertained Hercules when on his way to attack the lion: luci Molorchi, the Nemean forest, Virg.

Mōlossus, a, um. adj. Of the Molossi, a tribe of Epirus; (*m.* as subst.) a mastiff.

†§mōmen, Inis. n. [moveo.] Movement, motion, impulse.

mōmentum, i. n. 1. Movement, motion. 2. Regularity of motion. 3. Alteration. 4. A moving cause, motive: perpendens momenta officiorum omnium, weighing the motives which lead to undertaking every kind of duty, Cic. 5. Importance, influence, weight: quorum adventus hoc momenti fecit, whose arrival had this effect (or influence), Liv.; quanta potes præbe nostræ momenta saluti, contribute as much as you can (give all the aid you can) to my preservation, Ov.; momenta Leonis, the influ-

- ence (*or* the power) of Leo, Hor. 6. †A very small portion, a particle.
 7. A moment of time, an instant.
- Mōna, *m. f.* The Isle of Man, Cæa, the Isle of Anglesea, Tac.
- mōndūla, *m. f.* A jackdaw.
- mōne, *es, ui, Itum. v. a.* 1. To remind. 2. To admonish, to warn
 (c. gen., acc., or c. de and abl. rei; †c. gen. rei, oftener c. ut and subj., or
 c. subj., or c. ne and subj.). 3. To give warning of, (as an oracle) to
 announce. 4. To teach, to instruct. 5. †To punish.
- mōnēris, *is. f.* [μονήρης.] A ship with one bank of oars.
- mōnēta, *m. f.* 1. The mint. 2. Coin, money. 3. † Coinage,
 stamp.
- mōnētalis, *e. adj.* Of or belonging to the mint.
- mōnille, *ia. n.* A necklace, a collar (for a horse, even).
- mōnitio, *oniam. f.* Admonition, warning.
- mōnitor, ḥris. *m.* 1. One who admonishes, who warns, who reminds.
 2. A servant to remind his master of people's names, a nomenclator.
- mōnitum, *i. n.*, and mōnitus, *fis. m.* 1. An admonition, a warning,
 often a prophetic warning.
- Mōnēsus, *i. n.* A name of Hercules: arx Mōneci, a harbour near the
 Gulf of Genoa, now Monaco.
- mōnōgrammus, *i. adj. m.* [μόνος γραμμή.] Consisting merely of an outline,
 shadowy.
- mōnōpōdium, *i. n.* [μόνος πόδης.] A table with only one leg.
- mons, *tis. m.* A mountain (lit. and metaph.): aquæ mons, a wave as high
 as a mountain, Virg.; hic Tusculanus mons, this immense building at
 Tusculum, Cic.
- †monstrātio, *ōnis. f.* A showing.
- monstrātor, ḥris. *m.* One who shows, an inventor: monstrator hospiti, one
 who shows hospitality, Tac.
- monstrātus, *a, um. part. of seq.*; also †Distinguished, made conspicuous.
- monstro, *as. v. a.* 1. To show, exhibit, display. 2. To indicate, to
 be a sign of, to prove. 3. To appoint. 4. To show the way to do,
 i. e. to advise, to prompt (a course of action). 5. († In pass.) To be in-
 formed against.
- monstrōse. *adv.* In a strange *or* monstrous manner.
- monstrōsus, *a, um. adj.* Monstrous, preternatural.
- monstrum, *i. n.* 1. An omen, a portent, a prodigy (which shows the
 will of the Gods). 2. A monster, a monstrosity. 3. A marvel, a
 strange thing.
- montānus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of a mountain, belonging to, coming from, living
 on a mountain. 2. Mountainous; (*m. pl.* as *subst.*) mountaineers; (*n.*
pl. as *subst.*) a mountainous district.
- monticola, *m. m. f.* An inhabitant of mountains.
- montivagus, *a, um. adj.* Wandering among mountains.
- montuōsus, *a, um. adj.* Mountainous.
- mōnumentum, *i. n.* 1. A memorial, a monument, anything built as a
 memorial, or that serves as a memorial (a gift, a record, a memoir, an
 honour done, etc.). 2. A tomb.
- Mōpsōpius, *a, um. adj.* Athenian (Mōpsopia was an old name of Attica).
- mōra, *m. f.* 1. Delay. 2. An obstacle, impediment, hindrance. 3.
 A pause: longa fuit medii mōra temporis, a long space of time intervened,
 Ov.
- mōra, *m. f.* [μόρα.] A division in the Lacedæmonian army.
- mōrālis, *e. adj.* Relating to manners or morals.
- mōrātor, ḥris. *m.* A loiterer, one who causes delay (esp. by speaking
 against time).
- mōratus, *a, um. adj. [mōa.]* 1. Of such and such manners *or* character :
 viri bene mōrati, men of excellent character, Cic. 2. Preserving char-
 acter, characteristic (of a play, a poem, etc.).
- †mōrbidus, *a, um. adj.* 1. †Causing disease. 2. †Diseased.

- morbōsus**, *a.* *um.* *adj.* Diseased, sick.
morbus, *l. m.* 1. Disease, sickness. 2. (Metaph.) Disease of the mind, a vice, a failing: *morbus regius*, the jaundice, Hor.
mordācter. *adv.* In a biting manner, sharply.
mordax, *ācis*. *adj.* 1. Biting, apt to bite. 2. Stinging, cutting deeply. 3. Sharp-flavoured, bitter. 4. Satirical, snarling, fond of attacking people, bitter (of satirists or of anxiety, etc.).
mordeo, *es*, *mōmordi*, *morsum*. *v. a.* 1. To bite, to champ, to chew. 2. To eat. 3. To take firm hold of (as a clasp, etc.). 4. To sting, to attack, to torment (lit. or by lampoons, etc.). 5. To cut (as frost does, etc.), to make a deep impression, to consume (as care, anxiety, love, etc.): *rura quæ Liris quietā mordet aquā*, the fields which the Garigliano traverses with gentle stream, Hor.; *humum momordit*, he bit the dust, i. e. died, Virg.
mordētus. *adv.* By biting with the teeth: *mordicus tenere*, to hold tenaciously, firmly, Cic.
mōrētūm. *i. n.* A kind of salad.
mōrībundus, *a.* *um.* *adj.* 1. Dying. 2. §Subject to death, mortal.
mōrīgēror, *aris*. *v. dep.*, and *+gero*, *as. v. a.* To comply with, to humour, to gratify (c. dat.).
+mōrīgērus, *a.* *um.* *adj.* Complaisant.
Mōrīni, *orūm*. *pl. m.* A tribe of Belgic Gaul.
+mōrīo, *ōnis*. *m.* [*μωρός*.] A fool, a blockhead.
mōrīor, *ēris*, *mortuus sum*, *mōri*, *mōrīri*; once in Ov. *v. dep.* To die, to perish; (of fire, etc.) to go out; (of reports, feelings, etc.) to pass away; (of flowers) to wither.
mormyr, *ȳris*. *f.* A kind of fish.
mōrīor, *aris*, *atus sum*. *v. dep.* *+tmōro*, *as. v. a.* 1. To delay, to tarry, to loiter, to linger, to stay. 2. To retard, to detain, to take up the time of, to check. 3. (With a negative) To care about, to regard: *nihil morē eos salvos ease*, I have no objection to their being saved, Cic.; *nihil morō quominus decemviratu abeam*, I do not wish to delay resigning the decemvirate, Liv.; 3rd sing. as *pass. impers.* (once), *ita diu ut plus biennium in his trīcis moretur*, so long that full two years will be spent in this trifling, Cic.
mōrōse. *adv.* Morosely, peevishly.
mōrōsus, *a.* *um.* *adj.* 1. Morose, peevish, fretful, ill-tempered. 2. §Making fretful (as sickness).
mors, *tia*. *f.* 1. Death. 2. A dead body, a corpse.
+mōrsiuncula, *as.* *f.* A gentle biting, a kiss.
§morsum, *i. n.* A bit, a morsel.
morsus, *ūs*. *m.* 1. A bite, the act of biting. 2. §Eating. 3. A firm hold (as that of a clasp, an anchor, etc.). 4. A biting attack, a biting lampoon. 5. A sting (of pain, etc.), a sharp pain. 6. §A bitter taste, a sharp flavour: *acriores morsus sunt intermissae libertatis quam retentae*, and the vengeance taken on tyrants by a people whose liberty has been interrupted is fiercer than the hatred borne them by people who have always preserved theirs, Cic.
mōrtālis, *e.* *adj.* 1. Subject to death, mortal, perishable. 2. Made by a mortal, by a man, inflicted by a man; in any way belonging to or affecting a man, human: *nec mortale sonans*, uttering a sound not like that of a human voice, Virg.; *mortales inimicitias habere*, to regard one's enmities as transitory, Cic.; (*m. pl. as subst.*) mortals, men, mankind; (*§m. pl. as subst.*) §human affairs.
mōrtālitas, *atis*. *f.* Mortality, a being subject to death: *creditus est mortalitatem explevisse*, he was believed to have died, Tac.
mōrtifer, *ȳra*, *ȳrum*. *adj.* Bringing death, deadly.
mōrtua, *a.* *um.* *part. perf.* from *mōrīor*, q. v.; *m.* as *subst.* A dead man.
mōrum, *i. n.* A mulberry or blackberry.
mōrus, *l. f.* A mulberry tree.
mōs, *mōris*. *m.* 1. Manner, custom, habit, fashion. 2. (In *pl.*) Manners,

mora, character and disposition: varium cœli prædiscere morem, to learn beforehand the varied character of the climate (of different places), Virg.; pacisque imponere morem, to impose (on nations) the laws and settled institutions of peace, Virg.; in morem venerat, it had become customary, Liv.; [terra] supra morem densa, [soil] unusually stiff, Virg.; morem gero (c. dat.), to comply with the wishes of, to humour, to gratify; geram tibi morem, I will do as you wish, Cic.—*abl.* more, and in morem, after the manner of, like.

motio, onis. f. 1. Moving, motion. 2. An emotion or affection of the mind.

ſmōto, as. v. a. To move, to set in motion.

ſmōtor, ſris. m. One who moves, who sets in motion.

motus, ſis. m. 1. A moving, a motion. 2. Motion of the body, gait, gesture, gesticulation: motus Ionicī, the steps of the Ionic dance, Hor.; Cereri dat motus incomposito, he danced a rude dance in honour of Ceres, Virg. 3. A movement, an evolution (of troops). 4. A movement in the mind, an emotion, affection, feeling. 5. A commotion, disturbance, a stir, a revolution: motus servilia, a rising of the slaves, Liv.; motus excepta prima futuros, she was the first to become aware of his intended departure, Virg.

movena, entia. part. of seq.; as adj. Movable.

móveo, es, móvi, mótum. v. a. 1. To move, to set in motion. 2. To remove, to drive away, to dislodge, to strike (one's camp), to expel, to degrade (from the senate, etc.); nec ante moverunt de sententiâ Consulem, nor did they persuade the Consul to change his opinion, Liv. 3. To put in motion, (feelings, i. e.) to excite, to awaken, to cause, to give birth to. 4. To begin, to undertake. 5. To trouble, to harass, to throw into disorder. 6. To change. 7. To influence, to affect, to agitate (the mind, etc.), to make an impression on, to rouse, to excite. 8. § To strike (a musical instrument). 9. (As v. n.) (very rare) To move: multa movens animo, revolving many things in my mind, Virg.; nunc agrestem Cyclopa movetur, now he dances in the character of a clownish Cyclops, Hor.; præcepit eis ne se ex eo loco moverent, he enjoined them not to move from that place, Liv.; de palmita gemma movetur, a bud is put forth on the vine, Ov.

mox. adv. 1. Soon, presently, immediately. 2. Soon after.

ſmoldus, a, um. adj. Mouldy, musty.

mōro, ſris. m. 1. A sharp point or edge. 2. A sword. 3. +§ An end. 4. Sharpness, severity: hic est mucro defensionis tue, this is the chief point of your defence, Cic.

mucus, i. m. Mucus.

ſmugil, Ilis, and ſmugillis, is. m. A mullet.

ſmuginor, ſris. v. dep. To dally, to waste time in trifling.

mugio, is. v. n. 1. To low, to bellow as cattle. 2. To make any loud noise, to bray (as a trumpet), to rumble (as the ground in an earthquake), to creak or groan (as a mast in a storm): mugientium greges, herds of cattle, Hor.

muſitus, ſis. m. 1. A lowing, a bellowing of cattle. 2. Any loud noise.

mula, m. f. A mule.

mulceo, es, si, sum. v. a. 1. To stroke, to pat. 2. To caress, to soothe, to delight. 3. To quiet, to appease, to allay (pain, etc.): virgâ mulcere capillos, to touch his hair lightly with her wand, Ov.; tepentibus auris mulcebant zephyri flores, the zephyrs lightly touched the flowers with their cool breezes, Ov.

Muleſber, bri. m. A name of Vulcan.

mulco, as. v. a. To beat severely, to maul, to illtreat, to handle roughly (even of one ship attacking another).

muleta, or multa, m. f. 1. A fine, a penalty. 2. Damage.

muletatio, ſnis. f. A fine, a penalty.

- multatitius, a, um. adj. Of, belonging to, derived from a fine.
- multo, as. v. a. 1. To punish, prop. with a fine, to fine (c. abl. of the penalty, sometimes c. dat. of him for whose benefit the fine is exacted). 2. To deprive of (c. abl.): Antiochum majores nostri Asiā multtarunt, our ancestors punished Antiochus with the loss of Asia, Cic. 3. +To endure as a punishment.
- multra, sc. f. and muletrārium or muletrāle, is. n. A milk-pail.
- mulgeo, es, si or xi, etum. v. a. To milk : mulgeat hircos, let him milk he-goats (i. e. try something stupid and impossible), Virg.
- mūliēbris, a. adj. 1. Of or belonging to woman, female, feminine, womanly. 2. Effeminate.
- mūliēbriter. adv. Like a woman, timidly, weakly.
- mūlier, ēris, and dim. mūliercūla, sc. f. 1. A woman. 2. A wife.
- mūliērātus, a, um. adj. Of a woman, sent by a woman.
- mūliērōitas, ātis. f. Fondness for women.
- mūliērōsus, a, um. adj. Fond of women.
- †mūlinus, a, um. adj. Of a mule.
- †mūlio, īnis. m. A muleteer, a muledriver.
- mūliōnius or nicus, a, um. adj. Belonging to a muleteer.
- mullus, i, and mullūlus, i. m. A mullet.
- mulsus, a, um. part. pass. fr. mulceo. +Mixed with honey, sweet ; f. sc. subst., (a term of endearment) darling ; n. as subst., mead.
- multa.—See multa.
- †§multangulus, a, um. adj. With many angles.
- †§multēsimus, a, um. adj. Very small, very trifling.
- §multicāvus, a, um. adj. With many holes.
- †multicīa, orum p/. n. Transparent, splendid garments.
- multifāriam. adv. On many sides, in many quarters.
- §multifidus, a, um. adj. [findo]. Cloven into many sections, parts, or points.
- multiformis, a. adj. Many-shaped, various, manifold.
- §multifōras, a, um. adj. Having many holes (of a flute).
- †§multigēnus, a, um. adj. Of many kinds, various.
- multijāgus, a, um, and -is, a. adj. 1. Yoked together in numbers (of horses). 2. Numerous, manifold, many.
- multimōdis. adv. In many ways, in various manners.
- multimōdus, a, um. adj. Manifold, various.
- multīplex, Icis. adj. 1. Having many windings (as a serpent, a labyrinth, etc.). 2. Manifold, numerous, many. 3. Various, variable, changeable. 4. Versatile : multiplex quam pro numero damnum est, the loss was many times greater than might have been expected from the number of combatants, Liv.
- §multīplīcābilis, e. Manifold.
- multīplīciter. adv. In many ways.
- multīplīco, as, īvi, ītum. v. a. To multiply, to increase, to augment.
- †§multīsōnus, a, um. adj. Giving forth great sound, loud.
- multitūdo, inis. f. 1. A multitude, a great number. 2. A multitude of people. 3. People in general, the common crowd, the mob.
- §multivōlus, a, um. adj. Wishing for many things.
- multo. adv. 1. By much, by far, by a great deal (c. compar. and superl.). 2. (With an other adv., secus aliter, ante, etc.) Much, far : multo ante, long before, Cic.
- multum. adv. Much, very much, very greatly, far : (compar.) plus, more ; (superl.) plurimum, most, very much.
- multus, a, um. (comp. plus, q. v. ; superl. plurīmus, q. v.). 1. Much, many, very abundant, in great quantity, great. 2. Diffuse, prolix. 3. Frequent, frequently doing anything, constantly present. 4. +Tedium : nomen nostrum multum est in his locis, my name is often honourably mentioned (or is of great influence) here, Cic. ; [Marius] antea jam infestus nobilitati tunc vero multus et ferox instare, [Marius] who had before this

been hostile to the nobles, now began to attack them with great energy and fierceness, Sall.; unus e multis, one of the populace, a common person, Cic.; ad multum diem, till late in the day, Cic.; multo denique die, at last, late in the day, Cæa.; multo adhuc die, early in the day, (lit.) while there was still much of the day remaining, Tac.; ne multa, not to say too much, in short, Cic.; in teneris consuescere multum est, it is of great importance that the habit should be fixed in them while tender and young, Virg.; velut multa pace, as if in a general peace, Tac.; quam minime multa, as few as possible, Nep.; (*n. pl.* as *adv.*) multa gemens, heavily groaning, Virg.—*compar. plus*, not used in sing. as agreeing with a *subst.*, but rather as *subst.* or as *adv. c. gen.* 1. More: quod plus est, what is more, Liv.; vultis pecunie plus habere, you desire to have more money, Cic.; (*c. abl.*) non plus duobus aut tribus mensibus, not more than two or three months, Cic.; or (even when *quam* is not expressed), with the noun in the case in which it would be if *quam* were expressed (see *Eton Lat. Gr.* 46. 6.): cum plus annum sager fuisset, when he had been ill more than a year, Liv. 2. *Gen. sing.*, with verbs of buying, selling, valuing, esteeming; of greater value (pretii being understood), of more importance: hic pluris habetur quam L. Trebellius, he is considered of more weight than L. Trebellius, Cic.; sic vendas omnia pluris, may you sell everything dearer, Hor. 3. (*pl.*) plures, ra, rium, etc. 1. More. 2. Many.—(*superl.*) plurimus, a, um. 1. Most, the greatest part. 2. Many, very many, very abundant. 3. Frequent, frequently doing, etc.: Arcadiis plurimus ille jugia, he (Pan.) frequently haunting the hills of Arcadia, Ov.; in toto plurimus orbe legor, I am constantly read all over the world, Ov.; plurima qua sylva est, where the wood is thickest, Ov.; plurimus . . . Argos dicet, many an one will celebrate Argos, Hor.; (*gen.*) plurimi (with the verbs of buying, selling, valuing, etc.), of great value, of the greatest value: quem unum Alexander plurimi fuerat, whom Alexander esteemed most exceedingly, Nep.: a plurimum, as *adv.*, very much, greatly, exceedingly.

mula, i. m. A mule.

mundanus, a, um. *adj.* Of the world.

†**mundane** and †**munditer**. *adv.* Cleanly, neatly.

munditia, ss, and -tia, ei. f. Cleanliness, neatness, elegance.

mundus, a, um. *adj.* Clean, neat, elegant (lit. and metaph.).

mundo, i. m. 1. The world, the universe. 2. §The world, i. e. the inhabitants of the world. 3. (The original sense, but rare) The toilet, decorations, dress (of a woman): nempe habeo in mundo, I have it in readiness, Plaut.

munérarius, i, and **munerator**, ori. m. The giver of a show of gladiators.

munéro, as. v. a., and **muneror**. v. dep. 1. To present (c. acc. pers. abl. of the gift). 2. (*In dep.*) To give, to bestow.

munia, n. pl. (only nom. and acc.). Duties, official duties.

municeps, I�ia. m. f. 1. An inhabitant or citizen of a **municipium**, q. v. 2. A citizen, a fellow citizen, a fellow countryman: municipes Jovis lagensem, flagons the countrymen of Jupiter, i. e. Cretan, Juv.

municipalis, e. *adj.* Belonging to a **municipium**, q. v. Municipal.

municipium, i. n. A town (in Italy) subject to Rome and possessing most of the rights of citizenship; but (in most cases) governed by its own laws. See Smith, *Dict. Ant.* in voc. *colonia*.

munifice. *adv.* Munificently, bountifully, liberally.

munificentia, ss. f. Munificence, liberality.

munificus, a, um. *adj.* (compar. *entior*, etc.) [munus facio.] Bountiful, liberal, generous.

munimentum, Inis. n.; and **munimentum**, i. n. A fortification, defence, protection, rampart, entrenchment.

munio, Is, ivi, Itum. v. a. 1. To fortify with a wall, to fortify, to put in a state of defence. 2. To defend, to protect (from any kind of evil).

3. To secure, maintain in security, to support. 4. To make, to pave (a

road) : haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, all these things were preparing the way for your accusation, Cic.

mūnitio, ūnia. f. 1. A fortifying, an erecting of fortifications. 2. A making, paving, repairing (of roads). 3. A fortification, a rampart, an intrenchment : munitiones viarum et fluminum, making roads and bridges over the rivers, Tac.; multum munitionis, a great portion of the wall, Nep. **mūnitor, ūris. m.** A fortifier, a builder of fortifications, an engineer : Trojus munito, the builder of Troy, Apollo, Ov.

mūnitus, a, um. part. pass. of munio; also as adj. (e. compar. etc.). Strongly fortified, protected, safe, secure.

mūnus, ēria. n. 1. An office, duty, function, service : solitudinis munus, a work (literary) executed in retirement, Cic.; tuum est hoc munus, this is your business, Cic. 2. A gift, a present : munera Liberi, the gift of Bacchus, i. e. wine, Hor.; quicunque terre munere vescimur, all of us who live on the fruits of the earth, Hor.; egregias animas . . . decorare supremis muneribus, pay the last honours to (lit. compliment with the last honours) those illustrious souls, Virg. 3. A kindness, a service. 4. A public show, exhibition, entertainment (esp. of gladiators).

mūnisculum, i. a. A small gift, a small present.

Mūnichius, a, um. adj. [Μουρίχιος.] 1. Of Munichium, a port of Athena. 2. Athenian.

mūreña, se. f. A lamprey.

mūralis, e. adj. Of, belonging to a wall ; mural, fit for, or used for attacking or undermining walls : muralis corona, a crown given for being the first to scale the walls of an enemy's town, Liv.; the crown of towers on the head of Cybele, Lucr.

mūrex, Iōis. m. 1. The purple fish. 2. §The shell of the purple fish. 3. The purple dye obtained from the fish, purple. 4. §A pointed rock. 5. †A caltrop.

mūria, se. f. Salt pickle, brine.

†mūricidus, i. m. A man with just courage enough to kill a mouse, = coward.

mūrmur, ūris. n. A murmur, a deep low noise, a growl, a rumbling noise, faint sound, even of musical instruments, or the hum of bees : murmura famæ, the whispers of fame, Prop.

mūrnō, aa. v. n. To murmur, to mutter, to give forth a low, deep sound, to rumble, to roar (as the sea).

†mūrrha, se. f. A stone of which precious vessels were made, a kind of agate.

mūrheus, a, um. adj. Made of murra.

mūrus, i. m. 1. A wall (esp. of a city). 2. †A rim. 3. (Metaph.) A bulwark, a protection, a safeguard.

mūs, mūris. m. and ūf. [μῦς.] A mouse.

Mūsa, se. f. [Μοῦσα.] 1. A Muse. 2. A poem, a song : refero me ad mansuetiores Musas, I return to more humane studies, Cic.

mūseca, se. f. A fly.

†mūscārium, i. n. A fan to drive away flies.

†mūscipūla, se. f. A mousetrap.

mūscōsus, a, um. adj. Mossy.

mūscōtilus, i. m. 1. A little mouse. 2. †A muscle (shell fish). 3. A shed, a mantelet, a covered way.

mūscōsa, i. m. Moss.

mūsica, se. and mūsice, es. f. [μουσική.] Music.

mūsicōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Of music, musical. 2. †Of poetry, poetical; m. as subst. a musician.

mūsito, as, and mūsso, as. v. n. 1. To speak in a low tone, to mutter, murmur, grumble. 2. To hum (as bees). Museat rex ipse Latinus qnos

generos vocet, king Latinus hesitates which to take for his son-in-law, Virg. **†mūstācēus, i. m. or -ceum, i. n.** A wedding cake mixed up with new wine and baked on bay-leaves.

- mustēla, m.**, and **mustētīla, m. f.** A weasel.
- mustēlinus, a., um. adj.** Of a weasel.
- mustēteus, a., um. adj.** 1. Of new wine, of must. 2. Like must.
- mustum, i. n.** New wine, must.
- mūtabilis, e. adj.** Changeable, variable, inconstant, fickle.
- mūtabilitas, ētia. f.** Changeableness, fickleness.
- mūtātio, ēnis. f.** 1. A changing, altering, a change, alteration. 2. An exchange, interchange.
- mūtātor, oris. m.** One who changes, one who exchanges.
- mūtillo, aa. v. a.** To mutilate, maim, cripple, disable.
- mūtilus, a., um. adj.** Mutilated, maimed, crippled, disabled.
- †mūtio, Is. v. a.** 1. +To mutter. 2. †To bleat.
- mūto, aa. v. a.** 1. (Rare) To move from a place: se non habitu mutative loco, she does not quit her dress or her place, Hor.: ne quis invititus civitate mutetur, that no one against his will be driven from his city, Cic.; hinc ego dum muter, as long as I can remove from this place, Ov. 2. To change, alter, vary, transform (sometimes sine c. as if v. a. in this sense). 3. To exchange, barter, interchange: mutatum . . . vinum, wine changed, turned off, spoilt, Hor.; principem anxii mutabant, they were eager to change (by deserting) their emperor, Tac.
- mūtuātio, ēnis. f.** A borrowing.
- mūtue and mūtuo. adv.** Mutually, reciprocally, in return.
- mūtuor, ēris. v. dep., and †mūtuo, aa. v. a.** 1. To borrow. 2. To derive, to take, to get.
- mūtus, a., um. adj.** 1. Silent, mute, dumb, not speaking, not able to speak. 2. Quiet, still, voiceless (of places): omnia pro nobis gratia muta fuit, no influence uttered a word in my behalf, Ov.; mutas agitare artes, to practise arts which do not require eloquence or language, Virg.; tempus . . . mutum a literis, a time in which no letters, etc., are written, Cic.
- mūtuus, a., um. adj.** 1. Borrowed, lent: Sicilia civitatibus mutuum frumentum dedit, he lent corn to the cities of Sicily, Cic.; so, pecunias mutuas sumo, to borrow money, Cic. 2. Mutual, reciprocal, given, taken, or done in return; mutua funera, slaughter on both sides, Virg.; pedibus per mutua nexis, their feet clinging to one another (of swarming bees), Virg.
- Mycēnæus, a., um. adj.** [Μυκῆνη.] Of Mycenæ, the city of Agamemnon: Mycenæus dux, Agamemnon, Ov.; Mycenæa manus, a Grecian hand.
- Mycēnis, Idia. f.** The Mycenæan maiden, Iphigenia.
- Mygdōnius, a., um. and f.** **Mygdōnis, Idia. adj.** Phrygian, Lydian.
- myopāro, onis. m.** A kind of light piratical vessel.
- myrica, m. f.** Tamarisk.
- Myrmidōnes, um. pl. m.** [Μυρμιδόνες.] The soldiers of Achilles, the Greeks.
- †myrōpōla, se. m.** [μύρον πωλέων.] A dealer in perfumes and unguents.
- †myrōpolium, i. n.** A perfumer's shop.
- myrrha, se. f.** [μυρρα.] Myrrh.
- myrrheus, a., um. adj.** Perfumed with, fragrant with myrrh.
- myrtētum, i. n.** A myrtle grove.
- myreteus, a., um. adj.** 1. Of myrtle. 2. §Crowned with myrtle.
- myrtum, i. n.** A myrtle berry.
- myrtus, i. f.** 1. A myrtle. 2. §A spear of myrtle-wood. 3. §A garland of myrtle.
- Mysus, a., um. adj.** Of Mysia: Mysus dux, Telephus, Ov.
- mystērium, i. n.** [μυστήριον] usu. in pl. 1. A mystery, a secret divine rite. 2. A festival in which mysteries are celebrated. 3. A secret.
- mystea, or mysta, m. m.** [μυστῆς.] A priest of divine mysteries.
- mysticus, a., um. adj.** Belonging to mysteries, to secret divine rites, mystic, mystical.

N.

Nibāthēus, a, um. adj. 1. Of Nabathaea, a district of Arabia. 2. Eastern.

nīs. adv. [vol.] Truly, verily.

nactus, a, um. part. fr. nanciscor, q. v.

nēvus, i. m. 1. A mole on the body. 2. A blemish.

Naias, and **Nāias**, **ādia**, and **Nāis**, **Idia**. f. 1. A Naiad, a water nymph. 2. A nymph (used of Hamadryads, etc.).

nam, and, more emphatic, **namque**. conj. For: nam quis te juvenum confidentissime jussit, who then, O most audacious of youths, has bidden you . . . ? (According to Zumpt, **nam** denotes an objective, **enim** merely a subjective reason. **namque** indicates a closer connection with the preceding sentence than **nam**: rerum bonarum et malarum tria sunt genera: nam aut in animis, aut in corporibus, aut extra esse possunt, of both good and bad things there are three heads; namely, they can exist in the mind, or in the body, or they may be extraneous to either, Cic.; Lat. Gr. § 345.) Sometimes **nam** indicates a return to the original subject, after a parenthetical interruption: nam simul ac me Dyrrachium attigisse audivit, as soon, I say, as he heard that I had reached Dyrrachium, Cic.—Zumpt, Lat. Gr. § 739.

nanciscor, **ēris**, **nactus sum**. v. dep. 1. To get, to obtain, acquire, receive. 2. To meet with, to find. 3. To watch (an illness). 4.

To reach, to arrive at.

nānus, i. m. A dwarf.

nāpēes, **ērum**. pl. f. [*νάρη*]. Wood nymphs, nymphs of della.

tnāpus, i. m. A kind of turnip.

nardifer, **ēra**, **ērum**. adj. Producing spikenard.

tnnardinus, a, um. adj. Made of or flavoured with spikenard.

nardus, i. m. Spikenard. An Assyrian perfume.

nāris, is. f. A nostril; usu. in *pl.*, the nose: emunctae naris, a man of acute, refined judgment, Hor.; naris obesæ, of no taste, Hor.; ad hæc ego naribus uti formido, at this I fear to turn up my nose, Hor.

snarrābilis, e. adj. That can be related.

narrātio, **onias**. f. A relating, a narration, a story, a narrative.

narrator, **ēris**. m. A narrator, a relater, a recounter.

narrātus, **ēs**. m. A narrative, a tale, a story.

narro, **aa**. v. a. To tell, relate, recount, narrate: narro tibi, I assure you, Cic.

tnarthēcium, i. n. [*νάρθηκτ*.] A box for unguenta, a medicine chest.

Nārycius, a, um. adj. Of the city of Narycius, where Ajax Oileus was born: Narycius heros, the son of Ajax, Ov.

nascor, **ēris**, **nātus sum**. v. dep. 1. To be born. 2. To arise, take a beginning, derive an origin. 3. To arise, to be produced, to come forth: nascentibus Athenis, in the infancy of Athens, Cic.; ab eo flumine . . . collis nascebatur, from the river a hill rose up, Cic.; nascere . . . Lucifer, rise, O morning star, Virg.; nascente lunā, at the time of the new moon, Hor.—See *natura*.

nassa or **naxa**, **aa**. f. An eelpit, a snare, (lit. and metaph.) a place of danger.

nasturtium, i. n. A nasturtium, a kind of cress.

nāsus, i. m. A nose: suspendens omnia naso, turning up his nose at every thing, Hor. 2. **tn**A nozzle, a spout.

tnnāste. adv. Satirically, jeeringly.

nāstutus, a, um. adj. 1. With a large nose. 2. **tn**Clever, satirical.

nāta, **aa**. f. A daughter.

nātālicius, a, um. adj. Belonging to a person's birth or birthday, natal; a.

pl. as *subst.* 1. A casting of a person's nativity. 2. A birthday feast.

nātālis, *e. adj.* Belonging to a person's birth or birthday, natal; *m. sing.* as *subst.*, a birthday; *fem. pl. as subst.*, birth, i. e. ancestry, parentage, family.

nātans, *antis. part. fr. nato*; as *subst.* in *pl.* Fishes.

nātatio, *ōnis. f.* Swimming.

nātator, *ōris. m.* A swimmer.

nātio, *ōnia. f.* 1. (Rare) The goddess presiding over birth. 2. A nation, a people, a race. 3. A kind or a class of people (often used contemptuously).

nātis, *is. f.*, usu. in *pl.* A buttock, a rump.

nātivus, *a. um. adj.* 1. That arises or exists by birth, that has been born. 2. Imparted by or at birth, inborn, innate. 3. Natural, native (opp. to artificial).

nāto, *as. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To swim, to float. 2. §To flow. 3. To swim with, i. e. overflow with: natabant pavimenta vino, the floors were swimming in wine, Cic. 4. To swim (as the eyes or mind of a dying or drunken person), to slip about. 5. To waver, to fluctuate (in mind), to hesitate. 6. (*v. a.*) §To swim across or on (*c. acc.* of the water, etc.).

nātrix, *Icia. f.* A water-serpent.

nātūra, *as. f.* 1. Nature, i. e. natural course, order, natural relationship, etc. 2. Natural quality, character, disposition. 3. Nature, i. e. the natural world, the universe. 5. A natural element. 6. The organs of generation.

nātūralis, *e. adj.* 1. Derived from birth, natural. 2. Natural, i. e. agreeable to, consistent with nature. 3. Referring to, investigating nature (as philosophical discussions, etc.).

nātūraliter. *adv.* Naturally, by, or conformably to nature.

natus, *a. um. part. fr. nascor*. Born of, descended from (*c. abl.*, often *c. dat.* or *c. ad* and *acc.* of the purpose for or destiny to which, §poet. *c. infin.*): ita natus locus est, this is the natural character of the place, Liv.; versus . . . male nati, ill-made verses, Hor.; pro re natā, under existing circumstances, Cic.; annos prope xc. natus, nearly 90 years old, Cic.; natis in usum latitiae acyphis pugnare, to fight in the cups made only for uses of mirth, Hor.

natus, *i. m.* A son, (in *pl.*) children.

natus, *ūs* (only in *abl.*). Birth, age: non admundum grandis natu, not very old, Cic.; magno natu, of great age, very old, Liv.; major natu, older, Cic.; minimus natu, the youngest, Cic.; maximo natu filius, the eldest son, Nep.

nauci as *adv.* Of trifling value, of no value: nauci non erit, he is good for nothing, Plaut.

naucelērīcus, *a. um. and riūs, a. um. adj.* Belonging to the captain of a ship.

naucelērus, *i. m. [ναυκλῆρος.]* The captain of a ship.

naufrāgium, *i. n. [navis frango.]* 1. Shipwreck, (lit. and metaph) loss, ruin, destruction. 2. A wreck, the fragments of a wrecked vessel (lit. and metaph.). 3. §A storm.

naufrāgas, *a. um. adj.* 1. Wrecked, shipwrecked. 2. Ruined, undone. 3. §Causing shipwreck.

naulīa, *as. f.* A stringed instrument.

naulūm, *i. n.* The fare for a passage in a boat.

naumāchia, *as. f. [ναυμάχια]* 1. A sham sea-fight. 2. The place where sham sea-fights were exhibited.

Naupliodes, *as. m.* The son of Nauplius king of Euboea (i. e. Palamedes).

nausea, *as. dim. nauſēa*, *as. f. [ναυσία.]* 1. Sea-sickness. 2. Sickness, qualma.

nauseo, *as. v. n. [ναυσίωσε]* 1. To be sea-sick. 2. To be sick, to vomit. 3. (Metaph., as *v. a.*) To vomit forth or utter.

nauta. — See *navita*.

†nautæa, *ss. f.* Bilgewater.

nauticus, *a.*, *um.* *adj.* Of or belonging to ships or sailors, nautical, naval; (*ss. pl.* as *subst.*) sailors, seamen.

nåvåle, *is. ss.* (*usu. in pl.*) 1. A dockyard, a dock, an arsenal. 2. (*pl.*) A place in Rome where the dockyards were. 3. (*pl.*) Naval stores, rigging, tackle, etc., materials for ship-building.

nåvålia, *e. adj.* Of or belonging to ships, naval: navalis corona, navalis honor, a crown given for a naval victory, Virg., Ov.; navalia castra, a camp pitched on the shore to protect the ships, Cæs.; navali surgentes esse columnæ, pillars rising up, made of brass from the beaks of captured ships, Virg.; navales socii, the crews of ships, sailors, seamen, manners, Liv.; duumviri navales, officers charged with the fitting out of a fleet, Liv.; navale stagnum, a basin for sham sea-fights, Tac.; ubi navali stant sacra Palatia Pœbo, where the sacred palace is erected to Phœbus, who gave the naval victory (at Actium), Prop.

navarchus, *i.*, *um.* [*ναυάρχος.*] The captain of a ship.

nåvåtåla, *ss. f.* A little vessel, a boat.

nåvåtålia, *ss. f.* The business of a man who lets out vessels, the shipping business.

nåvåtålius, *i. m.* A shipowner, one who lets out vessels.

†nåvåtålor, contr. naucôlor, åria. *v. dep.* To sail in a small vessel, to sail.

Snåvålfråga, *a.*, *um.* *adj.* Causing shipwrecks.

nåvigåbilis, *e. adj.* Navigable, that may be sailed on.

nåvigåtio, önis. *f.* Navigation, sailing.

†+nåviger, åra, årum. *adj.* 1. †That supports ships (as the sea). 2.

†Borne in a ship (a voyage, etc.).

nåvigium, *i.*, and dim. nåvigiönum, *i. n.* 1. A ship. 2. †Navigation.

nåvigo, *as. v. n.* and *a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To sail, to put to sea, to travel by sea (even of a swimmer, Ov.). 2. (*v. a.*) To sail over, to traverse in sailing (*pass.* as *impers.*): iis enim ventis istinc navigatur, for people sail from thence with that wind, Cic.; quæ homines arant, navigant, sedificant, virtuti omnia parent, whether men are farmers, or sailors, or builders, in every case virtue asserts her preeminence, Sall.

nåvis, *is. f.* [*ναῦς.*] A ship, a vessel (lit. and metaph.): navis longa, a man-of-war, navis prætoria, the flag-ship, navis oneraria, a transport, navis tecta or constrata, a decked ship, navis aperta, an open boat (all in Liv.); una navis est jam bonorum omnium, all good men are in one boat, Cic.; navibus atque quadrigis petimus bene vivere, we seek by constant change of place, travelling over sea and land, to live happily, Hor.

nåvita, and contr. nauta, *ss. m.* A sailor, a seaman, a mariner.

nåvitæa, atia. *f.* Promptness, energy, activity, zeal.

nåviter. *adv.* 1. Energetically, zealously. 2. Thoroughly.

nåvo, *as. v. a.* 1. To perform, do, or execute with energy, zeal, or skill. 2. To exert vigorously: utinam potuissem tibi operam meam navare, I wish I had been able to exert myself in your service, Cic.; jam mihi video navasse operam quod hoc venerim, I seem now to have done something (or some good) in coming here, Cic.; navare rempublicam, to benefit the state, Cic.; ut quisque flagitium navaverat, according as each had committed any crime, Tac.

nåvus, *a.*, *um.* *adj.* Active, energetic, exerting oneself usefully and skilfully.

në. *conj.* 1. (Before an *imper.* or *quasi imper.*) Not: ne temne, do not despise us, Virg.; ne vivam si scio, may I die if I know, Cic.; also after dum (so long as), and utinam (I wish that); also in argument, in sense of concession, ne sit sane summum malum dolor, granted that pain

is greatest of evils, Cic. 2. That not, lest (sometimes, but in this sense is preceded by *ut* after verbs of entreating, commanding, etc.—See Eton Lat. Gr., § 88.); not: ne istum desertaret you may not think him forsaken, Cic.; Cæsarem obsecrare id gravius in fratrem statuerit, he began to entreat Cæsar not to severe decision about his brother, Cæs.; sententiam ne diceret

recusavit, he refused to give his opinion, Cic.; imbecillo animo, ne dicam inhumano, of a weak, not to say worthless, disposition, Cic. 3. (After verbs of fearing) That: metuebat ne indicarent, he feared that they would give information, Cic. 4. Ne quidem (always with the word to which they refer between them), not even.

nō, indef. conj. 1. (After verbs of doubting, asking, etc.) Whether, or: queritur sintne Dii necne, the question is raised whether there are Gods or not, Cic.; (usu. *ne* expresses the first alternative, and *an* the second; but sometimes *ne* is omitted with the first and substituted for *an* with the second) ut in incerto fuerit viciasset victime essent, so that it was uncertain whether they had conquered or had been conquered, Liv. 2. (As interrog.) *ne* asks a question: tune ille Aeneas? are you that Aeneas? Virg.; justitiae prius mirer, belline laborum? shall I admire you most for your justice, or for your military exploits? Virg.; (in this sense it is always joined as an enclitic to another word, sometimes it is cut off) viden', do you see, Virg.

Néapolis, m. f. [νέα πόλις.] 1. Naples. 2. A district of the city of Syracuse.

nébula, n. f. 1. Mist, vapour, fog. 2. §A thin cloud (of dust, smoke, etc.). 3. Darkness: erroris nebula, the mists of error, Juv.; nebulas Helicone legunto, let them try and catch clouds (i. e. empty nonsense) on Helicon, Pers.

nébilo, onia. m. A worthless fellow, a scamp, a knave.

nébilosus, a, um. adj. Misty, foggy.

nec, before a vowel néque. conj. Neither, nor, and not, but not.

necdum. Nor yet: necdum illis labra admovi, and I have never yet put my lips to them, Virg.

necnon, neque . . . non. And, and also.

necessarie and ário. adv. Necessarily, of necessity.

necessarius, a, um. adj. 1. Necessary, unavoidable, indispensable. 2. Closely connected with, intimate with (c. dat); (*m. f.* as *subst.*) a near relation, an intimate friend (c. gen.).

necessare, and (very rare) nécessatum. adj. n. indecl. Necessary.

necessitas, átis. f. 1. Necessity, unavoidable compulsion, the Goddess compulsion. 2. (*In pl.*) Necessaries, necessary things, necessary expenses. 3. ¶Need, necessity. 4. Close connection, relationship, intimate friendship: magnam necessitatem possidet paternus maternusque sanguis, blood-relationship on the father's or mother's side is a great bond, Cic.; ultima, and suprema necessitas, death, Sall. Tac.

necessitudo, Inis. f. 1. Necessity, compulsion. 2. Close connection, relationship, friendship. 3. (*In pl.*) ¶Connections, intimate friends.

necone (See nec, ne) (in a disjunctive question). Or not.

necnon.—See nec.

néco, as, avi, atum. v. a. To kill, to slay, to put to death.

nécopinans, antia. adj. Not expecting a thing, unsuspecting.

nécopinato. adv. Unexpectedly.

nécopinatus, a, um. adj. Unexpected.—*ex necopinato.* Unexpectedly, Liv.

nécopinus, a, um. adj. 1. Unexpected. 2. §Not expecting, unsuspecting.

nectar, áris. n. [νεκταρ.] 1. Nectar, the drink of the Gods. 2. Any sweet drink or juice: pegaseum nectar, sweet poetry, Pers.

nectareus, a, um. adj. 1. Of nectar. 2. ¶Sweet as nectar.

necto, is, xi, and xui, xum. v. a. 1. To bind, tie, fasten. 2. To fasten together, join, connect. 3. To weave, to plait. 4. (*In pass.*) To be enslaved for debt. Causas nequicquam nectis inanes, in vain do you frame idle excuses, Virg.; ne cui dolus necteretur a Peno, lest some trick against some was being contrived by the Carthaginian, Liv.; modo jurgia nectat, sometimes let her pick a quarrel, Ov.; necte comam myrtle, wreath thy hair with myrtle, Ov.—*See nexus.*

- nēcibi. *adv.* Lest anywhere, that nowhere.
- nēcunde. *adv.* That from no place, least from any place.
- nēdum. *adv.* 1. (In negative sentences) By no means, much less, still less. 2. (In affirmative sentences) Much more. 3. Not only.
- nēfande. *adv.* Wickedly.
- nēfandus, a, um. *adj.* [ne, for.] Of unspeakable wickedness, wicked, abominable, atrocious: memores fandi atque nefandi, having a regard to right and wrong, Virg.
- nēfarie. *adv.* Wickedly, impiously, nefariously.
- nēfarius, a, um. *adj.* Wicked, impious, execrable; (*a.* as *subst.*) a crime.
- nefas. *n.* indec. [ne, fas.] Wicked, impious, abominable; (*as subst.*) a wicked deed, a crime, a sin, wickedness: per fas et nefas, right or wrong, by every possible means, Liv.; (*as interj.*) shameful! horrible! shocking! — quicquid corrigere est nefas, what it is impossible to correct, Hor.; extinxisse nefas, to put an end to the author of the evil, Virg.
- nēfastus, a, um. *adj.* [ne, for] (of a day). 1. That on which assemblies of the people could not be held, and courts of law could not sit. 2. Profane, wicked, impious. 3. Illomened, inauspicious, unfavourable, unlucky.
- +nēfrens, dis. *adj.* m. f. Weaned (of an animal).
- negantia, se. f.; and negatio, onia. f. A denial, a negation.
- nēgito, as. v. a. To deny repeatedly, to persist in denying, to deny, to refuse.
- nēglectio, ònia. f.; and +nēglectus, fùs. m. Neglect.
- nēllgens, entia. part. from negligo (used also as *adj.*, c. compar., etc. c. gen., or c. in and abl.). Negligent, careless, indifferent, unconcerned, heedless, improvident.
- nēllgenter. *adv.* Carelessly, heedlessly, unconcernedly, with indifference.
- nēllgentia, se. f. Negligence, carelessness, heedlessness, negl-ct: literarum negligentia, an omission to write letters; also, a careless style of writing (both senses in Cic.).
- nēlligo, is, lexi, lectum. v. a. 1. To neglect, to slight, to disregard, not to attend to, to think nothing of. 2. To disdain (to do so and so) (c. infin.): de Theopompo negleximus, we were forgetful of Theopompos, Cic.
- nēgo, as. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To deny, to say (that a thing is) not: casta nego, it is affirmed that I am unchaste, Ov. 2. (v. a.) To deny, to refuse: poma negat regio, the country produces no fruits, Ov.
- nēgotialis, e. *adj.* Belonging to or connected with business.
- nēgotians, antis. part. from negotior; used as *subst.* A man of business, a man engaged in trade, a banker.
- nēgotiatio, ònia. f. Business (esp. banking business).
- nēgotiator, oris. m. A man engaged in business, a banker, *ta* tradesman.
- nēgotiolum, i. A trifling business, a small matter.
- nēgtior, aria. v. dep. To carry on business, to be engaged in business, in trade, in commerce (esp. to be a banker), to trade, to traffic.
- nēgotiōsus, a, um. *adj.* Full of business, busy: negotiosi dies (opp. to sacri), days of business, working days, Tac.
- nēgotium, i. n. [ne, otium.] 1. A business, affair, employment, something to do, or to be done; qui suum negotium gerunt, who attend to their own business, Cic. 2. Commercial business (esp. in pl.). 3. Trouble, difficulty: cum audivisset filius negotium exhiberi patri, when his son heard that his father was in trouble (lit. that trouble was given to his father, by his being impeached), Cic. 4. A matter, a thing, a fact (used contemptuously of persons): Teucris illa lentum negotium, that Teucris is a slow affair, Cic.
- Nēlēus, and Nēlōus, a, um. *adj.* Of Neleus, father of Nestor and king of Pylos.
- Nēmeous, a, um. *adj.* Of Nemea a city in Argolis, the district around which was ravaged by a lion which Hercules slew: pestis Nemea, the Nemean lion, Ov.—Nemea, erum. pl. n. The Nemean games.

- Némésis, is. [νέμεσις.] The Goddess of Retribution.
- némo, nis. m. [ne homo.] Nobody, no one: is quem tu neminem putas, he whom you look on as a nobody, as of no consequence, Cic.—(As adj. m.)
- None, not one: vir nemo bonus, no good man, Cic.
- némorális, e. adj. Of groves or woods, sylvan.
- némórensis, e. adj. Of a grove (esp. the grove of Diana near Aricia).
- Nemorense, as subst. The villa of Caesar near that grove.
- †némörícultrix, Icias. f. An inhabitant of the groves or woods.
- némörivágus, a, um. adj. Wandering in groves or woods.
- némoréns, a, um. adj. Full of groves or woods, well-wooded.
- nemps. adv. 1. Forsooth, surely, without doubt. 2. Namely.
- némus, ória. a. A grove, a wood with open glades and pastures in it; (sometimes esp) the sacred grove of Diana near Aricia. 2. †§A tree, timber.
- némia, m. f. 1. A dirge, a funeral song, a lamentation, a mournful ditty. 2. An incantation. 3. §A song (esp. a common song).
- néo, es, nevi, netum. v. a. 1. To spin. 2. To embroider, to interweave.
- népa, ss. f. 1. A scorpion. 2. The constellation, Scorpio. 3. †A crab.
- népos, ótia. m. and f. 1. A grandson. 2. †A nephew. 3. §A descendant, (in pl.) posterity. 4. A spendthrift, a prodigal.
- népotátus, füs. m. Extravagance, profusion.
- neptis, is. f. A granddaughter: neptis Veneris, Ino, Ov.; da, Dea, quas sciter doctas Cybeleia neptes, grant, O Cybele, that I may question your learned granddaughters (i. e. the Muses), Ov.
- Neptunius, a, um. adj. Of Neptune, built by Neptune (as Troy): Neptunus heros, Theseus, Ov.; Neptunius dux, Sextus Pompey, who called himself the son of Neptune, Hor.; arva Neptunia, the sea, Virg.
- Neptunus, i. m. 1. Neptune, god of the sea. 2. §The sea.
- néquam. adj. (indecl., comp. néquior, issimum). Worthless, wicked, profligate, extravagant (in pos. usu. c. masc. subst., of persons, rarely of actions).
- néquiam. adv. Not at all, by no means.
- neque.—See nec.
- néquo, is. Ivi. [ne queo.] v. a. To be unable, not to be able, I cannot.
- néquioquam. adv. 1. In vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly. 2. Without good reason, causelessly.
- néquiter. adv. In a worthless manner, wickedly, basely.
- néquitia, se, and -ties, ei. f. 1. Worthlessness, wickedness, villainy. 2. Extravagance, prodigality, licentiousness. 3. Indolence, remissness, indifference, carelessness.
- Nérus, ei. m. 1. A son of Oceanus and Tethys, a God of the sea. 2. §The sea.
- Nerítius, a, um. adj. Of Neritos, a mountain in Ithaca: Neritiae domus, Ithaca, Ov.; Neritius dux, Ulysses, Ov.; Neritia ratis, the ship of Ulysses, Ov.
- nervose. adv. Energetically, vigorously.
- nervosus, a, um. adj. 1. Full of sinewa, sinewy, strong. 2. Nervous, vigorous (bodily or of style, etc.).
- nervilus, i. m. (In pl.) Vigour, strength.
- nervus, i. m. 1. A sinew, tendon. 2. A string (of a musical instrument, or of a bow). 3. Nerve, vigour, strength, energy. 4. †Leather, a hide. 5. †Anything made of leather, a thong. 6. †A fetter, a chain for prisoners. 7. A prison: nervi coniurationis, the strength, i. e. the leaders of the conspiracy, Liv.; loci . . . proprii causarum et earum nervis inhärentes, topics belonging to the causes, and most intimately connected with them, Cic.
- nescio, is. Ivi, no sup. v. a. 1. Not to know, to be ignorant of, to be ignorant. 2. To be unacquainted with, unversed in, not skilful in. 3. Not to understand (how to do a thing), to be unable (c. infin.).

nescio quis. Some one, some one or other; often with an implied idea of insignificance, contemptuously.—**nescio quomodo.** Somehow or other: quia nescio quid in philosophia dissentirebat, because on philosophical points he differed from him in a slight degree, Cic.; nescio quis Theseus, some one of the name of Theseus (contemptuously), Ov.; ingens eo die res, et nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, a great exploit, perhaps I might say the greatest in all that was performed that day, Liv.

nescius, a, um. adj. (c. gen.). 1. Ignorant of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unversed in, unskillful in, ignorant: seseque hand nescia morti injicit, and with her eyes open she rushes upon death, Virg.; cedere nescius, one who knows not how to, who will never yield, Hor.; lumina succumbere nescia somno, eyes that never yield to sleep, Ov. 2. +Unknown: neque nescium habebat, nor was he ignorant.

Nestor, Óris. m. The king of Pylos at the siege of Troy; he was so old that his name became proverbial for old age: vivat . . . vel Nestora totum, let him live even as long as Nestor, the whole life of Nestor, Juv.

neu.—See *neve*.

neuter, tra, trum. gen. -trius, etc. adj. 1. Neither of two, neither the one nor the other, neither. 2. Neuter.

neutro. adv. To neither side, to neither one side or the other.

neutiquam. adv. By no means, not at all.

+neutrībi. adv. 1. In neither place. 2. Neither way.

nēve and neu. And not, or not, nor, and that not, and least.

nex, nescis. f. 1. Death by killing, a violent death, a putting to death, slaughter. 2. +Death (natural, Suet.) [Manus] imbute Phrygia, que necesse semper erant, which were constantly stained with the blood of slaughtered Trojans, Ov.

gnaxillis, a. adj. 1. Woven (of a net). 2. Twining, easily plaited into a wreath.

gnexo, as. v. a. To tie, to twine.

nexus, a, um. part. fr. necto; esp. bound, enslaved for debt.

nexus, fūs. m. 1. An intertwining, interlacing. 2. (In this sense also *nexum*, i. n.) The condition of a person enslaved for debt, an assignment of the person and liberty for debt.

ni. adv. 1. Not: quidni inquit meminerim? how, said he, can I help remembering it? Cic.; jussa monent Heleni Scyllam atque Charybden inter . . . ni teneant cursus, the injunctions of Helenus warn them not to hold their course between Scylla and Charybdis, Virg. 2. (Sync. of nisi, q. v.) Unless: illud quod dicitur sive, neve, the common expression whether or not (alluding to the form used in the Sponsio: see Smith, *Dic. Ant.* 1042—6.), Cic.; cum is sponsionem fecisset, ni vir bonus eset, when he had given security (had undertaken) to prove that he was a good man, Cic.

†Snlōstērīum, i. n. [νυκτήριον.] A prize or reward of victory.

†nicto, as. and †is. v. n. and -or, aris. v. dep. 1. To wink. 2. To flicker.

nictus, fūs. m. Winking, a wink.

†nidāmentum, i. n. Materials for a nest, materials.

§nidifico, as. v. n. To build a nest.

nidor, oris. m. A vapour, steam, or smell from anything roasted or burnt.

nidus, i, and dim. nldūlus, i. m. 1. A nest. 2. §The young birds in a nest. 3. +A receptacle: quicunque celso nidum Acherontis tenent, whoever dwell in Acherontia placed high like a nest, Hor.; tu nidum servas, you keep in your nest, stay at home, Hor.; me maiores pennas nido extendisse loqueris, you will say that I have outgrown my nest, i. e. risised myself above my birth, Hor.

niger, gra, grum. adj. 1. Black, dark. 2. Stormy. 3. §Belonging to death, etc.: nigra dies, nigra hora, the day of death, death, Prop., Tib.; nigrorumque memor ignium, mindful of the funeral pile, Hor.; janua nigra, the gates of hell, Prop.; pocula nigra, a poisoned bowl, Prop.; nigra

effere maritos, to bury husbands discoloured by poison, poisoned, Juv.
4. Dark-complexioned, swarthy. **5. With dark shade** : sequoris nigri
 fremitum, the roar of the dark, i. e. deep sea, Hor. **6. Black-hearted,**
 wicked. **7. Ill-omened, inauspicious;** §(*n.* as *subst.*) a black spot.

algreco, is, grai, and †nigreo, es. v. n. To grow black, to be black, to be
 dark.

†nigritia, m. and **‡nigritudine, Inis. f.** and **§ nigror, òris. m.** Blackness.
†nigro, as. v. n. and a. **1. (†v. n.)** To be black. **2. (‡v. a.)** To
 blacken.—**part. nigrans, as adj.** Black, dark, dark-coloured.

nihil, sync. nil. indecl. n. Nothing ; (as *adv.*) not at all : nihil est
 quod adventum nostrum extimescas, you have no reason for fearing our
 arrival, Cic.; nihil est, it is of no use, Cic.; nihil hominis est, he is a worth-
 less fellow, Cic.; nihil dum audieramus, we had as yet heard nothing, Cic.;
 nil mihi vobiscum est, I have nothing to do with you, Ov.; ipse nihil est,
 he is good for nothing, he is of no use, Cic.; cur ista queris? nihil sane,
 why do you ask these questions? for no reason, Cic.; nihil minus, by no
 means, not at all, Cic.

nihilum. n.; §**sync. nilum, no pl.** **1. Nothing.** **2. (§As adv.)** Not at
 all; (gen. *nihilī*) of no value, worthless ; (abl. *nihilo*, c. adj. compar.) not
 at all, not: mali rem exempli esse de *nihilo* hospites corripi, that it was a
 bad precedent for foreign guests to be arrested for nothing, Liv.

nihilominus. adv. Nevertheless, notwithstanding.

Nilus, i. m. **1.** The river Nile in Egypt. **2.** A canal, an aqueduct.

Niliacus, a, um. adj. Of the Nile, Egyptian.

†nimbatus, a, um. adj. Light, frivolous.

†nimblifer, òra, èrum. adj. Bringing clouds, storms.

nimboeus, a, um. adj. Full of rain clouds, stormy.

nimbus, i. m. **1.** A storm of rain. **2.** A rain cloud, a cloud, (lit. and
 metaph.) a cloud of smoke, dust, etc.; also of men, arrows, etc.; also of
 misfortune. **3. §**The cloud-shaped halo or "glory" which surrounded
 the Gods when they appeared to mankind.

†nimietas, àtis. f. A great quantity, a superfluity.

nimirum. adv. **1.** In truth, without doubt, surely, certainly. **2.** For-
 sooth.

nimis and nimium. adv. Too much, too, overmuch, excessively, very
 greatly: non *nimis* firmum, not particularly strong, Cæs.

nimius, a, um. adj. Too much, too great, superfluous, unnecessary, excess-
 ive, immoderate: *nimius mero* Hylæus, the drunken Hylæus, Hor.; *nimius animi*, too arrogant, full of excessive arrogance, Liv.; *imperii nimium
 rata* (plebs), thinking the power too great, Liv.; dicit differret inter ho-
 nestum et turpe *nimium quantum*, he says that there is a vast difference
 between what is honourable and what is shameful, Cic.; *n.* as *subst.*, superabundance, excess; *n.* abl. before compar. adj. as *adv.*, excessively:
te nimio plus diligo, I love you exceedingly, Cic.

ningit, xit. v. impers. It snows: (as *v. a.*) *ninguntque rosarum floribus*,
 and they shower upon flowers of roses, cover them with roses, as thick as
 snow, Lucr.

†ningis, ia. f. Snow.

nisi. conj. **1.** Unless, if not. **2.** Except, save, save only.

nisu, a, um. part. fr. nitor, q. v.

nixus, fū, and (the more usu. prose form) nixus. m. **1.** An attempt, ef-
 fort, endeavour, exertion. **2.** Motion. **3. §**Posture, position. **4.**
 The pains of childbirth (*nixus* the most usu. form in this sense). **5.**
 Progress, advance: *sedato nisu*, with a slow regular step, Pacuv. ap. Cic.;
que dubia nisu videbantur, places as to which it appeared doubtful how
 they could be passed (this might be *sapient* in u., fr. *nitor*), Sall.; *astræ que
 se nixu suo conglobata retinent*, the stars which keep themselves in their
 place and collective order by their own regular motion, Cic.

nitidula, m., and †nitela, m. f. A dormouse.

- nitens, entis. part. fr. niteo, q. v.; but also as adj. (c. compar. etc.).* 1. Bright, brilliant, splendid, beautiful (even of persons), blooming (even of fields, crops, etc.), elegant (of a speech), distinguished (of a hero).
- nitesco, is, and niteo, es, ui (no sup.). v. a.* 1. To shine, to glitter, to be bright, brilliant, splendid, blooming, beautiful. 2. To be illustrious, distinguished, eminent.
- +nitide. adv.* Splendidly, magnificently.
- +§nitido, as. v. a.* To make to shine, to clean.
- nitidus, a, um. adj.* 1. Shining, bright, glittering, brilliant. 2. Sleek, plump, looking in good condition. 3. Blooming, luxuriant (of fields, crops, etc.). 4. Well-dressed, neat, elegant. 5. Polished, refined.
- nitor, ūris. m.* 1. Brightness, splendour, brilliancy, beauty. 2. Neatness, elegance, grace: nitor in tacitā nocte diurnus erat, in the silent night it was as bright as day, Ov.; externa tinteta nitor caput, painted as to your head with a colour which is not its own, not natural, Prop.
- nitor, ūris, nisus and nixus sum* (the latter form always in sense 1). 1. To lean, rest, depend upon (c. in and abl., §rare c. in and acc.). 2. To advance, to proceed. 3. To strive, to exert oneself, to struggle, to labour. 4. To strive to reach, to strive to attain, to labour after (c. ad or in and acc.). 5. To attempt, to endeavour.
- nitrum, i. n.* Nitre (used sometimes for soap).
- +nitratus, a, um. adj.* Mixed with nitre.
- nivalis, e. adj.* 1. Snowy. 2. §White as snow. 3. ‡Cold as snow, icy.
- +nivādus, a, um. adj.* Filled with snow, strainers filled with snow were used for fine wines.
- §niveus, a, um. adj.* 1. Snowy, covered with snow. 2. Snow-white, white.
- nívōsus, a, um. adj.* Snowy.
- nix, nivis. f.* Snow, a snow-storm: capitis nives, grey hairs, Hor.
- §nixor, ūris. v. dep.* 1. To strive, to struggle. 2. To rest upon.
- nixus, a, um. part. fr. nitor, q. v.*
- nixus, ūs.—See nisus.*
- no, nas.* 1. To swim, to float. 2. §To sail (lit. and metaph.).
- nōbilis, e. adj. [nosco.]* 1. +Known. 2. Deserving to be known, famous, celebrated, illustrious, notorious. 3. Noble, highborn. 3. Excellent.
- nōbilitas, atis. f.* 1. (Rare) Celebrity, renown. 2. Nobility, high birth. 3. The body of nobles, the noblesse. 4. Nobleness of conduct or feeling, excellence, superiority.
- nōbilitate. adv.* In a manner befitting a noble man, nobly, splendidly.
- nōbilito, as. v. a.* 1. To make known, to render famous. 2. To render notorious, (*pass. part.*) notorious.
- nobiscum. abl. pl. of ego, with the addition of cum.* With us.
- nōcens, entis. part. fr. noceo, q. v.; also as adj. (c. compar. etc.).* 1. Hurtful, injurious, mischievous. 2. Guilty, wicked; (as *sabot.*) a criminal.
- nōceo, es, ui, Itum. v. a.* To hurt, to injure, to do harm to, to damage (c. dat. *pass.* as *impers.*): ne cui noceatur, that no harm may be done to any one.
- +nōcivus, a, um. adj.* Injurious, hurtful.
- §noctifer, ūri. m.* The evening star.
- noctiluca, ūs. f. [nox, luceo.]* The moon.
- §noctivagus, a, um. adj.* Wandering by night.
- noctu. adv.* By night.
- noctua, ūs. f.* An owl.
- noctuabundus, a, um. adj.* Going or doing anything by night.
- +noctuinus, a, um. adj.* Of an owl.
- nocturnus, a, um. adj.* Of or belonging to the night, by night, moving or doing anything by night, done by night, nocturnal, lasting all night.
- §noctuus, a, um. adj.* Hurtful, injurious.

nōdo, as. r. a. To knot, to tie in a knot, to tie.

nōdōsus, a, um. adj. Full of knots, knotty (lit. and metaph.): nodosa chiragra, the gout which produces knots in the fingers, Hor.; Cicuta nodosa, (the usurer) Cicuta, skilful in all the knotty points of the law, or in drawing stringent bonds, Hor.

nōdus, i. m. 1. A knot. 2. Anything tied in a knot, a girdle, a band for the head (to fasten the hair). 3. A knot or joint. 4. A knot in a tree, a knob. 5. That which binds, a connection, a bond, an obligation. 6. A knotty or obscure point, a difficulty, a cavil, a quibble: anni nodus, the circle of the equator, Lucr.

nōlo, nonvis, nōlui, no sup. v. n. [non volo.] To be unwilling, not to be willing, not to like (to do so and so): nolle factum, I wish it had not been the case, I am sorry for it, Ter.; cum se non nolle dixisset, when he said that he had no objection, Cic.; cui qui nolunt, and they who are ill wishers to him, Cic.

Nōmas, ēdis. m. f. 1. A Numidian. 2. Numidia.

nōmen, Inis. n. [nosco.] 1. That by which a person may be known, a name (with respect to Romans, the middle name between prænomen and cognomen, the name of the gens; sometimes contemptuously, a mere name, an empty name). 2. A pretext, a plea: legis agrariæ atque nomine, under the pretence and on the plea of an agrarian law, Cic.; tuo nomine gratulabantur, they offered congratulations in your name, on your account, Cic.; suo nomine, on his own account, Cic.; alio de nomine et aliâ de causâ, on any other account and pretext, Cic.; in nomen ascivit, he adopted him into his family and gave him his name, Tac.; nomen Latinum, the Latina, the Latin people. 3. Name, fame, reputation. 4. (As a person's name was signed to a bond for repayment of a loan, etc.) A bond, a security, a debt: cum alienis nominibus liberalitas Orestillæ persolveret, as Orestilla's liberality was paying other persons' debts, Sall.; qui tibi certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, who owed you a large sum secured on good bonds, Cic.; hoc nomen quod urget, this bond or debt, which presses, Cic.; nomina sua exigere, to call in one's debts, to sue one's debtors, Cic.; nomina solvere, or expedire, to pay one's debts, Cic.; nomina facit, he gives a bond for the money, or he borrows the money, Cic., but nomina facio also means to lend,— nomina se facturum quâ ego vellem die, [he says] that he will lend me the money any day I like, Cic.; pecuniam sibi esse in nominibus, [he says] that he has money owing to him, Cic.; hoc sum assecutus ut bonum noīnen existimer, I have come to be considered good pay, Cic. 5. (As the name of the accused was stated in an indictment) Nomen deferre, to accuse: nomen recipere, to receive an accusation; ait nomen absentis se deferre velle... desertur, he says that he wishes to lodge an accusation against him in his absence... the accusation is lodged. 6. (As a soldier's name was entered in the roll) Nomen dare, edere, or profiteri is to enrol oneself, to enlist: dare nomen in coniurationem, to join the conspiracy, Tac.

nōmenclātor, ēris. m. A slave who accompanied his master to tell him the names of those he met.

nōmīnātim. adv. By name.

nōmīnātio, ēnia. f. 1. A naming (esp. a nomination to an office). 2. A giving a name to that which has not one.

nōmīno, as, and †ṣnōmīnīto, as. v. a. 1. To name, to call, to entitle. 2. To nominate (as such and such a magistrate). 3. To accuse. 4. (In pass.) To be renowned.

nōmīsma, ētis. n. [νόμισμα]. A coin.

non. adv. Not, no: non nisi vicinæ aquæ, only the neighbouring waters, Ov.: non fere quisquam, scarcely any one, Cic.

nōnā, arum. pl. f. The ninth day before the Ides.—See Idus.

nōnāgēsimus, a, um. adj. Ninetieth.

nōnāgīes. adv. Ninety times.

nōnāgīnta. indecl., and †nōnāgeni, as. a. adj. Ninety.^{d by} Google.

īnōnārius, a, um. adj. Belonging to the ninth legion.

īnōnāria, ss. f. A prostitute.

nondum adv. Not yet.

nongenti, a. a. adj. num. Nine hundred.

nonne, interrog. adv. Not? is it not? (in indirect questions) whether . . . not.
nonnēmo, inis. m. Some one.

nonnihil, indecl. n. Something, (as *adv.*) in some degree.

nonnullus, a, um, gen. Ius. adj. Some, several.

nonnunquam adv. Sometimes.

nōnūs, a, um. adj. Ninth. **nōnūsdēcimūs**, a, um. Nineteenth.

Nōricus, a, um. adj. Of Noricum, a country between the Danube and the Alps.

norma, ss. f. 1. A mason's square. 2. A standard. 3. A rule, a precept.

nos, pl. of ego, q. v.

noscito, as. v. a. 1. To know, to recognise. 2. To observe. 3. +To examine.

nosco, is, nōvi, notum. (perf. often used in *pres. sense*) v. a. [*γνωσκω*.] 1. To know, to become, or be acquainted with, to understand. 2. To recognise. 3. To acknowledge, to allow (an excuse, etc.). — See *nota*.

noster, tra, trum. pron. poss. 1. Our, in any way relating to us, belonging to us, felt by us, done by us, etc. 2. Mine, my. 3. Friendly to, intimate with me, or us: nostri, our men, our troops, our countrymen, Cic. Liv.; nunquam aequis, utique nunquam nostris locis laboravimus, we have never been beaten on fair, much more have we never been beaten on favorable ground, Liv.; haud numine nostro, the Deity being unfavorable to us, Virg.

nostras, ātis. adj. Of or belonging to our own country.

nōta, ss. f. 1. A mark, sign. 2. A brand by which to know a thing again, a distinguishing mark, a stamp. 3. A brand of censure, of disgrace, inflicted by the censors. 4. A sign, a token. 5. A blot, a blemish, a mark of ignominy or infamy, a disgrace. 6. §A signal. 7. A letter, written character, writing: per notas scripait, he wrote in cipher, Suet.

nōtabilis, e. adj. Worthy to be noted, remarkable.

īnōtārius, i. m. A shorthand writer.

nōtātio, ūnis. f. 1. A marking, a putting a mark upon or to (sometimes esp. as the censor in degrading). 2. Election, appointment. 3. Observation, the act of observing. 4. The describing, characterising. 5. The marking of the sense of a word by reference to its etymology.

nōtātus, a, um. part. fr. *noto*; also as adj. c. compar. etc. Remarked, perceptible.

nōtesco, is, tui, no sup. v. n. To become known, to be known, to be notorious.

nōthus, i. m. [*νόθος*.] 1. Spurious, illegitimate, bastard. 2. Borrowed, false, counterfeit.

nōtio, ūnis. f. 1. +A becoming acquainted with. 2. A taking cognisance, an examination, an investigation. 3. An idea, a notion.

nōtitia, ss. f. 1. A being known, knowledge, acquaintance. 2. Knowledge. 3. An idea, conception, notion: virtus . . . notitiam seræ posteritatis habet, virtue . . . is celebrated among one's posterity in a late age, Ov.

nōto, as. v. a. 1. To mark, to designate with a mark. 2. To brand, to mark with censure (esp. as the censors). 3. To write, +to write in cipher, or short hand. 4. To denote, to indicate. 5. To remark, observe, perceive: ut tribunitia intercessio armis notaretur atque opprimeretur, that the power of the tribunes to interpose their veto should be put down (metaph. because those whom the censors *notaverant*, were degraded) and suppressed, Cæs.

nōtus, a, um. part. fr. *nosco*; also as adj. c. compar. etc. Well-known, note-

rious; *notus* in fratres animi paterni, illustrious for his paternal affection for his brothers, Hor.

nōtus, i. m. [νότος.] The south wind. 2. §Wind.

nōvātūla, sc. f. 1. A razor. 2. †A dagger.

nōvālia, ia. f., and *nōvāle*, ia. n. 1. Fallow land, a fallow field. 2. §A field.

nōvātrix, Icīs. f. One who renews.

nōve, *adv.* 1. In a new or novel manner. 2. superl. *novissime*, very lately, last of all.

nōvāllo, as. v. a. To bring new land into cultivation.

nōvāllus, a, um. *adj.* Young, tender, lately born, lately grown, new.

nōvēm. indecl. Nine.

Nōvēmber, *bris. subst.* and *adj.* 1. November. 2. Of November.

nōvēndēcim. indecl. Nineteen.
nōvēndialis, e. *adj.* 1. Lasting nine days. 2. Taking place on the ninth day: *nōvēndialis dissipare pulvēres*, to scatter the ashes buried the ninth day after death (that being the usual day for burial among the Romans), or to take the ashes from the tomb nine days after they were buried, Hor.

Nōvēnāllē Dīi. New Gods, i. e. those received from abroad (opp. to the Dīi Indigētes).

nōvēni, m, a, and †in sing. *adj.* Nine.

nōverca, sc. f. A stepmother.

nōvercālis, e. *adj.* 1. Of a stepmother. 2. Like a stepmother, or like that of a stepmother, bitter, spiteful (animosity, etc.).

nōvīcius, or *tīus*, a, um. New, fresh, recent, newly taught, newly initiated, newly arrived, (m. f. as subst.) a novice.

nōvīe, *adv.* Nine times.

*nōvīta*s, atis. f. 1. Newness, novelty. 2. Rarity, strangeness. 3. The condition of, or fact of being a *novus homo*.—See *novus*.

nōvo, as. v. a. 1. To make new, to renew. 2. To refresh. 3. To change, to alter: *novādi res occasionē quārēntē*, seeking an opportunity to effect a revolution, Ov.: *agro non semel arato sed novato*, in a field not ploughed once only, but cultivated a second year, Cic.; *so terra novata*, land ploughed a second time, Ov.

nōvus, a, um. *adj.* 1. New, fresh, recent. 2. Novel, strange. 3. New, (of a person) inexperienced (c. ad and acc., or c. dat.). 4. (In superl.) The last, the latest: *agmen novissimum*, the rear, Cæs.; *res novāe*, news (Cic., but more usu.) a revolution, Cic.; *tabulāe novāe*, an abolition of outstanding debts, Cic.; *novus homo*, a man the first of his family to obtain a curule office, Cic.; *meritus novissima exempla*, deserving to be made an extreme example of (i. e. to be put to death), Tac.; *novissima expectabat*, he was awaiting death, Tac.

Nox, *noctis*. f. [νύξ.] Night: *de nocte*, by night; *multā de nocte profectus est*, he set out late at night, Cic.: *omnis et insanā semita nocte sonat*, and every street resounds with noises by night, Prop. 2. §Sleep (esp. the sleep of death). 3. Darkness (esp. the darkness of a storm): *doleo me in hanc reipublicā noctem incidiisse*, I grieve that it should be my fate to have fallen upon the setting of the republic, Cic.; *quantum mortalia cæcæ pectora noctis habent*, how much dark blindness have mortal breasts, Ov.

Noxa, sc. f. 1. Hurt, harm, injury. 2. A fault, crime. 3. (Rare) punishment: *qui in eā noxā erant*, who were guilty of that crime, Liv.; *dedi noxāe inimico*, to be given up to its enemy for chastisement (of Sicily), Liv.

Noxīa, sc. f. 1. Hurt, damage, injury. 2. A fault, a crime: *desertori magis quam deserto noxīa fore*, (if any disaster ensued) the blame would fall on the deserter rather than on the deserted, Liv.; *metum et noxīa conscientīe*, fear and a guilty conscience, Tac.

- noxius, a, um. adj.** 1. Injurious, hurtful, doing damage. 2. Guilty, culpable, criminal (c. abl. or c. gen.).
- nūbōtīla, m. f.** 1. A little cloud. 2. A dark spot or speck: frontis tuæ nubecula, the cloud upon your brow, Cic.
- nūbes, is. f.** 1. A cloud (lit. and metaph. of a crowd, of dust, etc.), § of a cloudy, gloomy look, or a clouded, unpromising condition of affairs. 2. †A dark speck: nubem bellum . . . omnem sustinet, he supports the whole storm of the war, Virg.; fraudibus objice nubem, throw a veil over (conceal) my franda, Hor.; ne . . . nubes et inania captet, that he may not get into the clouds and talk empty bombast, Hor.
- §nūbifēr, ēra, ērum. adj.** [nūbes fero.] 1. Supporting the clouds, cloud-capped. 2. Bringing clouds (as the wind).
- §nūbīgēna, m. m.** Born of a cloud, (esp. in pl.) the Centaura.
- nūbīla, orum. pl. n.** Clouds.
- nūbīllis, e. adj.** Marriageable (of a maiden).
- nūbīlus, a, um. adj.** 1. Cloudy. 2. §Bringing clouds (as the wind). 3. §Dark, gloomy (of the Styx), deeply shaded (of a wood, a road, etc.), sad (of a countenance), unsavourable, unpropitious (of fate, time, etc.). 4. †Dark coloured.
- nūbo, is, psi, ptum. v. n.** 1. To cover, to veil (very rare). 2. To put a veil on for, i. e. to marry (only of the woman, c. dat.).
- +nūcīfrangībūlum, i. n.** A nutcracker, i. e. a tooth.
- +nūcleus, i. m.** 1. A kernel. 2. The stone in stone fruit: nuclei conchæ, pearls, Plin.
- nūdīus [nunc est dies], usu.** in the phrase nudius tertius, three days ago, Cic.; a/s/o dies nudius tertius decimus, thirteen days ago, Cic., etc.
- nūdo, as. v. a.** 1. To make naked, to strip, to bare, to lay bare, to draw (a sword). 2. To lay bare, disclose, reveal, expose. 3. To deprive, to strip, to bereave, to render destitute of, to pillage. 4. To render or leave defenceless, exposed to the enemy, etc. (a camp, a town, etc.): culmen sedis prope omni tecto nudatum, a temple almost wholly unroofed, Liv.
- nūdūs, a, um. adj.** 1. Naked, bare, unclothed, unarmed, uncovered, drawn (of a sword). 2. §Lightly clothed. 3. Stripped of, destitute of (c. abl., more rarely c. ab and abl.). 4. Simple, plain, unadorned. 5. Stripped of every thing, needy, destitute, poor: nuda ista judicari qualia sint non facile possunt, the character of those things taken by themselves cannot easily be estimated, Cic.; nuda Cæsar's ira, the anger of Cæsar by itself, Ov.; loca nuda dignentium, places destitute of vegetation, Sall.; nudo detrahi re vestimenti, to strip a naked man (as we say, to get blood out of a stone), Plaut.
- nūgæ, arum. pl. f.** 1. Trifles, trifling speeches, trifling matters. 2. Folly, nonsense, frivolity. 3. Jesters, jokers, drolls.
- nūgātōr, oris. m.** 1. A trifler. 2. An empty boaster, a swaggering fellow.
- nūgātōrie. adv.** Triflingly, frivolously.
- nūgātōrius, a, um. adj.** Trifling, frivolous, futile, worthless, useless.
- nūgax, acis. adj.** Fond of trifling, frivolous.
- nugor, ēris. v. dep.** 1. To trifle, to play the fool, to talk nonsense. 2. †To cheat (c. dat.).
- nullus, a, um, gen. -īus, etc. adj.** 1. None, not one, not any, no. 2. Of no importance, valueless: nullas dum in Asiam civitates socias habebat P. R., as yet the Roman people had no cities in Asia as its allies, Liv.; Philotimus nullus venit, Philotimus has not come at all, Cic.; nulla sum, I am undone, Ter.
- num.** 1. An interrog. particle implying that a negative answer is expected: num barbarorum Romulus rex fuit? was Romulus a king of savages? (of course not), Cic. 2. (In indirect questions) Whether? (still expecting a negative answer): videte num dubitandum vobis sit, consider whether you ought to hesitate, Cic.
- Nūmantinus, a, um. adj.** Of Numantia, a city in Spain which resisted the

Romans for many years, and was at last taken by the younger Scipio Africanus, who received the name of Numantius.

nimen, inis. n. [nuo.] 1. †A nod, a command, will. 2. (Usually) The divine will, the will and authority of the Gods. 3. A Deity, a God, a Goddess: promissaque numine firmat, and he confirms his promise by an oath, i. e. by calling a God to witness it, Ov.

numérabilis, e. adj. That can be counted, easily counted.

número, as. v. a. 1. To count, to reckon, to number: numerare senatum, to count the senate, to see if there were a sufficient number present to make a house, Cic. 2. To count out, to pay. 3. To reckon up (as one's own), to have. 4. To reckon, i. e. to account, to consider, esteem. 5. To enumerate: dos uxoris numerata, his wife's dowry in ready money or in cash, Cic.; extra numeratum duodecim millia pondo argenti, besides the coined money 12,000 pounds of silver in bullion, Liv.; ingenium in numerato habere, to have one talents at command, Quint.

númerose. adv. Melodiously, rhythmically.

númerosus, a, um. adj. 1. Full of rhythm, rhythmical, melodious, harmonious, tuneful. 2. †Numerous, populous (of a city).

númerus, i. m. 1. Number, a number (sometimes a great number), a number of people. 2. Rank, place, enumeration: in hostium numero habuit, he treated them as enemies, Cæa.; cum is tibi parentis numero fuisset, when he had been as a father to you, Cic.; Phraaten . . . numero beatorum eximit virtus, virtue excludes Phraates from the list of the happy, Hor.; fuit nullo in oratorum numero, he was not reckoned at all an orator, Cic.; nos numerus sumus, we are a mere number of people, i. e. the common crowd, only to be reckoned by the head, Hor.; magnus numerus frumenti, a great quantity of corn, Cic. 3. A part, a division: mundus . . . expletus omnibus suis numeris atque partibus, the world complete in all its parts and divisions, Cic.; cum desit numeris ipsa juventa suis, when even youth falls short of its duties, Ov.; quædam imperfecta suisque trunca vident numeris, they see some (animals) imperfect, and curtailed of their due proportions, Ov. 4. § Proper order. 5. Musical time, rhythm, poetical measure, (esp. in pl.) a verse, poetry; nil extra numerum fecisse modumque curas; you take care to do nothing incongruous, or improper, Hor.; numeros memini, si verba tenerem, I recollect the tune, if I could only remember the words, Virg. 6. (In pl.) Mathematics, arithmetic. 7. (in pl.) †Troops, a detachment of an army: reliquos in numeros legionis composuerat, the rest he had distributed among the ranks of the legion, Tac. 8. § (in pl.) Dice. — **tabl.** as **adv.** 1. Exactly. 2. At the right moment, seasonably. 3. Prematurely, too soon.

Nümida, ss. m. f. Of Numidia, a district of Northern Africæ: Numidæ sculptile dentis opus, carved work of ivory, Ov.

numisma. — See *nomisma*.

nummarius, a, um. adj. 1. Of or belonging to money, pecuniary. 2. Bribed with money, corrupt, venal: res nummaria, the coinage, Cic.

nummatus, a, um. adj. only in phr. bene nummatus, with plenty of money, rich.

nummularius, i. m. A banker, a money dealer.

nummulus, i. m. A small coin, a paltry sum.

nummus, i. m. 1. A coin, a piece of money, (esp.) a sestertius, (contemptuously) a very small coin: ad nummum convenit, they agree to a farthing, Cic. 2. Money: non modo in sere alieno nullo sed in suis nummis multis esse, not only not to be in debt, but to have plenty of ready money.

nunc. adv. Now, at present, at this moment: ut nunc est, as matters are now, Cic.; qui nunc sunt, the men of the present day, Cic. 2. Now (enclitic, not of time). 3. Nunc . . . nunc, at one time . . . at another, Liv.

nuncia, ss. f. A messenger, one who brings news, who relates, who announces.

nunciatio, onia, *f.* A declaration, an announcement (esp. by an augur, of what he has observed).

nuncio, as. *v. a.* To announce, report, declare, make known.

nuncius, i. *m.* 1. A messenger, a harbinger, one who brings news, who brings a report, who gives information. 2. A message, information, news. 3. A command sent by a messenger : neque nuncium priori (axori) remisset, and had not divorced his previous wife, Cic.; etai mulier nuntium remisit, although the wife has sent him a letter of divorce, Cic.

nuncius, a, um. *adj.* That announces, that gives information, that tells, indicates, or makes known, §(*v. as substant.*) a message.

†nuncub*i* interrog. *adv.* At any time? ever?

†nuncupatio, onia, *f.* 1. A naming (esp. as one's heir). 2. A public pronouncing (of vows, etc.). 3. A dedication.

nuncupatio, as. *v. a.* 1. To name, to call by name. 2. To pronounce (vows, etc.) publicly, to declare solemnly. 3. †To name as one's heir, to appoint as heir.

nundin*is*, ārum pl. *f.* [novem dies.] 1. A market (the market day at Rome was every ninth day), a fair. 2. Trade, traffic (c. gen. of that in which].

†nundinarius, a, um. *adj.* Of a market or fair.

nundinatio, onis, *f.* The holding a market, buying and selling, traffic.

nundinor, aris. *v. dep.* 1. To trade, to traffic: in captivorum pretiis nundinana, chaffering about the ransom of his prisoners, Liv. 2. To get by trading, to buy. 3. To flock to (a place) in numbers (as a crowd on market-day). 4. †To trade in, i. e. to sell (c. in and abl.).

nundinum, i. *n.* A market-day: comitia in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, the comitia were proclaimed for the third market-day (i. e. at least 17 days after), Liv.

nunquam. *adv.* Never, at no time: nunquam non, always, Cic.

nuper. superl. nūperrime. *adv.* Lately, recently, freshly.

†nūpōrus, a, um. *adj.* Recent, fresh.

nupta, se. *f.* A bride, a married woman.

nuptiae, ārum pl. *f.* A marriage, a wedding.

nuptialis, e. *adj.* Of a marriage, nuptial.

†nuptiō, is. *v. n.* To wish to marry (of a maiden).

nūrūs, ūs. *f.* 1. A daughter-in-law. 2. A married woman.

nusquam. *adv.* 1. Nowhere, in no place. 2. On no occasion. 3. To no place: plebem nusquam alio natam quam ad serviendum, (they think) the common people born for no other object but to be slaves, Liv.; ergo nunc Dama sodalis nusquam est? is then my companion Dama gone (i. e. dead)? Hor.

nūto, as. *v. n.* 1. To nod, to sway to and fro, to wave. 2. To falter, to waver, to hesitate. 3. To totter, to be ready to fall.

nūtricōs, i. *m.* A foster-father, a tutor.

nūtrico, as. *v. a.* To nurse, to nourish, to support.

nūtricula, se. *f.* A nurse.

§nutrīmen, Inis. *n.*, and nutrīmentum, i. *n.* Nourishment, nutriment, aliment, (metaph.) fuel.

nūtrīo, Is, Ivi, Itum. *v. a.*, also §nutrīor. *v. dep.* 1. To nurse, to nourish, to bring up, to rear. 2. To cherish, take care of, maintain.

nūtrīx, Icis. *f.* 1. A nurse (lit. and metaph.). 2. (§In pl.). The breasts.

nūtus, ūs. *m.* 1. A nod (esp. indicating approbation, the will, or a command). 2. Will, pleasure (only in the oblique cases): ad eorum arbitrium et nutum, according to their will and pleasure, Cic. 3. A downward inclination, a tendency to fall.

nux, nūcīs. *f.* 1. A nut (the tree or the fruit). 2. §An almond tree: castanea nux, a cheanut, Virg.; nux juglans, a walnut, Plin.: citius quam te cassā nuce pauperet, more easily than he could cheat you of an empty nut (of a farthing), Hor.; nucibus facimus onēcunque relictis, whatever

we do when we have laid aside our toys (nutshells being sometimes used for toys), Pers.

nymph_a, *as. f.* [*νύμφη*.] 1. A wife, a bride. 2. A nymph, (esp. in *pl.*) divine nymphs, tutelar deities of woods, lakes, rivers, etc. etc.

Nýesus, *a. um*; *f.* *Nýsa*s, *άδις*, and *Mysáis*, *Idis*. *adj.* Of Nysa a (town in India, the birthplace of Bacchus), sacred to Bacchus.—There was another Nysa in Caria.

O.

O. [ā.] interj. Oh!

ob *prep. c. acc.* 1. (Rare) Towards, before (of place). 2. On account of, for, because of, for the sake of: id frustra an ob rem faciam, whether in doing this I shall be acting vainly or to the purpose, Sall.

obártus, *a. um. adj.* [*ses* (alienum).] In debt; *m. as substant.*, a debtor.

obambiliatio, *onis. f.* A walking about.

obambilo, *as. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To walk about. 2. (*v. a.*) To walk near to (*c. dat.*), to prowl about (as a wolf around a flock). 3. §To roam over (*c. acc.*).

obarmo, *as. v. a.* To arm.

obáro, *as. v. a.* To plough up, to plough around.

obeba, *as. f.* A kind of cup or bottle.

obbrutesco, *is, tui, no sup. v. a.* To become stupid, senseless.

obdo, *is, dildi v. a.* 1. To put before, against, to oppose to. 2. To shut. 3. To put in the way of, to expose to.

obdormio, *is*, and **obdormisco**, *is, Ivi, Itum. v. a.* To sleep, to fall asleep.

obduco, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* 1. To bring or draw forward, before, or over (esp. as a veil or covering). 2. To cover (usu. in *pass.* in this sense). 3. To swallow, to drink: itaque obduxii posterum diem, and in that way I passed the next day, Cic.—See *obductus*.

obductio, *onis. f.* A covering, a veiling.

obductus, *a. um. part. pass.* of *obduco*, *q. v.* 1. Drawn over as a veil or covering: obducta nocte, as soon as it was night, Nep.; obductis committam mene tenebris? shall I trust myself to the darkness that has overspread the earth? Prop. 2. Covered, concealed: obducta cicatrix, a scar closed up, i. e. healed, Cic.; obducta sera, a drawn bolt, a closed door, Prop.; obducta fronte senectua, old age with gloomy or wrinkled brow.

obdureresco, *is, rui, no sup. v. a.* To become hardened, hard, callous, obdurate.

obduro, *as. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To harden oneself, to persist. 2. (*v. a.*) To endure resolutely.

obdienia, *entis. part. fr.* *obedio*; used also as *adj. c. compar.* etc. Obedient, compliant, complaisant.

obdienter. *adv.* Obediently.

obdientia, *as. f.* Obedience, compliance.

obedio, *is, Ivi, Itum.* To obey, to be obedient to: (*pass. impers.*) utrinque enixe obeditum dictatori est, the dictator was obeyed with great zeal by both sides, Liv.

obeo, *is, Ivi, or ii, Itum. v. a.* 1. To go to, towards, against, to go to meet, to encounter: diem obiit supremum, diem suum obiit, he died, Nep., Cic.; mortem obiit, he died, Cic.; morte obitā, after death has been encountered, i. e. after death, Virg. 2. To die, to perish (even of a city), to set (as the sun, stars, etc.). 3. To go round, to visit, to travel through, to traverse, to go over with the eyes, i. e. to survey, to go through in describing, i. e. to enumerate. 4. To enter upon (an office or an inheritance), to undertake, to discharge, perform, execute (a duty, etc.): qui diligentissime semper illum diem et illud munus solitus easet obire, who

had been wont most rigidly to attend to that day and that business, Cic.; censeo obieris Quinti fratri comitia, I think you should come to the election of my brother Quintus, Cic.; vadimonium mihi non obiit, he did not appear to his bail, as he had promised me, Cic.

obequito, *as. v. a.* To ride up to (*c. dat.*).

oberro, *as. v. n.* 1. To wander about. 2. To go astray, to blunder.

obesus, *a. um. adj.* Fat, stout, corpulent, plump: neque naris obesae juvenia, (a youth) whose sense of smell, whose delicacy of judgment, is not wholly obscured, Hor.

obex, *oblois*; but in all good poets *objacia*. *m.* 1. A bolt, a bar, a barrier
2. Any obstacle, hinderance, or impediment.

+tōbhæreo, *es. si. sum. v. n.* To stick fast.

obiratio, *onis. f.* Anger.

+tōbiter. *adv.* By the way, on the way, while travelling.

obitus, *us. m.* *part. fr.* *obeo*, *q. v.*

obitus, *us. m.* 1. (*+Rare*) An approach. 2. Death, destruction, ruin, setting (of stars, etc.).

objaceo, *es. ui. no sup. v. n.* To be in the way of, to lie before (*c. dat.*), to be in front.

objectatio, *onis. f.* A reproach.

objecto, *as. v. a.* 1. To place against, in the way of, to expose to, to expose or abandon (to danger or destruction): caput objectare fretis, to plunge their heads into (i. e. to dive beneath) the waters, Virg.; objectatque moras, and puts delay in the way, i. e. causes delay, Ov. 2. To bring against (a person) as a reproach, to reproach with (*c. acc. of the thing imputed, dat. pera.*).

objectus, *a. um. part. pass. fr.* *objicio*, *q. v.* 1. Lying before, lying in front of (*c. dat.*). 2. Exposed to (*c. dat.*, or *c. ad* and *acc.*).—*n. pl. as subst.*, things objected to one, accusations, reproaches.

objectus, *us. m.* 1. A putting forward, a placing in the way, a projection. 2. That which stands forward, an object (of sight).

objicio, *Is. jecii, jectum. v. a.* 1. To put before, to put in the way of, to bring before, to throw before, to offer to, to expose to (*c. dat. or c. in* and *acc.*). 2. To put or place in the way as an obstacle, to oppose to. 3. To throw over (as a veil). 4. To cause (a feeling, fear, etc.), to inflict (an evil, madness, etc.) on, to suggest (an idea). 5. To object to, bring forward as an objection against, reproach with.

objurgatio, *onis. f.* Reproof, chiding, blame.

objurgator, *ōriua. m.* A reprobator, a chider, a reproacher.

objurgatoriūs, *a. um. adj.* Objurgatory, reproving, reproachful.

objurgo, *as. v. a.* 1. To reprove, reproach (*c. acc.*). 2. *+To chastise, to punish.* 3. *+To deter by reproof or reproach.*

oblanguesco, *is. gñi. v. n.* To become languid, to languish.

oblatus, *a. um. part. fr.* *offerō*, *q. v.*

oblectamen, *Inis. n.*, and **oblectamentum**, *i. n.*, and **oblectatio**, *onis. f.* Delight, pleasure, amusement.

oblecto, *as. v. a.* To delight, please, amuse, entertain: scribis ut oblectem studio miserabile tempua, you bid me beguile my time of sorrow with study, Ov.

oblido, *is. si. sum. v. a.* To squeeze together: oblisus faucibus corpus, a body which had been strangled, Tac.

obligo, *as. v. a.* 1. To bind together, to bind up, to tie up, to bandage up.

2. To bind (by an oath, promise, surety, engagement, etc.), to put under an obligation: obligatus ei nihil eram, I was under no obligation to him, Cic.; me vobis obligavit fortuna, fortune attached me to you, Liv.; obligatam redde Jovi dñpem, pay to Jupiter the feast you are bound by your vow to offer, Hor.; Prometheus obligatus aliti, Prometheus destined for ever to the vulture, Hor.; obligor ut tangam, I am compelled to touch . . . , Ov. 3. To mortgage, to pawn. 4. To impede, to entangle, to embarrass, to involve. Cum populum R. scelere obligaver,

when you had involved the Roman people in crime, Cic. ; ne anili superstitione obligemur, lest we should be guilty of womanly superstition, Cic.
oblīmo, *as. v. a.* 1. To cover with mud or slime, to choke up. 2. §To cause to disappear, to squander.

oblīno, *is, levi, lītum. v. a.* 1. To bedaub, to besmear. 2. To stop up by bedaubing. 3. To stain, to defile, to pollute. 4. To cover over : cum eas (facetias) videam oblitas Latio, when I see those jokes tinctured with the style of Latium, Cic. ; oblitam reddunt orationem, they make the speech seem overloaded (with ornament, opp. to distincta), Cic.

oblīque *adv.* Oblliquely, sideways, athwart.

oblīquo, *as. v. a.* To turn or guide in a slanting direction, obliquely.

oblīquis, *a, um. adj.* 1. Oblique, slanting, awry, sideway. 2. Indirect, sidelong (of a glance, etc.) : ab obliquo, per obliquum, in a slanting direction, Ov., Hor. : obliquo oculo, looking askance, i. e. with an envious eye, Hor.; obliquo pede, with a distorted foot, Ov.; cursibus obliquis fluens, flowing with a winding course, Ov.

oblītēro, *as. v. a.* To obliterate, to efface, blot out : nullius in animo obliterari, to be effaced from the recollection of no one, Liv.

oblītēsco, *is, tui, no sup. v. n.* To lie hid, to hide, to conceal oneself.

oblītus, *a, um. part. fr. oblino, q. v.*

oblītus, *a, um. part. fr. obliviscor, q. v. ; as adj.* Forgetful (c. gen.).

oblīvio, *omis. f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion.

oblīviōsus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Forgetful. 2. §Causing forgetfulness.

oblīviscor, *ēris, oblītus sum. v. dep.* To forget, to be forgetful of, unmindful of (c. gen. or c. acc., or c. acc. and infin.).

oblivium, *i. n.* (always in pl., except once in Tac.). Forgetfulness, oblivion.

oblōngus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Rather long. 2. Oblong.

oblōquor, *ēris, lōcūtus sum. v. dep.* 1. To oppose in speaking, to contradict (c. dat.). 2. To interrupt : non avis obloquitur, no bird breaks the silence with its voice, Ov.; obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, he mingles the notes of his seven-stringed lyre with his song, Virg.

oblōctor, *ēris. v. dep.* To struggle against (c. dat.).

obnōlior, *iris. v. dep.* 1. §To throw up as an obstruction. 2. To block up.

obmurmōro, *as. v. a.* To murmur against, object to (c. dat.).

obmūtesco, *is, tui, no sup. v. n.* To be dumb, speechless, silent; (metaph. of energy, pain, etc.) to relax.

obnātus, *a, um. adj.* Growing upon (c. dat.).

obnitor, *ēris, nīxus sum. v. dep.* To push, struggle, or strive against, to push or struggle vigorously.

obmixe. *adv.* Vigorously, with a strenuous effort.

obmixus, *a, um. part. fr. obnitor; as adj.* Resolute in resistance.

obnoxie. *adv.* In a slavish manner or spirit.

obnoxius, *a, um. adj.* 1. Subject to, liable to, exposed to, obnoxious to. 2. Addicted to. 3. Submissive, obedient. 4. Under obligations to. 5. Submissive, abject, meanspirited. 6. Liable to punishment. Obnoxia Pax, a dishonourable peace, Liv.; minus obnoxium est, it is less dangerous, Tac.; nec fratis radii obnoxia luna surgere (videtur), nor does the moon rise opposite to (so as to reflect, or be indebted to) her brother's beams, Virg.

obnōbo, *is, psi, ptum. v. a.* To cover, to veil.

obnūciatio, *ēnis. f.* An announcement of an unfavourable omen.

obnūcio, *as. v. a.* To announce an unfavourable omen: obnunciare concilio, to prevent an assembly being held by the announcement of bad omens, Cic.

obōleo, *es, ui. v. n.* 1. To smell, to stink : marsupium huic oboluit, she has smelt your purse, Plaut.

obōlia, *i. m. [obōlia]* A small Greek coin, the sixth of a drachma.

obōrīs, *ēris and Iri, ortus sum. v. dep.* To arise, to rise up, to rise upon (c. dat.); tenebris obortia, when night came on, Nep.

obōrtus, *īs. m.* A rising, an origin.

obrēpo, *is, psi, tum. v. n.* 1. To creep on, to creep upon, to creep over,

- come imperceptibly or gradually upon (c. dat. or c. in and acc.), to arrive by degrees at (c. ad and acc.). 2. †To cheat (c. dat.).
 +**þbrōtr̄tio**, is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. To catch in a net, to entangle.
þbr̄gesco, is, gui, no sup. v. a. To grow hard or stiff, to stiffen.
þbr̄gåtio, onis. f. A partial repeal (of a law).
þbr̄go, as. v. a. To repeal partially, to repeal (c. dat.): (pass. impers.) hic legi neque obrogari fas est, neque tota abrogari potest, this law can neither be repealed partly nor wholly, Cic.
þbr̄nu, is, ui, titum. v. a. 1. To cover over, to bury (metaph. in oblivion, etc. — lit. only in Tac.). 2. To sink, to overwhelm, to oppress, weigh down, crush. 3. To efface, to abolish, to obscure, to put an end to: vino se obruisse, that he steeped himself in wine, Cic.; sex suos obruit consulatus, he effaced the glory of his six consulships, Cic.
þbr̄ssa, ss. f. A test, a method of testing (esp. of assaying gold).
tobætiro, as. v. a. To satiate, to glut.
tobescvo, as. v. a. To bring a bad omen.
obscene. adv. Obscenely, indecently, licentiously.
obscenitas, atis. f. Licentiousness, unchastity, indecency, obscenity.
obscenus, a, um adj. 1. Of ill omen, inauspicious, boding ill. 2. Ill-looking, disgusting, repulsive, foul. 3. Immodest, indecent, licentious, obscene.
obscritio, onis. f. 1. A darkening, obscuring, obscuration. 2. Darkness.
obscure. adv. 1. Darkly, dimly. 2. Obscurely, not plainly, unintelligibly. 3. Secretly, in a concealed or covert manner.
obscritas, atis. f. 1. Darkness, obscurity (lit. and metaph.). 2. Indistinctness, want of plainness or clearness. 3. Obscurity of birth, meanness of condition.
obscuro, as. v. a. 1. To make dark, to darken, to obscure. 2. To eclipse. 3. To hide, to conceal, to cover. 4. †To blind (the understanding, etc.). 5. To render obscure (i. e. difficult to understand). 6. To render obscure (i. e. unknown), to cause to be forgotten, to render obsolete; (in pass.) to be forgotten, to have become obsolete.
obscurus, a, um adj. 1. Dark, darksome, dusky, hid in dark shade. 2. §In the dark (of a person doing anything). 3. Obscure, not plain, indistinct, not easily to be understood, ambiguous. 4. Obscure by birth or rank, low-born, mean, ignoble, unknown. 5. Close, reserved. — *ss.* as *subst.*, the dark, darkness.
obscr̄atio, onis. f. 1. A beseeching, supplication, entreaty. 2. A protestation, which the Gods are invoked to witness. 3. A public supplication.
obscr̄o, as. To pray, beg, supplicate, entreat, beseech.
obscr̄undo, as. v. n. To be obedient to, complaisant to, to humour (c. dat.).
obscr̄pio, is, sepsi, septum. v. a. To close up, to block up, to render impassable.
obscr̄quela, ss (very rare); and **obscr̄quentia**, ss, and **obscr̄quium**, i. a. Obedience, obedience, complaisance, compliance, humouring the wish of another: obsequio tranantur aquæ, rivers are swum across by yielding to the stream, Ov.
obscr̄quens, entis. part. from **obsequor**, q. v.; also as adj. 1. Obedient, complaisant. 2. †Favourable, propitious.
obscr̄quenter. adv. In a spirit of complaisance, so as to gratify (c. dat.).
obscr̄quor, eris, sc̄ctus sum. v. dep. To obey, to comply with, to submit to, to humour, to gratify, to indulge.
obscr̄ro, as. v. a. To bolt, to bar, to shut.
obscr̄ro, is, sevi, situm. v. a. 1. To sow, to plant. 2. To cover, to fill up (c. abl. of the means): obseita squalore vestia, his dress all over filth, Liv.; Io... setis obsita, Io overgrown with bristles, Virg.; rex obseitus aro, the king overwhelmed with age, Virg.

observans, *antis. part.* from *observo*, *q. v.*; also as *adj.*, *c. compar.* etc.

Attentive to (*c. gen.*).

observantia, *sc. f.* Observance, attention, respect.

observatio, ōniā. f. 1. Observation, a taking notice of. 2. Circum-spection.

observo, *as*; and (very rare) *observito*, *as. v. a.* 1. To watch, note, heed, observe, remark. 2. To watch (in any way, as a shepherd, etc.), to watch for (esp. in order to catch or to take advantage of). 3. To observe, i.e. keep, obey, adhere to (laws, commands, agreements, etc.). 4. To pay observance to, attention to, to show respect for, do honour to.

obsco, *Idis. m. f.* A besieging, a blockade, a siege.

obsessor, ūris. m. 1. §One who frequents or occupies a place. 2. (The more usu. sense) A besieger.

obsideo, es, and *obsido*, *is*, *sōdi*, *sessum. v. n.* and *a.* 1. (*v. n.*) †To sit quiet, to remain. 2. (*v. a.*) To haunt, to frequent. 3. (The most usu. sense) To besiege, to blockade, to invest. 4. To occupy, to fill completely: *palus...* dena*obsessa salictis*, a marsh full of thick osier beds, Ov. 5. To watch closely, to be on the look-out for.

obsidio, ūnis. f., and *obsidium*, *i. n.* A siege, a blockade: *cum obsidione rempublicam liberasset*, when he (Marius) delivered the whole republic from being invested by the enemy, Cic.

obsidium, i. n. A being a hostage: *Mithridates obsidio nobis datus*, Mithridates having been delivered to us a hostage, Tac.

obsignator, oris. m. 1. A sealer, one who seals up. 2. A witness to a will, who sets his seal to it.

obsigno, as. v. a. 1. To seal, to seal up, to sign and seal, as a witness, or as an accuser. 2. §†To impress, to stamp.

obsipio, aa. v. a. To sprinkle upon: *obsipat aquulam*, (prov.) it refreshes me, Plaut.

obsto, is, st̄ti, st̄tum. v. n. 1. †(Rare) To stand, to station oneself. 2. To stand against, i.e. to withstand, resist, oppose, hinder, be an obstacle to.

obstina, *a, um part. pass.* fr. *obsero*, *is*, *q. v.*

obsolesco, is, lēvi, lētum. v. n. To wear out, grow old, decay, become obsolete, fall into disuse.

obsoletē. adv. Poorly, meanly, humbly.

obsoletua, *a, um part. of prec.; also as adj.* 1. Worn out, decayed, gone to decay, obsolete. 2. Common, ordinary, poor, paltry.

†obsoletor, oris. m. A caterer, a purveyor.

obsoüm, i. n. [*όψιάντος.*] What is eaten with bread; victuals (esp. fish).

obsōno, as. v. a., and obsōnor, aris. v. dep. To buy provisions, to cater, to provide; *se obsōnare ambulando famem*, (he said) that he was getting (providing himself with) an appetite by walking, Cic.

obsōno, *as. ui, Itum. v. a.* To interrupt by making a noise (*c. dat.*).

obsorbeo, es, psi, ptum. v. a. To sup up, to swallow, to devour.

obstans, *antis. part.* of *obsto*, *q. v.*; *n. pl.* as *sabat*. Obstacles, impediments.

obstetricia, Icis. f. A midwife.

obstināte. adv. Obstinately, pertinaciously, stubbornly.

obstinātio, ūnis. f. Obstinacy, stubbornness: *Quæ ego omnia obstinatione sententias repudiavi*, all which I rejected from a steadfast adherence to my own opinion, Cic.: *tacitura obstinatio*, obstinate silence, Nep.

obstinātus, a, um part. pass. of seq.; used also as *adj. c. compar.* etc. 1. Obstinate, stubborn, unyielding, inflexible, resolutely determined. 2. Positively resolved on (of a measure).

obstino, as. v. a. To be firmly resolved on (*c. acc.* of the object): *obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori*, they had firmly resolved in their minds to conquer or to die.

obstipus, a, um. adj. Bent on one side, leaning to one side, bent forward, bowed down (of the head of one trembling, or meditating).

obstitus, *a.* *um. pass. part.* of *obsisto* (used only in a technical sense, by *augurs*). Struck by lightning.

obsto, *as, stiti, statum. v. n.* 1. †To stand before (*c. dat.*). 2. To stand in the way of, (*so as*) to withstand, resist, oppose, hinder, be an obstacle to (*c. dat.*, often *c. quin, quominus, or ne* and *subj.*): cetera vita eorum huic sceleri obstat, all the rest of their lives is a hinderance to their being thought guilty of this wickedness, *Sall.*; exercitus hostium duo obstant, two armies of enemies block up our path, *Sall.*; *pass. as impers.*, si non obstat, if no opposition is offered, *Cic.*; indignatur obstari anime miseræ de sede volenti exire; he is indignant that a soul wishing to quit its wretched abode should be prevented from doing so, *Ov.*

obstrēpo, *ia, ui, Itum. v. a.* 1. To make a loud noise (*esp. so as to hinder another noise from being heard*: certatum alter alteri obstrepare, each began to try to bawl down the other, *Liv.*; *obstrepi clamore militum*, to be drowned by the shouts of the soldiers, *Cic.* 2. To sound, to brawl (*of brooks, of musical instruments, etc.*): si non obstreperetur aquis, if it (*the place*) did not resound with the babbling of the brook, *Ov.* 3. To molest, to annoy.

obstringo, *is, inxi, ictum. v. a.* 1. To bind, to confine. 2. To bind by, or lay under an obligation, to bind (*by an oath*), to fetter, to hamper. 3. To involve (*in crime, in debt, etc.*). 4. Obstringo me (*c. abl.*), to involve oneself in, implicate oneself in, i. e. be guilty of, commit, perpetrate (*c. abl. of the crime*).

obstructio, *onis. f.* An obstruction, a barrier.

obstruo, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* 1. To build up, *esp. as a defence*. 2. To block up by building: *obstructa saxa*, rocks lying in the way (*so as to check the course of a river*), *Ov.*; placidasque viri Deus obstruit aures, and the God closes against her the usually kind ears of the man, *Virg.* 3. To obstruct, hinder, be a hinderance to, prevent (*c. acc. or c. dat.*).

obstupēscio, *Is, feci, factum; pass. flo, Ia, etc. v. a.* To astonish, amaze, perplex by astonishment, astound, stupify.

obstupēsco, *is, pui, no sup. v. n.* To be amazed, astonished, stupefied with astonishment (*sometimes c. abl. of the cause*).

obsum, òbes, fui v. n. To be in the way of, to be an obstacle or hinderance to, to be injurious to, to injure (*c. dat.*).

obsuo, *is, ui, fum. v. a.* 1. To sew up, close up by sewing. 2. To sew on.

obsurdesco, *is, dui, no sup. v. n.* †To become deaf, to be deaf, to close one's ears.

obtègo, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* To cover, (*so as*) to protect or to conceal.

obtempératio, *onis. f.* Obedience, compliance.

obtempéro, *as. v. a.* 1. To obey, comply with, submit to, attend to the wishes of: ad id quod ex verbis intelligi possit obtemperare, to obey an order in its spirit (*opp. to ad verba, to the letter*), *Cic.*; qui obtemperat ipse sibi, who attends himself to his own rules that he lays down for others, *Cic.* 2. †To regard with indulgence.

obtendo, *is, di, tum. v. a.* 1. To stretch or spread before (*as a covering, or protection, or means of concealment*). 2. To envelope, to cover. 3. †To allege as a plea, pretext, or excuse: obtentà densantur nocte tenebra, there is thick darkness, night being spread over the land, *Virg.*

obtentus, fia. m. 1. A spreading or stretching before, or over. 2. †A plea, a pretext, an excuse.

obtéro, *is, trivi, tritum. v. a.* 1. To bruise, crush, break to pieces. 2. To trample on (*rights, etc.*), to put down. 3. To disparage, detract from: quum Pœnus mancipia Romana et ex ergastulo militem verbis obtereret, as the Carthaginian leader spoke contemptuously of the enemy, calling them mere Roman slaves, and soldiers let out of the gaols, *Liv.*

obtestatio, *onis. f.* 1. An invocation of the Gods as witnesses, a calling as a witness. 2. Earnest entreaty, supplication.

obstator, aria. v. dep. 1. To invoke or call as a witness, to call to witness. 2. To entreat, to beseech, to supplicate.

obtexo, is, ui, xtum. v. a. 1. To weave over. 2. To overspread, to cover.

obticeo, es, and obticesco, is, cui, no sup. v. n. To become silent, to be silent.

obtineo, es, ui, sup. not found. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To hold, to have, to possess, to occupy, to preserve, to maintain: ex quā insulā nummūs nullus me obtinente erogabitur, from which island not a farthing shall be exacted during my administration (just before, he says, me obtinente provinciam), Cic.; numerū Deorum obtinebunt, they will be ranked among the Gods, Cic. 2. To get, acquire, obtain. 3. To prove, to establish (an opinion or argument). 4. (v. n.) To prevail (as a report, etc.), to be general: pro vero antea obtinebat, formerly it was accepted as a truth, Sall.

obtingo, is, tīgi, no sup. v. n. To happen, to befall, to fall to the lot of: si quid obtigerit, if anything should happen to me, i. e. if I should be killed, Cic.

obtorpesco, is, pui, no sup. r. n. To become torpid, to lose all feeling, to be stupefied.

obtorquo, es, si, tum. v. a. 1. To turn round, wrench, twist: ob-tortā gulā, being seized by the throat (lit. his throat being twisted), Cic.

obtrectatio, ḫnis. f. Detraction, depreciation, disparagement, aspersion.

obtrectātor, ḫris. m. One who disparages, depreciates, detracts from, asperses.

obtreco, as. v. a. To disparage, depreciate, detract from, asperse (c. dat. or c. acc.): obtrectārunt inter se (of Themistocles and Aristides), they were in continual opposition to one another, Nep.

obtrudo, is, si, sum. v. a. To thrust or force upon.

obtrunco, as. v. a. To cut down, to slay.

obtueor, ēris, tultus sum. v. dep. To gaze upon, to see.

obtundo, is, tidi, tūsum. v. a. 1. To beat. 2. To blunt. 3. (To weaken or dim any sense, that of hearing, by importunity, or by loud talking, therefore) To weary, to deafen, to stun, to make (one's voice) hoarse, to blunt, to dull (the perception; opp. to acuo).

obturbo, aa. v. a. To disturb, to throw into confusion, to distract.

obturgesco, is, no perf. v. n. To swell.

obtiro, aa. v. a. To stop up, block up, to close. 2. To assuage.

obtundus, a, um. part. fr. obtundo, q. v.; also as adj. c. compar. etc. Blunt, blunted, dull, enfeebled.

obumbro, as. v. a. 1. To overshadow, to shade, to darken. 2. To conceal, to screen, to cover (either so as to conceal or to protect): nunquam obscura nomina etsi aliquando obumbrentur, names which are never obscure, though they may for a while be thrown into the shade, Tac.

obburans, a, um. adj. Hooked, crooked, curved.

obburstus, a, um. part. from oburo, inus. Burnt at the end, hardened in the fire: gleba obusta gelu, the soil dried up with frost, Ov.

obvallo, as. v. a. To fortify with a rampart, to fortify, to defend.

obvēlio, is, vēni, ventum. v. n. (c. dat.). 1. To come in the way of, to meet. 2. To come up. 3. To fall to the lot of. 4. To happen.

obversor, aris. v. dep. To go about in the sight of, to appear before, be present to, at, or in (c. dat.).

obverto, is, ti, sum. v. a. 1. To turn or direct (c. in and acc., also sc. dat. of that towards or against which): profligatis obveratis, the enemy having been put to flight, Tac.

obviam. adv. In the way, so as to meet (either in a friendly way, or to encounter an enemy): fit obviam Clodio, he meets Clodius, Cic.; cupiditatē hominum obviam ire, to oppose the covetousness of men, Cic.; nī Cæsar obviam isset, if Cæsar had not prevented it, Tac.

obvius, a, um. adj. 1. Meeting, so as to meet, so as to encounter (either

- in a friendly or hostile manner): cui mater sese tulit obvia, whom his mother met, Liv.; se mihi obvium dedit, he met me, Liv.; ultroque ferebant obvia securis ubera lactis oves, and the sheep of their own accord offered their milky udders to men without giving them the trouble of seeking them, Tib.
2. In the way of, exposed to (an evil, an enemy, etc.). 3. Lying ready to hand, obvious. 4. Accessible, affable.
- obvolvo, is, vi, vólútum. v. a.** 1. To muffle up. 2. To cover up, to disguise, to conceal, to cloak.
- occesso, as. v. a.** 1. To blind. 2. To darken, to render dark. 3. To render obscure. 4. To conceal. 5. §To benumb, to render inactive.
- occalesco, is, lui, no sup. v. a.** To grow hard, callous, insensible.
- occino, is, ui, cantum. v. a.** To sound (as a trumpet, etc.).
- occasio, onis. f.** An occasion, an opportunity: spes castra hostium per occasionem incendi, a hope of finding an opportunity to burn the enemy's camp, Liv.
- occensus, fū. m.** 1. A going down, a setting (of the sun, stars, etc.). 2. The west. 3. Downfall, ruin, death.
- occatio, onis. f.** A harrowing.
- occoedo, is, cessi, cessum. v. a.** To go forward, to go towards.
- occento, as. v. a.** To sing against (so as to lampoon), to sing before (so as to serenade).
- occidens, entis. part. pres. fr. occedo, q. v.; also as adj.** Setting, declining (of the sun, or metaph. of life); (m. as subst.) the west.
- occidio, onis. f.** Slaughter, massacre, complete destruction: cum prope occidione occisi essent, when they had been slain almost to a man, Liv.
- occido, is, cidi, cīsum. v. a. [cadō.]** 1. To strike down, beat, cut down, kill, slay, slaughter. 2. (Metaph.) To worry to death.
- occido, is, cidi, cīsum. v. a. [cadō.]** 1. To fall down, to fall. 2. To go down, to set (of the sun, etc.). 3. To fall, perish, die. 4. To be undone, to be ruined: occidit spes omnis et fortuna nostri nominis, there is an end of all the hopes and good fortune of our race, Hor.
- occiduus, a, um. adj.** 1. Setting, declining (as the sun, day, light, etc., and metaph. of old age). 2. Western.
- occino, is, ui, centum. v. a.** To sing inauspiciously, to give an unfavourable omen by the voice (of a bird).
- occipio, is, oepi, ceptum. v. a. and x.** To begin, to commence.
- occipitium, i, and occiput, Itis. n.** The back of the head.
- occiso, onis. f.** Slaughter, massacre, murder.
- occisor, òris. m.** A killer, a slayer.
- occisus, a, um. part. pass. fr. occido, q. v.** Occisissimus omnium, the most thoroughly ruined of all men, Plaut.
- occido, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To shut up. 2. To close against (c. dat.). 3. †To prevent, to restrain.
- occo, as. v. a.** To harrow.
- occubo, as, ui. v. a.** To lie (esp. to be buried).
- occuleo, as. v. a.** To trample down.
- occilo, is, ui, l̄tum. v. a.** To cover up, hide, conceal, to secrete.
- occultatio, ònis. f.** Hiding, concealing, concealment.
- occultator, oris. m.** A hider, a concealer.
- occulte. adv.** In a hidden manner, secretly, clandestinely.
- occulto, as. v. a.** To hide, to conceal, to secrete: stellae (errantes) tum occultantur, the planets at one time are not visible, Cic.
- occultus, a, um. part. fr. occulo; also as adj. c. compar. etc.** 1. Hidden, concealed, secret. 2. (Of a person) Reserved, concealing one's intentions or disposition: crescit, occulto velut arbor ævo, fama Marcelli, the fame of Marcellus grows, as a tree does, with the imperceptible lapse of time, Hor.; occultus odii, dissembling his hatred, Tac.
- occumbo, is, cūbui, cūbitum. v. a.** To fall, i. e. to die (esp. to be slain).— We find occumere morte, mortem, and §morti, in Liv., Cic., Virg., etc.
- occupatio, onis. f.** 1. An occupying, occupation, taking possession of.

2 A business, occupation, employment, business: *hæc tantularum rerum occupationes*, engaging in such trifles as these, Cic. 3. Ante occupatio, an anticipation of the arguments of the opposite party, Cic.
occupatus, a., um. part. of seq.; also as adj. c. compar., etc. Occupied, busy: *nemo adhuc convenire me voluit cui fuerim occupatus*, no one has ever wished to see me that I was too busy to see him, Cic.

occupio, as. v. a. 1. To take possession of, to seize, to occupy. 2. § To attack, to strike, to wound. 3. To seize (as a feeling seizes a person). 4. To occupy, i. e. employ (a person, time, money, etc.), to invest (money): *pecuniam adolescentulo grandi fænore occupavisti*, you lent money to the young man at high interest, Cic. 5. To be beforehand with, to anticipate: *Fidenates . . . priusquam tantum roboris esset quantum futurum apparebat occupant bellum facere*, the people of Fidene hasten to make war upon them before they arrive at the power which it is clear they will attain, Liv.

occurro, is, ri, rsum. v. n. c. dat. 1. To meet, to go to meet, to meet with. 2. To come to, to go to, to appear at, to arrive at: *ut mihi Heracleam occurreret*, (I bade him) come to Heraclea to meet me, Cic. 3. to encounter, to attack. 4. To oppose, resist, counteract. 5. To meet (an objection, i. e.) to refute. 6. To obviate, remedy, provide against, to guard against: *ego occurram expectationi vestræ*, I will satisfy your expectations, i. e. do what you expect, Cic. 7. To occur, arise, suggest, or present itself.

occursatio, ònia. f. A going to meet (a person, as a mark of respect or to court his favour).

ocurso, as. v. n. 1. To meet, to meet with. 2. To attack, to encounter, to oppose. 3. + To occur to (c. dat., +c. acc.).

occursus, ñis. m. A meeting, a meeting with: *vacuis hominum occursu viii,* in the streets so empty that no man was to be met in them, Liv.; *ni rota . . . stipitis occursu fracta . . . fuisse*, if the wheel had not been broken by running against a stump, Ov.

Òceanus, i. [’Òkèáos.] 1. The ocean. 2. Oceanus the God.

òcellata, orum. a. pl. Dice.

òcellus, i. m. An eye, (as a term of endearment) darling: *Sirmio insularum ocellæ*, Sirmio, loveliest of islands, Cat.

òcimum, i. n. The herb basil: *cum . . . cantaverit ocima vernæ*, when she has abused the servant, i. e. used such language to him as market-women use, Pera.

òctor, us. compar., superl. *òctissimus. adj.* without a positive [*òkús.*] Swifter, more rapid, more speedy.

òctua. compar., superl. *ocissime.* 1. More swiftly, rapidly, speedily, sooner. 2. (Also compar. in the positive sense) Swiftly, quickly: *serias ocia, sooner or later*, Hor.

òcrea, ña. f. 1. A greave, or armour for the leg. 2. A hunting boot or gaiter.

òcreatus, a, um. adj. Wearing greaves or hunting boots.

òctuvus, a, um. Eighth; +f. as subst., the eighth hour; n. as adv., for the eighth time.

òctua. adv. Eight times.

òctingentòsalmus, a, um. adj. The eight hundredth.

òctingenti, ñs, a. pl. adj. Eight hundred.

òctipes, òdia. adj. With eight feet.

òcto. indecl. [*òktó.*] Eight.

òctober, bris. m. October; (also as adj.) of October.

òctogéni, ñs, a. adj. pl. 1. Eighty apiece. 2. Eighty.

òctogésalmus, a, um. adj. Eightieth.

òctogécia. adv. Eighty times.

òctoginta. indecl. Eighty.

òctojugis, e. adj. In a team of eight, eight.

- octōni, ss. a. adj. pl.** 1. Eight to each, eight apiece. 2. Eight: octōnū. Idus, the Ides which fall on the eighth day after the Nones, Hor.; octanis iterum natalibus actis, on my sixteenth birth-day, Ov.
- octōphōrum, i. n. [οκτώ φέρω.]** A litter borne by eight bearers.
- octōplūcātus, a, um. adj.** Multiplied eightfold.
- octōplus, a, um. adj.** Eightfold; (*n.* as subst.) a penalty of eightfold the damage done, etc.
- octussis, ia. n.** A sum of eight asses.
- oculātus, a, um. adj.** 1. With eyes or sight: oculatus testis, an eye-witness, Plaut.; male oculatus, with bad eyes, Suet. 2. Conspicuous, manifest.
- †ōcēlissimus, a, um. adj.** Most darling, dearest.
- ōculus, i. m.** 1. An eye: fuit in oculis, he was always before the world, Cic.; in oculis sita sunt, they are conspicuous objects, Sall. 2. An eye in a plant, a bud. Cicero calls Corinth and Carthage duo illos oculos oræ maritimæ, the two eyes, i. e. the chief ornaments of the sea-coast of the Mediterranean; oculi mi, my darling, Plaut.
- †ōdōe, es. f. [φθή.]** A song.
- ōdēum, i. n.** A music hall.
- ōdi. def. perf. in pres. sense; no tenses but those derived from perf.** To hate, to detest.
- ōdiōse. adv.** In an odious or tiresome manner, unpleasantly, unseasonably, impertinently.
- ōdiōsus, a, um. adj.** Calculated to provoke disgust or hatred, tiresome, vexatious, odious, detestable: nullum verbum insolens, nullum odiosam ponere audebat, he employed no unusual or affected terms, Cic.
- ōdium, i. n.** Dislike, disgust, hatred, hate, aversion: quod mihi odium cum P. Clodio fuit, what quarrel had I with P. Clodius? Cic.; tanto in odio est omnibus, he is so unpopular with all men, Cic.; nunquam tanto odio civitati fuit, he never was so unpopular in (or so much detested in, such an object of detestation to) the city, Cic.
- ōdor, oris. m.** 1. a smell, a scent, an odour. 2. A fragrant or sweet smell. 3. (Usu. pl. in this sense) Perfumes, unguents, aromatic spices. 4. A bad smell (rare): odor quidam suspicionia, a slight taint of suspicion, Cic.: est nonnullus odor dictaturæ; there is some idea of a dictatorship, Cic. odor urbanitatis, a tincture of good breeding, Cic.
- ōdōrātio, onis. f.** A smelling.
- ōdōrātus, ūs. m.** 1. A smelling. 2. The sense of smell.
- ōdōratus, a, um. part. fr. odoro; used also as adj.** 1. Fragrant, sweetsmelling, odoriferous. 2. Anointed with perfumes, perfumed.
- ſōdōrīfer, ēra, ērum. adj.** 1. Odoriferous, fragrant. 2. Producing perfumes, producing fragrant herbs and spices: gentis odorifera formosissima, the loveliest of the nation where perfumes are grown, i. e. of the Persians, Ov.
- ōdōro, as. v. a.** To render fragrant with perfume.
- ōdōrōr, aris. v. dep.** 1. To smell out, to scent out. 2. To investigate, explore, trace out, inquire into.
- ōdōrōs, a, um. adj.** 1. Odoriferous, fragrant, sweetamelling. 2. Having an acute sense of smell, having a good nose.
- ōdrysius, a, um. adj.** Of the Odrysæ (a Thracian tribe), Thracian: Odrysius dux, Rhesus, Ov.; Odrysius tyrannus, Tereus, Ov.
- ōdysseā, ss. f. [Οδυσσεύς.]** The Odyssey of Homer.
- ōeagrius, a, um. adj.** Of Œager (an old king of Thrace), Thracian (Orpheus also is esp. called Œagrius, as the son of Œager): nondum Œagrus Hæmus, Hæmus not yet made illustrious by Orpheus, Ov.
- ōebālus, a, um. adj.; and f. Œbalis, Idia.** Of Laconia, Spartan.
- ōeōnōmīcus, a, um. adj. [οἰκονόμικα.]** Relating to the management of domestic affairs.
- ōedipōdōrius, a, um. adj.** Reigned over by Œdipus.

Œnēus, and **Œnēius**, **a.** **um. adj.** Of **Œneus**, father of Tydeus, and king of Calydon.

œnōphōrum, **i. n.** [οἰνός φέρω.] A wine basket.

œstrus, **i. m.** [οὐστρός.] Some sort of stinging insect, a gadfly.

œsus, an old form of unus, q. v.

œsyphum, **i. n.** [οἰσύνη.] The dirt adhering to sheep's wool, used as a cosmetic.

Œta, **a.** **um. adj.** Of Mount **Œta**, where Hercules was burnt: **Œtaeus**, Hercules, Ov.

Œtella, **ss. f.** A mouthful, a morsel.

œfia, **ss. f.** 1. A cake, or ball of flour. 2. A piece, a morsel. 3. ♫A shapeless mass, an abortion. 4. ♫A swelling from a blow.

œfilitim **adv.** In small pieces.

offendo, **is, di, sum. v. n. and a.** 1. (v. n.) To strike against, to strike upon, to run upon (c. dat., or c. in and acc., or c. acc., as a ship strikes on a rock, etc.). 2. (v. a.) To hurt by so striking against: cecidisse ex equo dicitur, et latus offendisse vehementer, he is said to have fallen from his horse, and to have hurt his side exceedingly, Cic. 3. (v. a.) To come upon, meet with, find (c. acc.). 4. (v. n.) To stumble, blunder, commit an error or fault, to offend, to be offensive. 5. (v. n.) To fail, be unfortunate, meet with disaster: naves in redeundo offenderunt, the ships in returning were unlucky (were taken), Cæs. 6. (v. a.) To offend, to displease: si in me aliquid offendisti, if you have taken any offence at (stumbled at anything in) me, Cic.; pass. **impers.** sin aliquid esset offensum, if anything had gone wrong, Cic.—See **offensus**.

offensa, **ss. f.** 1. Disfavour, displeasure, dislike: magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Pompey is greatly offended with me, Cic. 2. An offence, affront, injury.

offensio, **onias. f.** 1. A striking against (of the foot, so as to stumble). 2. A stumblingblock. 3. Disfavour, dislike, displeasure, aversion: mihi majori offensioni sunt, they cause me more annoyance. 4. Misfortune, ill-success, disaster. 5. Injury: corporum offensiones, diseases, Cic.

offensuñetila, **ss.** 1. A slight displeasure or annoyance. 2. A trifling mishap.

offense, **ss. v. a.** To strike against, to dash against: fieri et offensare capita, to weep and dash their heads against the ground, Liv.

offensus, **a. um. part. pass.** fr. **offendo**, q. v. ; also **adj.** c. compar. etc. 1. Stumbling (of a foot which strikes against something). 2. Struck (as an obstacle by a foot, so as to cause it to stumble, etc.): offenso scuto præbuit sonitum, he made a noise by striking his foot against a shield, Liv. 3. Offended, alienated, unfriendly. 4. Offensive, disliked.

offero, **fers, obtuli, oblatum. v. a. irr.** 1. To bring before, to present, to offer, to give, to afford. 2. To put in the way of, to expose to (c. dat. or c. in and acc.): qui se consulibus ferociter obtulerat, which (an army) had fiercely attacked the consuls, Liv. 3. To bring forward, to adduce. 4. To bring, to cause, to occasion, to bring on, to inflict. 5. (In **pass.**, esp. in **perf.**) To occur (to a person, as an idea, a feeling, etc.): metu oblato a fear having struck him, Cic.; ubi primum spes oblata est, as soon as a hope offered, Sall.; oblatum incendium, a fire the work of an incendiary (opp. to fortuitum, accidental), Cic.; vita ejus oblata pente est, his life was was in danger of punishment, i. e. he was in danger of capital punishment, Cic.

officina, **ss. f.** A workshop, a manufactory.

officio, **is, feci, no sup.; pass. + officior. v. a.** 1. To be in the way of, obstruct, hinder (c. dat. or c. quominus and subj.). 2. To be injurious to, hurtful to, to injure: officerat apricanti, he had stood in his light as he was sunning himself, Cic.: timor animi auribus officit, the terror in their minds stops their ears, Sall.

officione **adv.** Kindly, obligingly.

officium, a. **um.** adj. 1. Obliging, desirous to serve, kind, courteous; complaint. 2. Consistent with duty, in accordance with, proceeding from a sense of duty.

officium, i. n. 1. A service, a kindness, a favour. 2. Obligingness, kindness, courtesy. 3. A duty, an office, business, obligation (i. e. what one is bound to do): *omniorum officium est*, it is the business of an orator, Cic.; *vir singulare officio in res publicam*, a man of singular zeal and loyalty to the republic, Cic.; *cur hunc tuum temere quisquam ab officio discessarum potest?* why should any one think that he would so rashly violate his allegiance? Cesa.; *toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus propositus*, M. Bibulus being appointed superintendent of the whole naval service, Cesa.

offige, in, xi, **xum.** v. a. To fix in, to fasten down.

offirmatas, a. **um.** part. of seq.; but also as adj. c. compar. etc. Obstinate, stubborn.

affirme, aa. v. a. 1. To hold firmly to, to persist in. 2. To be obstinate.

officio, n. f. 1. Paint for the face. 2. A delusion.

offulgeo, ea, si, no sup. v. a. To shine upon (c. dat.).

offunde, in, fidi, factum. v. a. 1. To pour over or on, to shed over, to spread over, to diffuse over. 2. (In pass.) To be overwhelmed.

oggennio, iu. v. a. To growl, to utter grumbly.

Ogygina, a. **um.** adj. Of Ogyges the founder of Thebes, Theban: *Ogygia deus*, Bacchus, Ov.

oh, ohe. interj. Oh.

olea, m. f. An olive (the tree and the fruit).

oleogina, a. **um.** adj. Of the olive or olive tree.

olearius, a. **um.** adj. Of or belonging to oil.

oleaster, tri. m. The wild olive tree.

olenia, a. **um.** adj. Of Olenus, a city of Achaea, Olenia capella, and Olenium pecus, Amalthea, who nursed Jupiter, Ov.

olenia, entia. part. fr. *oleo*; also as adj. 1. Sweet-smelling, fragrant, oliferous. 2. Foul-smelling, stinking.

oleo, ea, si, no sup. v. a. 1. To smell, to emit a scent (c. acc. or c. abl. of the scent). 2. (Metaph.) To swell of, to be redolent of, to give indications of (c. acc.): *non olet unde sit*, do not you perceive where he comes from? Cic.

oleum, i. n. Oil: *ego eram decus olei*, I was the glory of the palaestra (because the wrestlers were anointed with oil), Cat.; *genus verborum palaestra magis et olei*, a kind of language better suited to the schools, Cic.

olficio, in, fisci, factum, no pass. v. a. 1. To smell. 2. To smell out, to detect.

ollidus, a. **um.** adj. Smelling strongly, stinking.

olim adv. 1. Formerly, once, some time ago. 2. Hereafter. 3. (Sometimes)

ollitor, öria. m. A market gardener.

oliva, m. f. An olive, an olive tree, an olive branch.

olivetum, i. n. An olive garden, an olive yard.

olivifer, öra, örum. adj. Producing olive trees: *olivifera arva* (in Italy), the Sabine territory, Ov.; *olivifera corona*, a garland of olive branches, Mart.

öllivum, i. n. Oil.

olla, m. f. A pot, a jar.

öllaria, e. adj. Preserved in a pot, potted.

ölör, öria. m. A swan.

ölörinus, a. **um.** Of or belonging to a swan.

ölus, öris, a., dim. ölüscöläum, i. n. Vegetables, garden herba.

Olympia, örüm. pl. n. The Olympic games.

Olympias, ödia. f. An Olympiad, a period of four years elapsing between one celebration of the Olympic games and another, by which periods the Greeks regulated their chronology.

Ölympicus, and **Ölympiœna**, a. **um.** adj. Of the Olympic games.

Olympius, a, um. adj. Of Olympus, Olympian (epith. of Jupiter).

Olympionices, m. m. [Ὀλύμπια νικηταί.] A victor at the Olympic games.

Olympus, i. m. 1. A mountain between Macedon and Thessaly, the fabled abode of the Gods. 2. §Heaven.

ōmīsum, i. a. 1. Tripe. 2. A paunch, a belly.

ōmen, Inis. n. An omen, a prognostic, a token of what will happen. 2. Ter.

§A solemn usage: *et lege atque omine*, on this condition as to the future.

Ter.

ōmentum, i. n. 1. Fat. 2. (In pl.) Entrails.

ōminor, ūris. v. dep. To forebode, to augur, to prognosticate, to presage: male ominatis parcite verbia, forbear to use words of ill omen, Hor.

ōmnissa, a, um. part. pass. of seq.; in Ter. as adj. Careless, negligent.

ōmitto, is, misi, missum. v. a. 1. To let go, to loose, to let fall, to drop.

2. To lay aside, disregard, neglect. 3. To pass over, to omit, to omit to mention. 4. To desist from (c. infin.).

ōmnifler, ūra, ūrum. adj. Producing all things.

ōmnigēnus, a, um. adj. Of all kinds, various.

ōmnimōdis. adv. Altogether, in every way.

ōmnino. adv. 1. Altogether, utterly, entirely, by all means; non id dicit omnino, he does not say that in express words, Cic.; erant omnino itinera duo, there were in all only two roads, Cœs.; non multum aut nihil omnino, not much, indeed nothing at all, Cic.; danda opera est omnino, we must by all means take care, Cic. 2. In general, speaking generally. 3. (In granting a proposition) Certainly, to be sure (followed by *sed*, but).

ōmnipārens, entis. adj. Parent of, or producing all things.

ōnūpéritus, a, um. adj. Skilful in all things.

ōnūpotens, entis. adj. Almighty, allpowerful.

ōnis, e. adj. All, every, the whole: omnis in hoc sum, I devote myself entirely to this, Hor.: sine omni periculo, without any danger at all, Ter.; omnibus precibus petere contendit, he entreats him earnestly with every kind of supplication, Cic.

ōmnīlītuens, entis. adj. Allseeing.

ōnūvāgus, a, um. adj. Roaming everywhere.

ōmnīvōlus, a, um. adj. Who wills everything.

ōnāger, gri. m. [ὄνος ὄρυξ.] A wild ass.

ōnaco, aa. v. n. To bray.

ōnērātus, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to a burden or to carrying a burden: oneraria navia, and (as subst.) oneraria, a transport, a merchant vessel.

ōnēro, aa. v. a. 1. To load, to burden, to freight. 2. To fill, to gorge,

3. To cover (a table with a feast, a corpse with a tomb, etc. 4. To load beyond endurance, to overwhelm, to weary (with arguments, entreaties, etc.). 5. To aggravate, to put in a worse light, to make more odious.

6. §To stew away: jaculo palmas oneravit acuto, he armed his hand with a sharp javelin, i. e. took one in his hand, Virg.

ōndrosus, a, um. adj. 1. Burdensome, heavy. 2. Oppressive, irksome.

ōrus, ūris. n. 1. A load, a burden (lit. and metaph.). 2. A freight, a cargo.

ōnēstus, a, um. adj. 1. Loaded, laden, burdened, freighted. 2. Full (c. abl. or +c. gen.). 3. +Overloaded, weighed down, oppressed.

ōryx, ūchis. m. 1. A kind of yellow marble. 2. A vessel or box made of such marble (esp. for holding unguents, in this sense f. in Mart.).

ōpāco, aa. v. a. To shade, to cover with shade, to render shady.

ōpāca, a, um. adj. Shady, in the shade, shaded. 2. Shady, giving shade. 3. Darkened, dark. 4. Thick (of a beard): ferimus per opaca locorum, we pass on through the dark streets, Virg.

ōpēlla, m. f. Light labour, labour, business.

ōpēra, m. f. 1. Labour, work, pains, exertion: meā operā Tarentum re-

cepisti; it is by my means (through me) that you have recovered Tarentum, Cic. 2. Care, attention : Dent operam consules ne . . . let the consuls take care . . . Csea.; cui funeri ego quoque operam dedi, which funeral I also attended, Cic.; sive operam bellis vellet dare, whether he wished to employ himself in war, Ov.: da operam ut voleas, take care of your health, Cic. 3. Leisure, spare time: si opere illi esset, if he had time; factorusne opere pretium sim, whether what I am about to do is worth while, Liv. 4. Work done (rare), a work, (in pl.) service, the rendering of service: Pupius, qui est in operis ejus societatis, Pupius, who is in the service of that society, Cic.; operas in portu pro magistro dat, he serves as harbour-master, Cic. 6. (In pl.) Workmen, a body of artisans, (metaph.) bodies of men bribed to create disturbances, etc.

öpérarius, a., um. adj. Belonging to work or labour, working; (m. as subst.), a labourer, a workman, an operative.

öperclūm, i. n. A cover, a lid.

öpérōrīo, Is, ui, rtum. v. a. 1. To cover, to cover over. 2. To shut, to close. See *opertus*.

öpérōrīo, aris. v. dep. 1. To work, to labour, to employ oneself on (c. abl.). 2. To perform sacred ceremonies, to offer sacrifices: tibi nunc operata resolvimus ora, now we open our mouth employed in prayer to you, Ov.

öpérōsa. adv. Laboriously, with great labour, carefully.

öpérōsus, a., um. adj. 1. Painstaking, laborious, industrious. 2. Active, efficacious. 3. Requiring labour, difficult, elaborate: mundi moles operosa, the vast mass of the world (the mass constructed with great labour), Ov.; templa operosa, magnificent temples, Ov.

öpertus, a., um. part. of *opero*, q. v.; also as adj. Secret, concealed: contumeliae quibus operiti oppresisque essent, the insults with which they had been covered and overwhelmed, Cic.; si in opertum Bonæ Deæ accessas, if you had gone into the secret place of the Bona Dea, Cic.

öpea, um. pl. f. Riches, wealth. See *opa*.

öphites, es. m. [öphi:s.] A kind of spotted marble.

öpicus, a., um. adj. 1. Oscan. 2. †Clownish, uneducated.

öpifler, öra, örum. adj. Bringing assistance, helping.

öpifex, Icis. m. [opus facio.] 1. A workman, an artisan. 2. A maker, a creator, an inventor, a framer.

öpllio, or öpllio, onia. n. A shepherd.

öplimus, a., um. adj. 1. Fat, plump. 2. Rich, (of soil, etc.) fertile: opimus prædā, enriched with, or loaded with booty, Cic.; arva inter opima virūm, amid the well-peopled fields, Virg.; haec opima accusatio, this accusation by which the accuser expects to make money, Cic.; opus a greedior opimum casibus, I am undertaking a work fertile in events, Tac.; 3. Rich (of things), splendid, sumptuous, abundant. 4. Heavy, overloaded (of style, etc.). 5. Opima spolia, the spoils taken by a general who has slain the enemy's general with his own hand; opimus triumphus, a grand triumph, equal to that of obtaining the spolia opima, Hor.

öpinablis, e. adj. Resting on opinion, conjectural.

öpinatīo, onis. f. Supposition, opinion on slight grounds.

öpinator, öris. m. One who forms random opinions, who is inclined to form guesses.

öpinio, önis. f. Opinion, supposition, expectation, (sometimes esp.) a favourable opinion: ut opinio mea est, as I fancy, or in my opinion, Cic.; in eam opinionem Cassius venerat . . . finxisse bellum, Cassius would have fallen under the suspicion of having trumped up a story of a war, Cic.

öpinösus, a., um. adj. Apt to form hasty or groundless opinions.

öpinor, öris. v. dep. To be of opinion, to think, to suppose, to fancy: (perf. part. in pass. sense) opinata mala, imaginary evils, Cic.

öpäre. adv. Splendidly, sumptuously.

öpitüler, aris. v. dep. To help, to aid, to assist, to succour.

ōportet *v. impers.* It becomes, it behoves, it is right, it ought : valeat possessor oportet, the owner must be in good health, Hor.

oppēdo, *is. v. n.* To insult (c. dat.).

oppērior, *iris*, *peritus*, or *-pertus*. *v. dep.* To wait for, to await.

oppēto, *is*, *tivi*, *titum*. *v. a.* To encounter (esp. to encounter death), to fall in battle : *vix cobibueri amici quominus eodem mari oppeteret*, his friends could scarcely prevent him from throwing himself into (*or perishing in*) the same sea, Tac.

oppidānus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or in, a town (esp. a provincial town); *m. pl.* as *subst.*, the inhabitants of any town but Rome.

oppidātim. *adv.* In each town.

oppido. *adv.* Very much, exceedingly : *pleraque oppido quam parva erant*, most of them were very trivial, Liv.

oppidūm, *i. n.*, *dim oppidūlūm*, *i. n.* A town (esp. a provincial town, very rarely used of Rome).

oppignōrō, *as. v. a.* To pledge, to pawn.

oppilo, *as. v. a.* To stop up, to shut up.

opplo, *es*, *evi*, *etum*. *v. a.* To fill up, to fill.

opplo, *as. v. n.* To lament to, to whine to (c. dat.).

oppōno, *is*, *pōsui*, *pōsitum*. *v. a.* 1. To place against, in front of, opposite to, to hold before. 2. To place or array in opposition, to oppose. 3. To urge or allege in opposition, to set against by way of comparison. 4. †To pledge, to pawn : *oppono auriculam*, I present my ear, i. e. to be touched (touching the ear being a form of citing a witness), Hor.—*Ses oppositūs*.

opportūne. *adv.* Seasonably, suitably, fitly.

opportūitas, *atis*. *f.* 1. A favourable opportunity. 2. Fitness, suitableness, convenience (of a thing), advantage.

opportūnus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Seasonable, in good time, opportune. 2. Suitable, serviceable, advantageous. 3. Liable, exposed to.

oppōsitiō, *onis*. *f.* An opposing, opposition.

oppōsitus, *a*, *um*. *part. pass.* fr. *oppono*; also as *adj.* 1. Opposite : *nec tibi oppositas habuit regia nostra fores*, nor had our palace doors closed against you, Ov.

oppressio, *ōnis*. *f.* Oppression.

oppressor, *ōris*. *m.* A putter down, an oppressor.

oppressus, *a*, *um*. *part. pass.* fr. *opprimō*, q. v.; meaning, besides the senses given under *opprimō*; also : 1. Dispirited, disheartened. 2. Inarticulately uttered.

stoppensus, *ūs. m.* Severe pressure.

opprimō, *is*, *pressi*, *pressum*. *v. a.* 1. To press, to press down, weigh down, oppress, overwhelm. 2. To smother, to put out (a fire). 3. To press down so as to close, to shut. 4. To suppress, conceal, stifle. 5. To fall on unexpectedly, to surprise, to catch (enemies). 6. To defeat, overpower, subdue, crush, put down, to destroy : *celeriter cognita fraus oppressaque*, that trick was speedily detected and baffled, Liv.

oppōbrium, *i. n.* 1. A reproach, a scandal, a disgrace. 2. (Esp. in pl.) Reproaches, i. e. reproachful language, abuse.

oppugnatiō, *onis*. *f.* An attack, assault (esp. on a town).

oppugnātōr, *ōris*. *m.* An attacker.

oppugno, *as. v. a.* [pugna.] To attack, assault, assail (esp. a town, but used also in a general sense), to storm.

toppugno, *as. v. a.* [pugna.] To beat with the fist.

ope, *ōpis*. *f. def.*, only in gen., acc., and abl. sing. 1. Power, ability, means : *omni ope atque operā*, omnibus viribus atque opibus, with all one's might (both in Cic.); *quacunque ope possent*, by every means in their power, Cic.; *non opis est nostrae*, it is not in my power, Virg. 2. Aid, help, assistance. 3. (In pl.) Means, resources, (esp.) riches, wealth.

optābilis, *e. adj.* Desirable, to be wished for.

optatiō, *onis*. *f.* A wishing, a wish.

optato. adv. According to one's wish.

optandus, a, um. gerundive fr. *opto*, q. v.; also as *adj.* Desirable.

optatus, a, um. *part. pass.* fr. *opto*; also as *adj.* (c. compar. etc.). Desired, pleasing, acceptable, desirable; *n. pl.* as *subst.*, wishes.

optimas, atis. m. f. usu. in *pl.* A noble, a chief man: in *optimatum dominatu*, under the supremacy of the aristocracy, Cic.

optime. adv. In the best way, excellently, very well, very seasonably.

optimus, a, um. superl. of *bonus*, q. v. Best, very good.

optio, onia. f. Choice, liberty to choose, option.

Optivus, a, um. adj. Chosen.

opto, aa. e. a. 1. To wish, to wish for, to desire. 2. To choose, to pick out, select.

Opulens, more usu. opulentus, a, um. adj. 1. Rich, wealthy, opulent.

2. Of high rank, aristocratic. 3. *†(Of things)* Costly, splendid.

Opulente, and opulerter. adv. Sumptuously, splendidly.

Opulence, m. f. Opulence, riches, wealth.

Opulento, as. v. a. To enrich.

opus, ōris. n. 1. Work, labour. 2. A work done, a work (of any kind, a building, a book, etc.). 3. Employment. 4. A military work (either as a fortification, or as lines of circumvallation, etc.).

opus. indecl. 1. (As *subst.*) Need, necessity, want (c. abl., more rarely c. gen. of that which is needed). 2. (As *adj.*) Necessary, needful, requisite, serviceable: exempla permulta opus sunt, many examples are necessary, Cic. *opusculum, i. n.* A little work, a trifling work.

ōra, ss. f. 1. A border, extremity, edge, margin, hem. 2. A coast. 3. A region, district, country: quem Rhea... sub luminis edidit ora, whom Rhea brought forth into the region of day light, Virg.; duas ore distantes, two zones distant from each other, Cic.; mecum ingentes ora evolvite bellum, aid me to unfold the vast picture of the war, Virg. 4. A cable, a hawser: orasque et ancoras praecidunt, they cut their cables and cast off their anchors, Liv.

ōrāculūm, i. n. 1. An oracle. 2. An oracular answer, a prophecy given by an oracle, a divine announcement, (metaph.) an oracular saying.

ōratio, ōnis. f. 1. Speech, language. 2. A speech, an oration. 3. Eloquence. 4. Prose.

ōratīuncula, ss. f. A short speech.

ōrātor, oria. m. 1. A speaker, an orator. 2. A spokesman. 3. An ambassador. 4. An advocate: oratorem celeriter complexi sumus, we speedily took to eloquence, Cic.

ōrātōrie. adv. Eloquently, like an orator.

ōrātōrius, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to an orator, oratorical.

ōrātrix, Icia. f. One who begs for, who entreats, who solicits.

ōrātus, ūa. m. A request, entreaty, solicitation, prayer.

ōrbātor, ōris. m. One who deprives, who bereaves: nostri orbator Achilles, Achilles who has made us childless, Ov.

ōrbiculātus, a, um. adj. Round, rounded, well filled out.

orbis, is. m. Any round thing, a round, an orb, a circle, a diak, a hoop, a ring (not a finger-ring): signifer orbis, the circle of the zodiac, Cic.; orbis mense, a round table, Ov.; immenais orbibus angues incumbunt pelago, the snakes with vast folds move upon the sea, Virg.; ictus ab orbe, struck by the quoit (discus being mentioned in the preceding line), Ov.; orbis ære cavus triplici, the circle made concave with three layers of brass, i. e. the shield, Virg.; decimus orbis, the tenth layer in a shield, Ov.; so also *orbis* is used for a wheel, the socket of the eye, the disk or orb of sun or moon, a mirror, etc. etc. 2. The world (often *orbis terræ* or *terrarum*): Eo dives ab orbe reddit, he is returning rich from the East. 3. A roundness, a rounding off (of sentences). 4. A revolution (of a planet, etc.): tri-ginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes imperio explebit, he shall complete in his reign thirty long years of revolving months, Virg.; so annuus orbis, a year, Virg. 5. Rotation, a regular cycle of change: ut.... hoc in-

signe regium in orbem suam cujusque vicem per omnes iret, that this ensign of royalty might go round to them all in rotation in each one's turn, Liv.
orbita, a. f. A track (esp. made by a wheel) : veteris trahit orbita culpe, the example of an old fault attracts, Juv.

orbita, atis. f. 1. Orphanhood. 2. Childlessness : maxima orbitate reipublica virorum talium, when there is a great dearth of such men in the state, Cic.

orba, as. v. a. To deprive, to bereave (generally, and esp. parents of children, or children of parents), to render orphan, to render childless.

orbas, a. um. adj. Deprived, bereaved (generally, and esp. of parents or children), orphaned, childless. 2. Destitute of, devoid of (c. abl., more rarely c. gen.) : orbum cubile, a widowed bed, Cat.

orec, as. f. A jar, a barrel. 2. †A dicebox.

orehas, ēdis. f. A kind of olive.

orchestra, as. f. [ōρχήστρα.] 1. The orchestra, the place where the senate sat in the theatre. 2. The senate (Juv.).

Oreus, i. m. 1. Hell, the infernal regions. 2. Pluto. 3. §Death : impudens Orcum moror, shameless that I am, do I hesitate to die? Hor.

ordinarius, a. um. adj. 1. Ordinary, usual, regular. 2. Regularly appointed.

ordinatē. adv. In an orderly manner, methodically.

ordinatim. adv. 1. In regular order or succession. 2. In good order. 3. Regularly.

ordinatiō, ēnis. f. 1. Orderly arrangement. 2. Appointment to office.

ordinatūs, a. um. part. pass. of seq.; also as *adj.* 1. Regularly appointed. 2. Orderly.

ordino, as. v. a. 1. To arrange, to regulate, to place in regular order : ubi publicas res ordinaria, when you have arranged your account of (or given a well-arranged account of) public events, Hor. 2. †To appoint to office.

ordior, Iris, orsus sum. v. dep. 1. To begin, to commence. 2. §To begin to speak, to speak : reliquos ordiamur, let us now begin to speak of the rest.—See *orsua*.

orda, Inia. m. 1. A regular row, a series. 2. Order, regularity, a regular arrangement. 3. A rank of soldiers, a company : qui ordines duxerant, they who commanded companies, who were centurions, Cic. 4. A rank or class of citizens : in ordinem redactus, reduced to the ranks, Suet.; quem absentem in amplissimum ordinem cooptarunt, whom they elected in his absence into the highest rank (i. e. into the senate), Cic.; quā se in ordinem cogi videbat, by which (motion) he saw it was intended to deprive him of his office, Liv.; Decemviri querentes se in ordinem cogi, the Decemvirs complaining that they were being degraded to a level with the common people, Liv.; nimium in ordinem se ipsum cogere, (they said) that he (Appius) was letting himself down too much, Liv.—*Abl. as adv.* 1. In a regular manner, regularly. 2. In turn, in due rotation : so ex ordine, in succession, Cic., Virg.—Extra ordinem (as *adv.*) 1. irregularly, in an irregular manner. 2. In an especial manner : spes quam extra ordinem de te habemus, the hope which we conceived of you in an extraordinary degree, Cic.

ōrēas, ēdia. f. [ōρέας.] A mountain nymph.

ōrestēus, a. um. adj. Of Orestes the son of Agamemnon ; Orestea Diana, Diana whose image was carried to Aricia by Orestes.

ōrexīs, is. f. [ōρεξίς.] A longing, an eager desire.

ōtorgānīcus, a. um. adj. Musical, (m. as *subst.*) a musician.

ōtorgānum, i. n. [ōργανόν.] 1. An engine, an instrument. 2. a musical instrument.

ōrgia, orum. pl. n. [ōργια.] 1. Orgies, nocturnal festivals in honour of Bacchus. 2. §Mysteries, secrets, secret revels.

ōtishalcum, i. n. [ōρός χαλκός.] Copper, brass. Digitized by Google

gūrīcilla, m. f. The flap of the ear.

ōriens, tis. st. part. fr. orior, q. v.; also as substant. 1. The east. 2. §A day.

ōrigo, Inis. f. 1. An origin, source, beginning, first cause. 2. Descent, family : *Æneas Romanus stirpis origo, Æneas the original founder of the Roman nation, Virg.*; originibus suis praecidio fuere, they (cities) were a protection to their mother cities, i. e. to the cities of which they were colonies, Sall.

ōrior, ēris, Iri, ortus sum, ὄριτurus. v. dep. 1. To arise, to rise (of the sun, stars, etc.). 2. To arise, i. e. come into existence, be visible, be produced, be born, to spring, to proceed (c. ab, ex or de and abl. of the source, or § c. abl.—See *ortus*).

ōriundus, a, um. adj. Sprung from, descended from, born of, derived from, (c. ab or ex and abl. of the source, or c. abl.).

ornāmentum, i. n. 1. Accoutrement, equipment, apparatus, appointments, trappings. 2. Ornament. decorations, embellishment.

ōrnātrix, Icia. f. One who adorns or dresses, a tirewoman.

ornatus, ūs. m. 1. Ornament, decoration, embellishment. 2. Dress, adornment. 3. The world (only once in Cic.).

orno, as. v. a. 1. To equip, to accoutre, to furnish, to fit out, to provide (with such and such things). 2. To adorn, embellish, decorate, deck, beautify. 3. To distinguish, to do honour to (by speeches, etc.).

ornātus, a, um. part. of seq. q. v. ; also as adj. c. compar. etc. Distinguished, honourable.

ōrus, i. j. A mountain ash.

ōro, aa. v. a. 1. To speak (rare). 2. To plead, to argue, to speak as an orator or as an advocate. 3. (The most usu. sense) To beg, to entreat, to beseech (c. dupl. acc. or c. acc., and ut c. subj. or c. acc. [often understood] and subj., see Lat. Gr. 93. more rarely c. infin.).

ōrontēus, a, um. adj. 1. Of the Orontes, a river in Syria. 2. §Syrian.

ōrrhōpýgium, i. n. The tail feathers of birds.

ōrus, a, um. part. perf. fr. ordior, q. v. ; n. pl. as substant. 1. A beginning, a commencement. 2. §Words, a speech.

ōrus, ūs. n. A beginning, an attempt.

ōrtus, a, um. part. perf. fr. orior, q. v. (Esp.) Born of, descended from (c. abl., or c. ab and abl.).

ōrtus, ūs. m. 1. A rising (of the sun, stars, etc.). 2. The east. 3. Rise, beginning, origin, birth.

ōrtýgius, a, um. adj. [*'Oprvylia*.] Of Ortygia (an old name of Delos), Delian : Ortygia Dea, Diana; Ortygii boves, the oxen of Apollo, Ov. (Another Ortygia was an island close in front of Syracuse.)

ōryx, ygis. m. [δρυξ.] An antelope.

ōryza, ūs. f. [δρυζα] Rice.

ōs, ūria. n. 1. The mouth : in ore vulgi versari, to be the common talk, Cic.; ne in ore hominum pro ludibrio abiaret, that he might not become a common joke to all men, Liv. ; habeat in ore τῆσδ' ἀπεῖναι, etc., let him always remember (lit. be always quoting) τῆσδ' ἀπεῖναι . . . , Cic.; uno ore, with one voice, i. e. unanimously, Virg. 2. The face, the countenance : præbere ad contumeliam ūs, to put oneself in the way of being insulted, Liv. ; quæ in ore atque in oculis provincie gesta sunt, which were done in the face and before the eyes of the whole province, Cic. ; quod tandem ūs est illius patroni, what face then (i. e. what impudence) has that advocate, Cic. 3. A mouth, i. e. opening, entrance. 4. §Speech, language. 5. §The head (of a river) : ora navium rostrata, the beaked heads of ships, Hor.

ōs, ūssia. n. A bone.

ōseen, Inis. adj. m., not found in nom. sing. From whose voice or singing omens are taken.

ōcillum, i. n. ; in pl. Little images hung up in honour of Bacchus at rustic festivals.

- ocitanter.** *adv.* Gaping, i. e. carelessly.
ocitana, antis. *part. of seq.*; also as *adj.* Listless, careless, sluggish.
†ōscito, as; and **ōscitor, aris.** *v. dep.* 1. To gape, to yawn. 2. To gasp. 3. To be listless, idle.
ocitatio, ūnia f. A kissing.
ocitor, ūris. *v. dep.* 1. To kiss. 2. To love, to regard, to esteem.
oculum, i. n. 1. §A delicate mouth. 2. A kiss.
†ōtor, ūris m. A hater.
ōtensus, a, um. *adj.* Of bone, bony.
†ōssifirāga, sc. f. An osprey.
ostendo, is, di, tum. *v. a.* 1. To spread out to view, to show, exhibit, display, reveal, to make a show of. 2. To hold out, to put forth (a promise, a threat, or a plea). 3. To make known, to announce, to declare.
ostentatio, onia f. 1. Show, exhibition, display. 2. Idle parade, ostentation. 3. Deceitful show, appearance (opp. to veritas, reality).
ostentator, oris m. A display, one who makes a vain parade or ostentatious show, an ostentatious person.
ostento, as. v. a. 1. To present to view, to show, to exhibit, to display, to make a parade of. 2. To hold out (a promise or threat), to promise to threaten, to offer. 3. To declare, announce, disclose.
ostentum, i. n. A prodigy, a portent announcing something that will happen.
ostentus, ūs. m. 1. Show, parade. 2. A sign, a proof: corpora extra vallum objecta ostentui, their bodies were cast outside the rampart as a spectacle, Tac.
ostarium, i. n. A tax upon doors.
ostiatim *adv.* From door to door, from house to house: ostiatim totum oppidum compilavit, he pillaged the whole town, house by house, Cic.; dum ego hoc crimen agam ostiatim, while I set this crime before you in detail, i. e. counting up all the houses which he has pillaged, Cic.
ostium, i. n. 1. A door. 2. An entrance. 3. The mouth (of a river or harbour): oceani ostium, the Straits of Gibraltar, Cic.; exactio ostiorum, the door-tax, Cic.
ostrea, ūs. f., and ostreum, i. n. An oyster.
ostreatus, a, um, and **ostrifer, era, erum.** *adj.* Abounding in oysters.
estrinus, a, um. *adj.* Purple.
estrum, i. n. 1. (Lit. the blood of the sea-snail) Purple. 2. §Purple cloth, etc., a purple dress, purple hangings.
ōtior, ūris. v. dep. To enjoy leisure, to be at leisure, to idle, to keep holiday.
ōtido. *adv.* At leisure, in a leisurely manner, quietly, calmly.
ōtibus, a, um. *adj.* 1. At leisure, unoccupied, disengaged, unemployed, (sometimes esp.) free from public employment. 2. Calm, indifferent, unconcerned (of spectators, etc.), free from excitement. 3. ¶Useless, unprofitable: annum spatium nactus vacuum a bello atque ab hoste otiosum, having a year free from war, and undisturbed by enemies, Cesa.
ōtim, i. n., and dim. ūtöläum, i. 1. Leisure, spare time, unoccupied time, freedom from business. 2. Inactivity, idleness. 3. Rest, repose, tranquillity, quiet, peace, ease: ut . . . excutias oculis otia nostra tua, that you may examine with your eyes the fruit of my leisure, i. e. my poems, Ov.
ōtvatio, ūnis. f. [ovis.] A lesser triumph (in which the general entered the city on horseback instead of a chariot, and covered with myrtle instead of laurel, and the animal sacrificed at the end was not a bull but a sheep).
ōvile, in a. A sheepfold. 2. An enclosed space in the Campus Martius where the Romans voted at the Comitia.
ōvillus, a, um. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or consisting of sheep.)
ōvia, in. f. [ōvis.] 1. A sheep. 2. §Wool.
ōvo, aa. v. n. 1. To celebrate an ovation. 2. §To triumph, to exult.

ōrum, i. n. [iōdr.] 1. An egg: genitivum *ōrum*, the two eggs of Lech, from one of which Helen was born, Hor.; ab ovo usque ad mala, from the first course to the dessert, Hor. 2. A small wooden post erected in the circus (there were seven such) to mark the courses in the chariot race, one being removed after each course was run.

oxigyrum, i. n. An acid sauce.

P.

pibilātis, onis. f. A collecting fodder, foraging.

pibilātor, óris. n. A forager.

pibilār, óris. v. dep. 1. To forage. 2. †To seek a subsistence. 3. To eat fodder, to feed, to graze.

pibilum, i. n. [pasca.] 1. Fodder, forage. 2. Food.

pacēlis, e. adj. Of or belonging to peace, betokening peace.

pacētus, a. um. part. past. from pacē. used also as adj. c. compar. etc. 1. Peaceful, quiet, tranquil, calm. 2. Made propitious, friendly; a. as subst., a friendly country.

pacifier, óra, órum. adj. Bringing peace, indicating peace, peaceful, pacific.

paciflātis, ónis. f. Peacemaking, pacification.

paciflātor, óris. n. A peacemaker, a pacifier.

paciflātōris, a. um. adj. Peacemaking, pacifying, pacificatory.

paciflōo, as. v. a. 1. To make peace, to propose peace, to negotiate for peace. 2. To pacify, to render peaceable or propitious.

paciflōus, a. um. adj. Pacific, peacemaking.

paciscor, óris, pactus sum. v. dep. 1. To make a bargain or agreement. 2. To agree, to covenant.

3. To stipulate to grant, to promise. 4. To espouse, to agree to marry.

5. To barter, to give or take in exchange (as life or death for glory, both in Virg.): votis pacisci ne Cyprie Tyriisque merces addant avaro divitias mari, to bargain by means of prayers to prevent my Cyprian or Tyrian merchandise enriching the greedy sea, Hor. — perf. *pactus sum*, and *pacti pacta*, q. v., often in pass. sense.

pacto, as. v. a. 1. To make peaceful, pacify, quiet. 2. To subdue, to render orderly. 3. To bring into cultivation.

pactio, onis. f. An agreement, covenant, compact, bargain (sometimes esp. a corrupt bargain): *pactio verborum*, an established form of words.

Pactōlus, i. n. A river in Lydia, the sands of which were full of gold.

pactor, óris. n. One who makes a contract or agreement, a negotiator.

pactum, i. n. An agreement, a bargain, a covenant, a contract.

pactus, a. um. part. fr. paciscor, q. v., used in pass. sense. 1. Agreed upon, covenanted.

2. Promised (esp. promised in marriage), betrothed: gremiis abducere pactas, to tear their betrothed wives from their bosom, Virg.

Pesan, ónis. n. [Παῖδες.] 1. A name of Apollo (as a healer). 2. A hymn in honour of Apollo, a hymn of triumph, a pesan.—*Io Pesan* was a cry of exultation without any reference to Apollo, Ov.

pedāgōgus, i. n. [παιδαγόγος.] 1. An instructor of boys, a tutor. 2. †A pedantic fellow.

pedor, óris. n. Dirt, filth.

pene.—See pene.

penūla, se. f. 1. A cloak, a mantle (for travelling or wet weather): ego ita egī ut non scinderem penulam, but I did not press him to stay, (lit. tear his cloak in my importunity), Cic.; horum ego vix attigi penulam, I scarcely pressed them at all to stay, Cic. 2. †A covering.

penūlātus, a. um. adj. Wearing a cloak.

peson, onis. n. A metrical quadrisyllabic foot, consisting of three short

syllables and one long one, called *primus*, *secundus*, *tertius*, or *quartus*, according to the syllable which is long.

Pæonius, a, um, and *f.* Pæonia, Idia. *adj.* Of Pæonia (a district of Macedonia), Macedonian.

Pæstinius, a, um, *adj.* [παιστῖνος.] 1. Of Apollo as the God of medicine. 2. Healing, medicinal, medical.

Pæstum, a, um, *adj.* Of Pæstum, a town near Naples celebrated for roses. *pætus*, a, um, and *dim.* *pætūlus*, a, um, *adj.* Having a cast in the eye.

Pægimus, a, um, *adj.* 1. Belonging to a village, rustic. 2. (as *sabat*) A villager, a rustic, a peasant, *In* a citizen (esp. as opp. to *miles*).

Pagissoüs, a, um, *adj.* Of Pagase, a town in Thessaly, where the ship Argo was built: *conjux Pagasea*, the wife of Admetus king of Thessaly, Alcestis.

Pægim. *adv.* By villages or districts, in every village.

Pægina, *sc.*; *dim.* pægintula, *sc. f.* 1. A written page. 2. A book or portion of a treatise. 3. *¶*A plate on which a person's honours were engraved.

Pægur, tiri. *sc.* A kind of fish.

Pægas, i. *sc.* 1. A district, a canton, a village. 2. *§*The people of a country district, the villagers, the peasantry.

Pæla, *sc. f.* 1. A spade. 2. The bezel of a ring.

Pælestinius, a, um, *adj.* Of Palestine, of Syria: Pælestina aqua, the Euphrates, Ov.

Pælestra, *sc. f.* [παλαιστρα] 1. A wrestling-school, a place for athletic exercises, a pælestra. 2. Wrestling. 3. A school of rhetoric, rhetorical skill. 4. Skill (rare). 5. *¶*A brothel.

Pælestricœ. *adv.* After the manner of the pælestra.

Pælestricus, a, um, *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the pælestra. 2. Devoted to the pælestra or to wrestlers: pælestrici motus, violent gesticulations, Cic.

Pælestrita, *sc. sc.* The master of a pælestra, a teacher of wrestling.

Palam. *adv.* 1. Openly, publicly. 2. (As *prep. c. abl.*) Before, in the presence of: *huc quæ sunt palam*, these things which are notorious, Cic.

Palatius, a, um (P& only in Mart.), *adj.* 1. Of the Palatine Hill. 2. Worshipped on the Palatine Hill: Palatini aves, the birds which Romulus saw on the Palatine Hill when he and Remus consulted the auspices, Ov.; Palatini laurna, the bay trees in front of the emperor's palace, Ov.

Palatiūm, i. *sc.* (P& only in Mart.). 1. The Palatine Hill. 2. (As Augustus had his palace on the Palatine Hill) A palace.

Palatum, i. *sc.* The palate: coeli palatum, the vault of heaven, Enn.

Palea, *sc. f.* Chaff.

Pælear, Ária. *sc.* (Usu. in *pl.*) The dewlap.

Pælia, um *pl. n.* The feast of Pales.

Pæla. *f.* The Patron Deity of cattle and shepherds.

Pælimpesta, i. *sc.* [παλιμψεστος.] A palimpsest, a parchment from which the old writing has been rubbed off, in order to write on it again.

Pæliarūs, i. *sc.* A kind of bramble.

Palla, *sc. f.* 1. A cloak or upper garment worn by Roman ladies. 2. An under garment. 3. A cloak worn by tragic actors and musicians, also by Apollo (Ov.). 4. A curtain: pallæ inter pecus, curtains to keep cattle apart (a proverb for, insufficient precautions), Cic.

Pallas, Ádia, *f.* [Παλλὰς.] 1. A name of Minerva. 2. *§*The Palladium. 3. *§*Vesta, because the Palladium stood in Vesta's temple. 4.

§ Oil, because the olive came from Athens, of which Minerva was the patron deity: Palladis alea, the owl, Ov.; Palladis arbor, the olive, Ov.; invita Pallade, without the favour of Minerva (as the giver of skill in all arts), Ov.

Palladius, a, um, *adj.* Of Minerva, sacred to Minerva: Palladia arx, Athena, Ov., Troy, Prop.; Palladii rami, the olive-tree, Virg.; Palladia

- corona, a crown of olive, Ov.; Palladii latices, oil, Ov.; Palladii honores, the honours promised by Minerva, Ov.
- Pallantina, *ādīs*, and *is*, *īdīs*. f. Aurora, as descended from Hyperion the uncle of the giant Pallas.
- Pallantina, a, um. adj. Of Pallas the son of Evander: Pallantius heros, Evander, Ov.
- pallens, extia. part. fr. seq.; used also as adj. Pale, wan (sometimes esp. of the paleness of death): pallentes umbrae, the shades below, Tib.
2. Of a pale-green colour. 3. § Making pale (as sickness). 4. †Bad.
- palleo, es, xi, no sup. v. n. 1. To be pale, wan. 2. To be of a sallow, yellow, or lightest-green colour. 3. To change colour, to fade. 4. To be pale with anxiety, to be anxious: pueris omnis materialis pallet, every mother is anxious for her children, Hor. 5. §To fear: iratum Eupolidem palleo, you read the angry Eupolis till you lose your colour with hard study, Pers.
- pallesco, is, no perf. v. n. 1. To grow pale, to turn pale. 2. To be pale. 3. To wither.
- palliātus, a, um. adj. Dressed in a pallium, q. v., the Greek dress: palliata fabula, a play translated from the Greek, or in which Greek characters were introduced.
- pallidus, a, um; and dim. pallidulus, a, um. adj. 1. Pale (with sickness, anxiety, fear, etc.), wan, of a pale, sallow colour. 2. Discoloured. 3. Making pale (as death, poison, etc.): Inachus in Melie Bithynide pallidus iace fertur, Inachus is said to have been desperately in love with (i. e. pale with anxious love for) the Bithynian Melie, Ov.
- pallidolum, i. a. 1. A Greek mantle or cloak (see seq.). 2. A hood.
- pallium, i. a. 1. A Greek mantle or cloak (when worn by Romans it indicated an affectation of Greek manners, of effeminacy). 2. A coverlet, a counterpane. 3. †Any kind of cloak, the toga.
- pallor, oris. m. 1. Paleness, wanness, a pale colour. 2. (§ Esp.) The paleness of fear, fear.
- palma, sc. f. 1. The palm of the hand. 2. A hand. 3. § The blade of an oar. 4. A palm-tree, the fruit of the palm, a date. 5. A palm-branch, a broom made of palm-branches. 6. A palm-wreath as a token of victory, the palm, the prize of victory, victory: tertia palma Diores, Diores who got the third prize.
- palmaris, e. adj. 1. That merits the palm or prize, excellent. 2. †A hand's breadth in size.
- †palmarius, a, um. adj. That merits the palm or prize.
- palmatus, a, um. adj. Embroidered with palm branches (of the triumphal robe of a general).
- palmes, Itia. m. 1. A young shoot of a vine, a vine branch. 2. †A vine. 3. †A branch.
- palmētum, i. a. A palm grove.
- §palmifer, ēra, ērum, and palmous, a, um. adj. Producing palm trees.
- palmula, sc. f. 1. The blade of an oar. 2. †A date.
- pālor, aris. v. dep. To wander about, to straggle, to stray: palantes animi, the minds of men (i. e. men) in a state of perplexity or distraction, Ov.
- †palpātor, oris. m. One who strokes or pats, a flatterer.
- palpēbra, sc. f. An eyelid.
- palpito, as. v. n. To palpitate, to throb, to quiver.
- palpo, as. v. a., and palpor, aris. v. dep. To stroke, to pat, to caress, to coax (dep. c. dat. v. a. c. acc.).
- †palpo, òmis. m. One who strokes or caresses, a flatterer.
- pālūdāmentum, i. a. A military cloak, a soldier's (esp. a general's) cloak.
- pālūdātus, a, um. adj. In a military or general's cloak, in a dress of war.
- §pālūdifier, ēra, ērum. adj. Making swampy.
- §pālūdēsus, a, um. adj. Marshy, swampy.
- pālumbes, is. m. f. A woodpigeon, a dove.
- talus, i. m. A stake, a pale, a pole, a post.

- pīlus, tīdis, f.* 1. A marsh, a swamp, a bog, a morass, a fen. 2. ♫Sedge.
pīluster, trīs, trīs. adj. Marshy, swampy, fenny : *lux palustris*, a life passed
 in the swamps of debauchery, Pers.
- pampīneus, a, um. adj.* 1. Full of, made of, or wreathed with vine-
 leaves and tendrils, or branches of vinea. 2. Of the vine : pampineus
 odor, the smell of wine, Prop.; pampineus umbra, the shade of the vine,
 Virg.: pampineus Autumnus, Autumn that ripens the grapes, Virg.
- pampīnus, i. m. f.* A tendril, shoot, leaf, or the foliage of the vine.
- Pan, Panīs. m.* 1. The God of the woods and of shepherds. 2. §(In
 pl.) Gods of the woods and fields resembling Pan.
- panīca, m. f.* A drinking-vessel, a bowl.
- panīcēta, m. f.* [πανίκεια] A herb able to heal all diseases.
- panīrium, i. n., and dim. panīriōlūm, i. n.* A bread-basket.
- Panchaia, and Panchāīus, a, um. adj.* Of Panchaia, a district in Arabia.
- panchrestus, a, um. adj.* [πάγχρεστος.] Good for everything, sovereign
 (of a remedy).
- panerātium, i. a.* [παγκράτιον.] A contest including both wrestling and
 boxing.
- Pandīonius, a, um. adj.* 1. Of Pandion, an early king of Athens.
 2. §Athenian.
- pando, is, di, passum. v. a.* 1. To spread out, to expand : pandere vela,
 to set the sails, Cic. 2. To extend, to deploy (troops). 3. To lay
 open, to throw open, to open. 4. To cut open, to split : pandere agros,
 to plough the fields, Lucr. 5. §To show, to disclose, to unfold, to relate,
 to explain : omnis jam panditur Hydra, the whole of Hydra (the con-
 stellation) now appears, Cic.; pando me, to extend; illa divina (bona)
 lange lateque se pandunt, those divine blessings extend far and wide, Cic.
 —See *passus*.
- pandus, a, um. adj.* Bent, crooked, curved, bowed, crook-backed.
- panēgyricus, i. m.* [πανηγυρις.] The panegyrical oration of Isocrates.
- pango, is, pepigi and panxi, pactum. v. a.* 1. To fasten, to fix in.
 2. To plant (hills with trees). 3. To make, to compose (poems, works,
 etc.). 4. To fix, settle, agree, covenant, promise (in this sense only in
 perf. pepigi).
- panīctīua, m. f.* A tuft.
- panīcum, i. n.* Rye-grass, panic-grass.
- panīs, m.* 1. Bread. 2. A loaf.
- panīctīlus, i. m.* 1. A rag. 2. A short coarse garment.
- panīctus, a, um. adj.* 1. Ragged, clothed in rags. 2. ♫Mouldy.
- panīcteus, a, um. adj.* 1. Ragged. 2. Wrinkled, shrivelled.
- pannus, i. m.* 1. A piece of cloth, a garment. 2. A shred, a rag.
- pantex, Icia, m.; in pl.* 1. Entrails. 2. Sausages.
- panthēra, m. f.* A panther.
- Panthoīdes, m. m.* The son of Panthus, Euphorbus; Pythagoras, Hor.
- tpāpē, interj.* [πωρά!] Wonderful!
- pāpāver, ēris. n.* A poppy.
- pāpāvēreus, a, um. adj.* Of a poppy.
- Paphīs, a, um. adj.* Of Paphos a city in Cyprus sacred to Venus, of
 Venus.
- pāpīlio, ónis. m.* A butterfly.
- pāpīlla, m. f.* 1. A teat. 2. A breast.
- pāppas, m. m.* A tutor, a governor of children.
- tpāppus, i. m.* The down on plants, the woolly seed of some plants.
- pāpūla, m. f.* A pimple, a pustule.
- tpāpīrīfer, ēra, ērum. adj.* Producing papyrus.
- pāpīrus, i. f.* 1. The Egyptian papyrus. 2. Paper.
- par, gen. pāris. adj.* 1. Equal (in any respect, in age, qualities, rank, etc.):
 pares cum paribus facillime congregantur (a proverb like our "Birds of a
 feather flock together"), Cic. 2. Equal to a match for. 3. Fair,
 equitable, reasonable (only in the phr. par est, it is fair): ut sit unde par

- pari responderetur, that you may be able to return him as good as he gave, Cic.; ludere par impar, to play at odd and even, Hor.; *m. as subst.*, a pair.
- pārābilis, *e. adj.* Easily procured, easily attainable.
- §Pārstōnium, *i. n.* A poetical name for Alexandria.
- †pārāltor, āris. *v. dep.* To be a parasite.
- pārlāltus, *a. um. m.*, and *f.* pārlāltā, *m. [sep̄dōrros.]* A parasite, one who sponges on others for a dinner.
- pārlātē, *adv.* With or after preparation, preparedly. 2. Readily, promptly.
- pārlātio, ōnis. *f.* A procuring, an obtaining, a striving to obtain.
- pārlātūs, *a. um. part. pass.* fr. paro; used also as *adj.* (*c. compar. etc.*) 1. Properly provided, equipped, or furnished (with anything), ready. 2. Prompt, fully inclined, fully prepared (*c. ad* and *acc.*). 3. Well trained, skilful.
- pārlātūs, *ts. m.* Preparation, equipment, appointments: *veniam dāpibos nullisq[ue] paratibus orant*, they crave pardon for their scanty meal and want of preparation, Ov.; *Tyrios induta paratus*, clad in purple robes, Ov.
- Parca, *m. f.* One of the Fates, a Fate (*usu. in pl.*).
- parco, *adv.* 1. Sparingly, scantily, slightly. 2. Frugally, economically. 3. Stingily.
- parco, *ia, pepercit* and †*parci*, *parcum*. *v. a.* 1. To spare, be sparing of (*c. dat.*). 2. To spare, i. e. forbear to injure, to pardon. 3. *To re-serve.* 4. To abstain from, to forbear (*c. dat.* or *c. infin.*, very rarely *c. ab* and *abl.*).
- parcūs, *a. um. adj.* 1. Sparing, frugal, economical, moderate, stingy. 2. Scanty, small in quantity, slight: *merito parcior ira meo*, anger less than I deserved, Ov.; *optima mors parcā quae venit apta die*, that is the best death which comes fitly after a short time (of life), Prop.
- †pārdus, *i. m.* A leopard.
- pārena, entia *m. f.* 1. A parent (esp. a father, lit. and metaph.). 2. (*In pl.*) Ancestors. 3. (*In pl.*) Relations.
- pāren̄s, entis. *part. fr.* parco; used also as *adj.* (*c. compar. etc.*). Obedient; *m. as subst.*, a subject.
- pārentālia, *e. adj.* Of or belonging to parents, parental: *parentales dies*, and *m. pl.* *parentalia*, a festival in honour of a person's dead relations; Memnonides parentali peritura morte rebellant, the birds called Memnonides (as rising yearly from Memnon's funeral pile) fight about to perish in a combat at their father's tomb, Ov.
- pārente, *as. v. a.* 1. To offer a sacrifice in honour of deceased parents or relations. 2. To avenge (a slain person by the slaughter of others, *c. dat. pers.*).
- pāreō, *es, ui, Itum. v. n.* 1. (Very rare) *To appear, to be visible.* 2. (The usual sense) To obey, to be obedient to, to submit to. 3. To be subject to. 4. To comply with, gratify, yield to, indulge (passions, etc.).
- pāret. *impers.* It is evident, it is clear.
- pāries, pārietis. *m.* A wall: *duos parietes de cādem fideliā dealbare*, to whitewash two walls from the same pot (as we say, to kill two birds with one stone), Cic.
- pārietis, ārum. *pl. f.* Walls in a state of ruin, ruins.
- spārlīlis, *a. adj.* Equal, similar.
- pārio, *Is, pēperi, partum. v. a.* 1. To bring forth (as a mother), to bear, to lay (an egg). 2. To produce, to cause, to occasion, to give rise to. 3. To procure, to acquire, to obtain: *qui sibi letum peperere manu*, who have slain themselves, Virg.
- Pāris, Idis. *m.* The son of Priam, whose abduction of Helen caused the Trojan war.
- Pārius, *a. um. adj.* Of Paros, an island in the Aegean sea celebrated for its white marble, and as the birthplace of Archilocheus the inventor (according to Horace) of the iambic verse.

parma, *sc. f.*, and dim. **parmilla**, *sc. f.* 1. A small round shield or target, a shield. 2. §A gladiator armed with such a shield, a Threx.

parmiatus, *a.* *um*. *adj.* Armed with a parma.

Parnassus, *a.* *um*; and *f.* **Parnassis**, *Idis. adj.* Of Parnassus, a mountain in Phocis sacred to Apollo and the Musea, at the foot of which was the city of Delphi, where the oracle of Apollo, previously sacred to Themis, was: **Parnassia Themis**, Themis formerly worshipped at Parnassus, *Ov.*

páro, *as. v. a.* 1. To make ready, to prepare (either *c. acc.* to prepare a thing, or *c. infin.* to do a thing). 2. To provide, furnish, supply. 3. To procure, to acquire, to obtain. 4. To buy, to purchase (*usu. c. abl.* of the money): *cui fata parent*, (to see) for whom the Fates are preparing death, *Virg.*; *dixit... se paratum cum collega*, he said that... he would make arrangements with his colleague, *Cic.*

páro, *omis. m.* A small light vessel, a galley.

párbeha, *sc. f.* (*πάροχη*). A supplying of necessaries, a purveying.

párchus, *i. m.* 1. A purveyor who provided travelling magistrates with necessariea. 2. §A host, the giver of a feast.

párōpeis, *Idis. f.* [*πάροψις*.] A dessert dish, a small dish.

parra, *sc. f.* A bird of ill-omen, a jay, or perhaps an owl.

Parrhásius, *a.* *um*, and *f.* **Parrhásis**, *Idos. adj.* Of Parrhasia, a town in Arcadia, Arcadian: Parrhasia Dea, Carmenta, the mother of Evander: Parrhasia virgo, and Parrhasia as *subst.*, Callisto, who was changed into the constellation Ursa Major; Parrhasia domus, the palace on the Palatine Hill, where Evander had settled, *Mart.*

parricida, *sc. m. f.* [*pater cædo*.] 1. A murderer of one's father or mother, or even of any near relation. 2. A murderer. 3. Applied to Catiline's and Antony's adherents as a term of the greatest abhorrence, *Cic.*, *Sall.*

parricidium, *i. n.* Parricide, the murder of one's father or mother, or of any near relation: *patrīcē parricidium*, treason against one's country, *Cic.*

para, *tis. f.* 1. A part, a portion, a piece, a division. 2. A share: *ut nullæ easset partes meæ*, so that I could have no share in it, *Cic.* 3. A part, a character on the stage. 4. (A person's) Part, i. e. duty, business, a line of conduct. 5. (*Usu. in pl.*, but sometimes also in *sing.*) A party, a faction, a side in the state. 6. (*In pl.*) A region: *partes orientes*, the East, *Cic.*—The oblique cases with and without *prep.*, sometimes used as *adv.* 1. *parte*, or *ex parte*, in part, partly; *nullā parte*, not at all. 2. *pro parte*, for a person's share; *pro meā*, *tuā parte*, etc., to the best of my or your power; *pro suā quisque parte*, each to the extent of his means, *Cic.*; *plusquam pro parte laborat*, (each) labours almost beyond his strength, *Ov.* 3. *multis partibus* (*c. compar.*), by a great deal; *omnibus partibus*, and in *omnes partes*, in every respect. 4. *magnam* or *maximam partem*, for the most part. 5. *in eam partem*, on that account, with that object, on that side, in that sense; *in utramque partem*, on both sides: *mitiorem in partem interpretari*, to interpret what is said or done in the most favourable sense, *Cic.*

parsimónia, *sc. f.* Parsimony, frugality, economy.

parthénice, *ea. f.* (*παρθένος*.) Maidenhair (a plant).

Parthénius, *a.* *um*. *adj.* Of Parthenius, a mountain in Arcadia, Arcadian.

Parthénopéius, *a.* *um*. *adj.* Of Naples.

particeps, *Idis. m. f.* A sharer, a partaker, a partner (*c. gen.* or *c. dat.*; once in *Tac.* *c. ad* and *acc.*).

participo, *as. v. a.* 1. To make (a person) a sharer in, to make privy to. (*c. gen.* of the thing shared). 2. To share, to divide (*c. acc. rei*, *cum* and *abl.* pers.). 3. To share in, to participate in (*c. acc.*).

particula, *sc. f.* A small part or portion, a particle.

particulātūm. *adv.* In small portions, piecemeal.

partim. *adv.* 1. Partly, in part. 2. (As a partitive noun) Some: *partim* *partim*, or *partim* ... *aliī*, some... others, *Cic. etc.*

partie, *is, Ivi, Itam.* *v. a.* and more usu. **partior**, *Iris. v. dep., part. partis* in pass. sense. To share, to part, to divide, to distribute.

partita, *adv.* With proper divisions.

partitio, ūtia. f. A parting, sharing, partition, division, distribution (sometimes esp. in a speech, a division of the subject under separate heads).

partitor, ūris. m. One who divides, a distributor.

partūrio, Ia, Ivi, no sup. v. a. 1. To desire to bring forth (children), to be ready to bring forth, to be in labour. 2. §To be the parent of, i.e. to cause, to occasion, to generate, to produce: *omnis partunt arboes*, every tree is budding, Virg.

partus, a, um. part. pass. fr. pario. 1. Brought forth, born. 2. Acquired, obtained, possessed.

partus, ūs. m. 1. A bringing forth (children), birth, delivery, confinement. 2. The child brought forth, offspring.

parūm. adv. Little, too little (often c. gen.): *non nocuisse parum est*, it is not enough not to hurt them, Ov.; *parum diu*, not long enough, too short a time, Cic.; *sunt ea quidem parum firma*, those things are indeed not very strong, Cic.; *parum id facio*, I care little for that, Sall.

pārumper. adv. For a little while, for a short time.

psārus, i. m. A tomtit.

parvitas, atia. f. Smallness, littleness.

parvulus, a, um. adj. Very little, very small, trifling: *ab parvulis labore* student, from their childhood they are inured to labour, Cas.

parvus, a, um, comp. minor, superl. minimus. adj. 1. Small, little. 2. Trifling, insignificant: *in domo a parvo eductus*, having been bred up in his house from a child, Liv.—(Compar.) **minor**. 1. Less, smaller. 2. Inferior. 3. Younger (often minor aetate, minor natu in this sense). 4. §(In pl.) Posterity, descendants: *genibus minor*, on his bended knees, Hor.—(Superl.) **minimus**. 1. Least, smallest. 2. Youngest (often *minimus natu*, etc.).

parvi, minoris, minimi. Of small, trifling, less, very little value (with verbs of valuing): *parvi resert*, it is of little consequence, it matters little, Cic.; *fidem suam non minoris quam publicam ducebat*, he valued his own good faith not less than that of the nation, Sall. Also *minimo, abl.*: *Crispinus minimo me provocat*, Crispinus challenges me for a trifling wager, Hor.—**minimum, as** *adv.* Very little: *quam minimum, as little as possible*.—See *minime, minus*.

pasco, is, pāvi, pastum. v. a. 1. To drive to pasture, to feed (as a shepherd feeds a flock). 2. (Metaph.) To feed, to nourish, to cherish (feelings, etc.): *nummos alienos pascat*, he will increase the money he lends out by usury, Hor. 3. To feed (as animals), to graze. 4. To feast (lit. and metaph.), to gratify (the mind, etc.). 5. (In pass.) To feed, to support oneself, to live (often c. abl. of the food, &c. acc.) *passi seditione, to live on sedition*, Cic.

pascaurus, a, um. adj. Fit for pasture, affording good pasture; *n. pl. as subst.*, pasture lands, fields.

Pasiphādia, ūtia. f. The daughter of Pasiphae, i. e. Phaedra.

passer, ūria. m. 1. A sparrow. 2. A turbot.

passercūlus, i. m. A sparrow (used as a term of endearment, Plaut.).

passim. adv. Scattered about, here and there, indiscriminately, at random.

passum, i. n. Wine made from dried grapes.

passus, a, um. part. fr. pando, q. v. ; also. 1. Spread out, stretched out: *velis passis pervehi*, to proceed under full sail, Cic. 2. Loose, dishevelled (of hair). 3. Spread out to dry, dried (of grapes, etc.): *lac passum, boiled milk*, Ov.

passus, a, um. part. fr. patior, q. v.

passus, ūs. m. 1. A pace, a step. 2. A footstep, a trace of a step. 3. A pace or measure of five Roman feet.

pastillus, i. m. A pastille, an aromatic lozenge.

pastio, onis. f. A pasture.

pastor, *ōris. m.* A shepherd.

pastōrīlis, *a.* and **pastōrious**, *a. um.* and **pastōrius**, *a. um. adj.* Of shepherds, pastoral: *pastoria sacra*, the festival Palilia, Ov.

pastus, *a. um. part. pass.* fr. *pasco*. Fed upon.

pastus, *ūs. m.* Pastare, fodder, food (lit. and metaph.).

pātēfācio, *ia. feci, factum; pass.* **pātēflo**, etc. *v. a.* To lay open, throw open, to open. 2. To detect, to discover. 3. To reveal, to disclose: *postera lux radiis patefecerat orbem*, the next day's sun had made the world visible by its beams, Ov.

pātēfactio, *ōnia. f.* A disclosing, a making known.

pātella, *ūs. f.* A small plate or dish, sometimes esp. a dish to hold sacred offerings.

pātēns, *entia. part. fr. pateo*; used also as *adj.*, *c. compar.* etc. 1. Open. 2. Exposed. 3. Manifest.

pātēnter. *adv.* Openly, manifestly.

pāteo, *es, ni, no sup. v. n.* 1. To be open, to lie open. 2. To be exposed (c. dat. of the evil to which). 3. To stretch out, to extend (as a country). 4. To be open, accessible, attainable (as a line of conduct, an advantage, etc.). 5. To be evident, manifest, plain.

pater, *trīs. m. [wārhp.]* 1. A father. 2. (In *pl.*) Forefathers, ancestors. 3. (In *pl.*) Senators: *pater cōsē*, the giver of a dinner, Hor. (For *paterfamilias*, see *familia*.)

pātētra, *ūs. f.* A dish, saucer, or bowl used in making libations.

pātēnus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Of or belonging to a father, paternal. 2. Of one's native country.

pātesco, *is, no perf. v. n.* To be open, to lie open. 2. To extend (as a country). 3. To be manifest, evident, plain.

pātēbilis, *a.* 1. That can be endured, tolerable. 2. Liable to suffering.

pātēbīlūm. *v. a.* A gibbet.

pātēns, *entia. part. fr. patior, q. v.*; also as *adj.*, *c. compar.* etc. 1. Patient, enduring. 2. Hard, unyielding: *annis navium patiens*, a navigable river, Liv.; *patiens (terra) vomeris*, land worth ploughing, Virg.

pātēnter. *adv.* With patience, patiently.

pātēntia, *ūs. f.* 1. Endurance, patience. 2. Forbearance. 3. Submissiveness, passive obedience.

pātēna, *ūs. f.* A dish, a pan: *jamdudum animus est in patenis* (like our proverb, my stomach has been sometime crying cupboard), Ter.

pātēnāriūs, *a. um. adj.* Of a pan, stewed in a pan.

pātior, *ōris. m.* *passus sum v. a.* 1. To endure, to bear, to suffer, to undergo (toil, or pain, or distress); *certum est in sylvis inter speleas ferarum malle pati*, I am determined rather to live a life of hardship in the woods among the haunts of wild beasts, Virg. 2. To bear with patience, to tolerate. 3. To permit, to allow: *consilium meum a te probari facile patior*, I am glad that my design is approved of by you, Cic.; *cum indigne pateretur*, as he was very indignant, Cic.

pātrātor, *ōris. m.* An accomplisher, perpetrator.

pātrātūs, *a. um. part. pass.* fr. *patro* *q.v.* — **Pater patratus**. The chief of the Four Fetiales, who were sent to other states to demand reparation and to declare war in the event of refusal (vide Simith, Dict. Ant., v. *Fetialis*).

pātria, *ūs. f. [wārpa].* A person's native or adopted country; *qui patrīam tantē tam bene celat aque*, (the Nile) who so well conceals the source of his mighty waters, Ov.

pātrīcius, *a. um. adj.* Patrician, noble; *pl. m. as subst.*, the patricians, the nobility.

pātrīmonīum, *i. n.* Patrimony, property inherited from one's father, a paternal estate.

pātrīmus, *a. um. adj.* That has a father living.

pātrīso, *as. v. n.* To be like one's father.

pātrītūs, *a. um. adj.* Of one's father, paternal, ancestral, hereditary.

patrius, a, um. adj. [pater and patria.] 1. Of, belonging to, or relating to a father, fatherly, paternal. 2. Derived from a father or from forefathers, hereditary: prediscere . . . cura sit . . . patios cultusque habitusque locorum, be careful to learn beforehand the original character of the soil and the mode of cultivation to which it is used, Virg. 3. Of, belonging to, relating to, or derived from one's country, native.

patro, as. v. a. 1. To do, accomplish, execute, bring to pass. 2. To complete, to terminate, to conclude: ad iusjurandum patrandum, to pronounce the customary form of oath in making a treaty, Liv.

patrōcīnum, i. n. 1. Patronage, protection (esp. that afforded by a *patronus*), defence (esp. in a court of law), advocacy, a pleading the cause (of another). 2. A person so defended, a client (rare).

+**patrōcīnor**, aris. v. dep. To protect (esp. as a *patronus*), to defend (e. dat.).

patrōna, ss. f. A protectress, a patroness.

patrōnus, i. m. A protector, defender, patron, (esp.) a defender of a client, an advocate in a court of law or public assembly.

patruēlis, ia. m. f. A cousin by the father's side (sometimes found in the phr. *frater patruelis*).

spātruēlia, e. adj. Belonging to a relation: . . . quem communem mihi genus et patruelis origo . . . junxit, whom a common descent and kindred origin has united to me, Ov.

patruus, i. m. 1. An uncle on the father's side. 2. A severe repressor.

patruus, a, um. adj. Of an uncle.

pātilus, a, um. adj. [pateo.] 1. Standing open, open. 2. Spreading, wide-spreading, wide: patulus orbis, the track common to every one, the beaten path, Hor.

pauci, ss. a (sing. once in Enn.), and dim. *paucīli*, ss. a. Few, a few: n. pl., a few words.

paucītas, ētis. f. Farness, paucity, scarcity.

paūlātim. adv. By degrees, by little and little, gradually.

paūlisper. adv. For a little while, for a short time.

paullō, and dim. *paullīla*. A little, by a little (with comp. adj. or verbs of comparison).

paullum and dim. *paullīlum*. A little, somewhat, in a small degree. **paullūlus**, a, um. adj. (rare, except in neut.). Very little, very small (neut. usu. c. gen.): paullulum morse, a very short delay, Cic.

paullus, a, um. adj. Little, small (only in Ter., except in neut. as *subst.*), a little (often c. gen.): paullum partium, a small part of the case, Cic.

pauper, gen. *ētia* or *ētis*. 1. Poor, possessed of small means. 2. Needy, necessitous. 3. Scanty, humble (of fare, a house, etc.); ss. as *subst.*, a poor man.

paupercīlus, a, um. adj. Poor.

paupēr, ss. a. 1. To make poor, to impoverish. 2. §To deprive (c. abl.).

paupertas, atis. f., and *spaupēries*, ēt. f. 1. Poverty, small means, scanty fortune. 2. Indigence, need.

+**pausa**, ss. f. [rəʊsəs.] A pause, a stop, a cessation.

paunia, ss. f. A kind of olive.

+**pauxillūs**, a, um, and dim. +**pauxillīlus**, a, um. adj. Little, very little (sometimes neut. c. gen.).

spāvēfācio, Ia, fēni. factum. v. a. To frighten, to terrify.

pāveo, es, pāvi, and *pāvesco*, is, no sup. v. a. and ss. 1. (v. a.) To fear, to dread. 2. (v. a.) To be alarmed, to be frightened, to be astounded.

pāvīde. adv. In a state of alarm, of consternation.

pāvidūs, a, um. adj. 1. Timid. 2. Frightened, terrified, trembling: pavidū ex somno mulier, the woman terrified at being startled out of her sleep, Liv.; nandi pavidū, afraid of swimming, Tac.; pavidū blandū, caressing him timorously, Ov.

pāvimento, ss. v. a. To pave.

pávimentum, i. n. A pavement, a floor.

pávio, is, Ivi. Itum. v. a. To beat, to strike.

spávito, as. v. a. and n. 1. To fear, to tremble at, to tremble. 2. (v. n.) To s'ake with the ague.

pávo, ónis. m. A peacock.

spávóninus, a, um. adj. 1. Of a peacock, or of peacocks' feathers. 2. Like a peacock, spotted (of wood, like birds-eye maple).

pávor, óris. m. 1. Fear, terror, alarm, consternation. 2. §Palpitation, quivering anxiety (even that of hope, joy, etc.).

pax, pácis. f. 1. Peace, tranquillity. 2. Grace, favour (of the Gods): pace tuâ dixerim, by your leave let me say it, Cic. . . . cum bonâ pace ad Alpes incolentium ea loca Gallorum pervenit, he arrived at the Alps with the willing sanction of the Gauls who inhabited that district, Liv.

peccátum, i. n., and (rare) peccatus, fia. m. A sin, an offence, a transgression.

pecco, as. v. n. 1. To do amiss, to err, to transgress, to be in fault, to offend (sometimes c. acc. of the error committed). 2. To fail, to break down; pres. part. as substant. m., an offender.

spéccorósus, a, um. adj. Rich in cattle (of a country).

pecten, inis. m. 1. A comb. 2. The reed of a weaver's loom. 3.

§A rake. 4. §The plectrum or quill with which the lyre was struck: dum canimus sacras alterno pectine Nonas, while we celebrate the sacred nones in elegiac verse, Ov. 5. A kind of shellfish.

pecto, is, xui, um. v. a. 1. To comb. 2. §To card wool. 3. +To beat.

pectus, óris. m. 1. The breast, the breastbone. 2. The heart (as the seat of the feelings, of wishes, plans, of love, anger, etc.), the mind.

pecu, pl. pecua, abl. pecubus. n. Cattle.

pecuárivus, a, um. adj. Of cattle: res pecuaria, a stock of cattle, Cic.—m. as substant. 1. A grazier. 2. A farmer of the public pastures.—§n. pl. as substant., heads of cattle.

peculátor, óris. m. An embezzler, a peculator.

peculátus, fia. m. Embezzlement, peculation.

peculiária, e. adj. 1. Belonging especially to oneself, peculiar, special. 2. +Singular, peculiar, especial.

peculatiús, a, um. part. fr. +peculio. Having property, having money.

pecúlium, i. n. Property (prop. property in cattle), private property.

pecúnia, ss. f. [pecus.] 1. Money. 2. Riches.

pecuniárius, a, um. adj. Of money, pecuniary: res pecunaria, money, Caes.

pecuniósus, a, um. adj. 1. Having much money, rich. 2. +Bringing money, gainful (of a trade, etc.).

pecus, óris. n. Cattle, a herd of cattle, a flock of sheep, §a flock (of animals of any kind, of swine, of seals, and even of drones; of the priestesses of Cybele, Cat.): lanigerum pecus, sheep, Ov.; pecus magnæ parentis, a lion sacred to Cybele, Ov.; servum pecus, a servile mob, Hor.

pecus, tidis. f. (m. also Eun.). A single head of cattle of any kind, one of a herd or flock, an animal (esp. a sheep; used even of fishes): istius impurissimæ pecudis sordes, the vile conduct of that most profligate beast, Cic.

pedális, e. adj. Of the size of a foot, a foot long or broad, a foot in diameter, etc.

pedárius, i. m. A senator who, by virtue of some office which he held, or had held, had a right to be present in the senate, and to speak, but had no vote (not having been entered on the roll of the senate by the censors).

tpedátus, fia. m. An attack upon the enemy, a charge.

pedea, Itis. m. 1. One who goes on foot, who walks. 2. A foot soldier. 3. The infantry: omnes cives Romani equites pedetesque, all the Roman citizens of every denomination, Liv.

pedeester, tris, tre. adj. 1. On foot, going or standing on foot, pedes-

trian. 2. Of or belonging to the infantry : pedestres copiae, infantry, Cie. 3. On land : pedestres navalesque pugnae, battles by land and sea, Cic. 4. Prose, in prose, prosaic.

pēdōtentim. *adv.* Step by step, slowly, gradually, cautiously.

pēdica, *ss. f.* 1. A snare for the feet, a trap, a springe. 2. †A fetter, pēdisequus, *i. m.*, and pēdIsēqua, *ss.* One who follows on foot, a follower, an attendant ; *f.* a handmaid (lit. and metaph.).

pēdItātus, *ūs. m.* Infantry, a body of foot soldiers.

pēdum, *i. n.* A shepherd's crook.

Pēgāsēus, *a. um.*, †Pēgāsēius, *a. um.*, and Pēgāsia, Idis. *adj.* Of Pegasus, the winged horse who sprang from the blood of Medusa, and who, by the stamp of his foot, opened the fountain of Hippocrene : Pegnides uadæ, Hippocrene, Ov.—Pegasides, *um. pl. f.* as *subset*. The Musæ; Pegasis CEnone, CEnone, a nymph of the fountains, Ov.; qui ejusmodi nuntios aut potius Pegasos habet, who has such messengers, or I may say winged couriers, Cic.

pegma, ētis. *a. [πήγματι]* 1. A wooden frame (esp. a bookcase). 2. †A piece of machinery in a theatre to raise the actors aloft.

pējero, *as. v. a.* To swear falsely, to commit perjury : juris pejerati poena, punishment for perjury, Hor.

pējor, oris. *comp. fr. malus, q. v.*

pēlāgus, *i. n. (pl. pelage, only in Lucr.) [νέλαγος.]* The sea. Virg. says of the river Tiumavus, it mare proruptum et pelago premit arva sonant, it pours forth like a violent sea, and covers the land with its roaring flood.

Spēlāmis, Idis. *f.* A young tunny-fish.

Pēlasgu, *a. um.*, and Pēlasgia, ēdis, and Pēlasgis, Idis. *adj.* Pelasgian, Greek : quercus Pelasgiæ, the oracular oaks at Dodona, Ov.

§Pēlethrōnius, *a. um. adj.* Thessalian.

Pēlides, *ss. m.* The son of Peleus, king of part of Thessaly, i. e. Achilles.

Pēlignus, *a. um. adj.* Of the Peligni, a people of central Italy, to whom Ovid belonged : Pelignæ anus, sorceresses (because the Peliguians and Marsians practised witchcraft), Hor.

Pēliācūs, *a. um.*, Pēlius, *a. um.*, and *f.* Pēlias, ēdos. *adj.* Of or from Pelion, a mountain in Thessaly : Peliana trabs, the ship Argo, Prop.; Pelias hasta, the spear of Achilles, Ov.

Pellēsus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Of Pella, a city in Macedon where Alexander the Great was born. 2. §Egyptian.

Spellācia, *ss. f.* Beguiling, allurement, seductive blandishment.

Spellax, acis. *f.* Deceitful, seductive, winning.

pellex, Icīs. *f.* 1. A concubine. 2. †A substitute.

pellīcātus, *ūs. m.* Concubinage.

pellīcio or perlī, Is, lexi, lectum. *v. a.* 1. To allure, entice, inveigle, decoy. 2. To conciliate, to gain over.

pellīcula, *ss. f.*, dim. of pellia. A little skin, a skin : pelliculam curare, to take care of oneself, to be foppish, Hor.; pelliculam veterem retines, you preserve your old disposition, Pers.

†pellīo, onis. *m.* A furrier.

pellis, is. *f.* 1. A skin, a hide (whether on the body or stripped off).

2. §Anything made of skin or leather (such as a shoe). 3. (In *pl.*) Tents (for soldiers) : omni totius provinciae pecore compulso pellium nomine :

having collected all the cattle of the whole province, on pretence of requiring their skins for tents (or, according to others, for shields), Cic.

4. †Parchment : ausus detrahere pellelū uitidus quā quisque per ora oderet, daring to strip off the mask with which each person covered his face (lit. covered with which, as to his face, each person proceeded), Hor.: quoniam in propriā non pelle quiēsem, since I had not been content to rest in the condition which belonged to me, Hor.

pellitus, *a. um. adj.* Clothed in skins : pelliti testea, witnesses from Sardinia, where the inhabitants wore skins, Cic.; pellite ova, sheep who were covered with skins to preserve their delicate wool, Hor.

pello, is, pēpdi, pulsus. v. a. 1. To beat, strike, knock. 2. To drive away, drive out, expel, banish. 3. To beat back, repel, desent. 4. To strike (the feelings), to move, to affect.

pelliceo, and perl., ea, xi, no sup. v. n. 1. To be transparent, pellucid. 2. To be visible, apparent, clear.

pellucidus, and perl., a, um, and dim. spellucidillus, a, um. adj. 1. Transparent, pellucid. 2. Very bright, brilliant.

§Pēlopāus, a, um, §Pēlopēus, a, um, and f. §Pēlopēis, Idi. adj. 1. Of Pelops, of the Peloponnesus. 2. Grecian. 3. Phrygian (Pelops being originally a native of Phrygia).

pēlōris, Idi. f. A shellfish, a large muscle.

pelta, sc. f. [wēt̄a.] A light crescent-shaped shield.

peltastes, sc. m. A soldier armed with a pelta, a light-armed soldier.

peltatus, a, um. adj. Armed with a pelta.

Pēlūsiācus, a, um. adj. Of Pelusium, a city at the eastern mouth of the Nile. Egyptian.

pelvis, is, f. A basin.

pēnārius, a, um. adj. Of or for provisions.

Pēnātes, ium. pl. m. 1. Household Gods. 2. Home (even of bees).

§pēnātiger, ēra, ērum. adj. Carrying his household Gods.

pēndeō, es, pependi, no sup. v. n. 1. To hang, to hang down, to be suspended. 2. To be balanced, poised, to hover. 3. To hang loose, to be flabby. 4. §To be unstable, affording no sure footing. 5. To hang about a place, to linger: pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore, and she clings to his words as he repeats his tale, Virg. 6. To be suspended, i. e. put a temporary stop to, to be interrupted. 7. To be in suspense, in perplexity, to be irresolute. 8. To hang, rest or depend upon (e. ex or in or de and abl., or [more rarely] c. abl.; c. hinc, Hor.): nec amicum pendentem cornu patitur, and does not suffer his friend to fall, though in a position of danger, Cic.

pēndo, is, pependi and pendi, pensum. v. a. 1. To weigh, to weigh out. 2. To pay. 3. To pay (a penalty), to suffer (punishment): matis pro temeritate unius hominis suppliciorum pensum esse, (crying out) that they had suffered enough for the rashness of one man, Liv. 4. To weigh (in the mind), to consider, to ponder on. 5. To esteem, to value, to regard (e. gen. of the value, magni, parvi, etc.).

pendūlus, a, um. adj. 1. Hanging down, pendent. 2. In suspense. 3. §Overhanging.

pēne. adv. Almost, nearly; superl. †pēnissime, utterly, Plaut.

pēnes. prep. c. acc. 1. In the possession of, in the power of. 2. With, in the company of: penes te es, are you in your sound senses? Hor.

pēnētrābilis, e. adj. 1. That can be pierced or penetrated. 2. Piercing, penetrating.

pēnētrālis, e. adj. 1. †penetrating, piercing. 2. Inward, interior, innermost, inmost.—n. sing. and more usu. n. pl. as subst., the inner part (of a city, or a house), the inner chambers.

pēnētro, as. v. a. 1. †To place in, introduce into. 2. To enter, to penetrate, to pierce: penetratque cavas vox omnis ad aures, and every sound penetrated to (or reached) the hollow ears, Ov.; nulla res magis penetrat in animos, nothing sinks deeper into (or makes a deeper impression on) the mind, Cic.

pēnēcillum, i. n., or -ns, i. m. A paintbrush, a pencil.

†pēnēcūlus, i. m. 1. A brush. 2. A sponge.

pēnīnsūla, sc. f. A peninsula.

pēnītūs. adv., and §pēnītū (only once in Cat.). 1. Inwardly, deeply, in or from the inmost depth. 2. Thoroughly, entirely, utterly: penitus crudelior, by far more cruel, Prop.

pēnna, sc. f. 1. A feather. 2. (In pl.) Wings. 3. §A winged arrow: nunc pēnnā veras nunc datis ore nota, you give true signs, some-

times by your flight, sometimes by your voices, Ov.; *felicitus edita pennia*, born with happy omens, Prop.

spennatus, a, um, and **spenniger**, **ēra**, **ērum** adj. Feathered, winged.

spennipes, **ēdis** adj. m. f. With winged feet.

spennipotens, **entis** adj. Winged, able to fly.

pennula, **ss. f. dim. of penna**. A little wing, a wing.

pensi, gen. fr. **pensus**, only in the phr. **pensi habere**, to regard, to consider important, to lay stress upon; **pensi esse**, to be regarded: *neque id quibus modis assequeretur quicquam pensi habebat*, nor did he in the least care by what means he gained that object, Cic.; *illis nec quid dicerent nec quid facerent quicquam illis pensi fuisse*, that they never cared the least what they did or said, Liv.

pensis, a. adj. Hanging, hanging down, hanging up, suspended: **pensis uva**, dried grapes, Hor.

pensio, **onis** f. 1. A payment: *tertia pensio*, the death of a third husband (alluding to the restitution made of the dowry on the death of a woman's husband), Cic. 2. Rent (of a house or land).

pensito, **as. v. a.** 1. To pay. 2. To consider, to ponder, to meditate on.

penso, **as. v. a.** 1. To weigh, to weigh out. 2. To counterbalance, to compensate, to make amends for: *stat nece maturā tenerum pensare padoreo*, I am determined by an early death to make atonement to my tender modesty, Ov.

3. To weigh in the mind, to consider, to ponder, to judge of, **pensum**, i. n. 1. A task (lit. the wool weighed out for a day's work).

2. An employment, a duty, an office: *castrensis pensa labore*, I labour at making military garments, Prop.

pensus, a; um. part fr. **pendo**; used as adj. by Plaut. Esteemed, valued.—
See **pensi**.

pentaria, **Idis** f. [*πεντάρης*]. A ship with five banks of oars.

pentria, **ss. f.** Want, need, scarcity.

pēnus, **ūs** and **i** m. f.; also **pēnus**, **ōris** a. Provisions, victuals.

pēplum, i. n. [*πέπλον*.] The state robe of Minerva.

per, **prep. c. acc.** 1. Through, through the midst of, throughout (of place).

2. Through, throughout (of time), during. 3. Through, by means of, by reason of, by.

4. Through, on account of. 5. Under pretence of.

6. By (of swearing, etc.). 7. As far as concerns, far: **per tenoras et incitiam ceterorum**, in the dark, and without the knowledge of the rest, Tac.; **per ludum**, in jest, Cic.; **per summum dedecus**, in the most disgraceful manner, Cic.; **homo per se cognitus**, a man of himself well known (*sive ullā commendatione majorum*), Cic.; **satis per te tibi consilia**, you can by yourself take care of yourself, Hor.; **per duces**, non per milites stetisse ne vincerent, that it had been owing to the generals, not to the soldiers, that they did not conquer, Liv.; **per me ista pedibus trahantur**, for all I care those things may go to the dogs, Cic.; **per quam breviter**, very briefly, Cic.;

pēra, **ss. f.** [*πέρα*.] A wallet.

pērabsurdus, a, um adj. Very absurd.

pēraccōmōdātua, a, um adj. Very convenient.

pērcoer, **cris**, **cre** adj. Very sharp, very severe.

pērcoerbus, a, um adj. Very bitter.

pēractio, **ōnis** f. Completion.

pēracte. adv. 1. Very acutely. 2. Very keenly.

pēractus, a, um adj. 1. Very sharp, very piercing. 2. Very acute, very shrewd, with great penetration.

pērdōlescens, **entis**, and **pērdōlescentius**, i. n. A very young man.

pērāque. adv. Equally, quite equally.

pēragito, **as. v. a.** To drive about very much, to harass.

pērāgo, **is**, **ēgi**, **actum** v. a. 1. To do thoroughly, to accomplish, to complete, to finish, perform, do. 2. To go through, i. e. describe, relate, to mention, to declare, to pronounce (an opinion). 3. § To pass (a time).

4. § To thrust through, to pierce (c. acc. of the thing pierced, abl. of the upon). 5. § To traverse, to pass over. 6. (Very rare) To drive

about, i. e. to harass: uti . . . doma peregit, when he had gone through, i. e. finished distributing the prizes, Virg.; si reum perago, if I prosecute the defendant to conviction, Liv.; ille suam peragebat humum, he tilled his own land, Ov.

pēgratiō, ōnis. f. A travelling through.

pēgrago, aa. v. a. 1. To go through, to travel through, traverse. 2.

(Metaph. with the mind, in a speech, etc.) To go over, to touch upon: cujus res gestas omnes gentes terrā marique peragrassent, the fame of whose exploits had travelled through every nation on earth, Cic.

pērāmansa, tis. adj. Very loving, very affectionate.

pērāmantē. adv. Very lovingly, very affectionately.

pērāmbūlo, aa. r. a. To walk through, go through, perambulate, traverse.

2. To run through, to penetrate (as cold): recte neene crocum floresque perambulat Attæ fabula si dubitem, if I were to doubt whether the play of Attæ is well written (lit. treads the flowers with which the stage is strewed in a proper manner), Hor.

pērāmesnus, a, um. adj. Very pleasant.

pēramplus, a, um. adj. Very large.

pērangustē. adv. Very narrowly.

pērangustus, a, um. adj. Very narrow.

pērentiquus, a, um. adj. Very ancient.

pērappositus, a, um. adj. Very suitably, very apposite.

pērarduus, a, um. adj. Very difficult.

pērāre, aa. v. a. To plough, to furrow (lit. and metaph.). 2. To write.

pērattente. adv. Very attentively.

pērattentus, a, um. adj. Very attentive.

pērachor. aris. v. dep. To spend (time) in revelling.

pērbatus, a, um. adj. Very fortunate, very happy.

pērbelle. adv. Very neatly, very finely.

pērbene. adv. Very well, excellently.

pērbigne. adv. Very kindly, very courteously.

pērbibo, is, bībi, bībitum. v. a. 1. To drink up, to swallow. 2. To imbibe.

†pērbito, aa. v. a. 1. To go over. 2. To perish.

pērblandus, a, um. adj. Very winning, conciliating, courteous.

pērbonus, a, um. adj. Very good.

pērbrevis, a. adj. Very short, very brief.

pērbreviter. adv. Very briefly, in a few words.

†pērcalōfācio, Is, fēci, factum. v. a. To warm thoroughly.

pērcilesco, is, lui, no sup. v. a. To become thoroughly warm.

pērcallesco, is, lui, no sup. v. a. and a. 1. (v. n.) To become thoroughly hardened, or callous. 2. (v. a.) To be well versed in, thoroughly acquainted with, to know completely.

pērcarus, a, um. adj. 1. Very costly. 2. Very dear, much loved.

pērcautus, a, um. adj. Very cautious.

pērcélēbro, aa. v. a.; in pass. To be continually spoken of, continually repeated.

pērdil, ēris, ēre. adj. Very swift, very speedy.

pērdilōriter. adv. Very swiftly, very speedily.

pērcello, is, cāli, cātum. v. a. 1. To strike, to smite, to beat, to strike down. 2. To ruin, destroy. 3. To strike (with any feeling, esp. fear, or awe, & even with love), to make a violent impression on, to dismay (in this sense esp. in pass. part.—See p̄rculus).

pēcensoo, es, ui, sum. v. a. 1. To count over, to reckon up, to enumerate. 2. To survey, to examine. 3. To traverse, to travel over, or through.

pēceptio, ōnis. f. 1. A gathering in, a collecting. 2. Perception, comprehension: animi perceptiones, ideas, Cic.

pēceptus, a, um. past. tr. pēcipio, q. v.: pēcepta artis, rules of art. Cic.

†pēcido, is, di, sum. v. a. [cædo.] To cut, to beat.

percuso, and *t*clo, is, civi, cītum. v. a. To excite, to stimulate.

percipio, is, cōpi, ceptum. v. a. 1. To take possession of, to take, to seize, to assume, to receive. 2. To gather in (crops, etc.). 3. To perceive, to feel. 4. To understand, to comprehend: Themistocles omnium civium nomina percepit, Themistocles knew every citizen by name, Cic.; percipite quā dicam, attend to what I say, Cic.; ceteraque nunc querelae, nunc minse percipiebantur, and frequent expressions, sometimes of complaint, sometimes of menace, were heard from him, Liv.

perclitus, a, um. part. pass. of percuso; also as adj. Excitable.

+percōlo, as. r. a. To strain, to filter.

+percōlo, is, ui, cultum. v. a. 1. To adorn. 2. To honour greatly. 3. To finish.

percōmis, e. Very courteous.

percommōde. adv. Very conveniently, very seasonably.

percommōdus, a, um. adj. Very convenient, very seasonable.

percontātio, ūnis. f. An asking of questions, a question, inquiry.

Spērcontātor, ūris. m. One fond of asking questions, an inquisitive person.

percontor, ūris. v. dep. 1. To ask a question, to ask, to inquire. 2. To interrogate (sometimes c. dupl. acc., or c. de and abl. rei).

+percontūmax, ūcis. adj. Very obstinate.

perdōquo, is, xi, etum. v. a. To heat thoroughly, to ripen: nigra virām percoctaque saecula calore, a race of men black and tanned by the heat, Lucr.

percrēresco, is, brui, no sup. v. n. To be generally known, be generally reported, or talked about, to prevail (as a report, etc.).

percrēpo, as, no sup. v. n. To resound.

perculsus, a, um. part. pass. fr. percello, q. v. 1. Struck, (esp. struck with fear) terrified, amazed, disheartened, discouraged. 2. Ruined, undone: amore perculsus gravi, under the influence of violent love, Hor.

percutīplidus, a, um. adj. Very fond of, greatly attached to (c. gen.).

percurro, as. v. a. To cure thoroughly.

percurriōsus, a, um. adj. Very careful, very curious.

percurro, is, ri, sum. v. a. 1. To run through, or over, to pass through, to pass swiftly over or across, to traverse, to run, to hasten. 2. To run over (in speaking, etc.), to mention cursorily, to touch upon, to look over, give a brief glance at: agili percurrat pollice chordas, she touches the strings (of the lyre) with light finger, Ov.; (pass. impers.) si non ista brevitate percurritur, if it is not hurried over with that brevity, Cie.

per cursatio, ūnis. f. A rapid travelling through.

per cursio, ūnis. f. A running over or through, a rapid survey.

percurso, as. v. n. To run about in, to range through (c. abl.).

percuſſio, ūnis. f. A beating, (sometimes esp.) a beating of time (musical or rhythmical time).

percuſſor, ūris. m. A murderer, an assassin.

percuſſus, ūta. m. A beating, a striking.

percutiō, Is, cussi, cussum. v. a. 1. To strike (lit. and metaph.), to smite, to strike through, to pierce: quos securi percuſſurus esset, whom he intended to have executed, i. e. beheaded, Liv.; percuſſus calamitate, stricken down by misfortune, Cic. 2. To strike (with a feeling, esp. surprise), to make an impression on. 3. To deceive, to cheat (rare).

+Spērdēlīrus, a, um. adj. Very silly.

perdiffīclis, e. adj. Very difficult.

perdiffīcliter. adv. With great difficulty.

perdignus, a, um. adj. Very worthy (c. abl.).

perdīlligens, entis. adj. Very diligent.

perdīlligenter. adv. Very diligently, very carefully.

perdisco, is, dīdīci, no sup. v. a. To learn thoroughly, to learn by heart.

perdiserte. adv. Very eloquently.

perdlite. adv. 1. Disperately, excessively. 2. Profligately.

perditor, *ōris. n.* A destroyer, a ruiner.

perditus, *a. um. part. pass.* from *perdo*, q. v.; also as *adj. c. compar. etc.*
1. Utterly rained. 2. Abandoned, prodigal : *perditus in quōdam*, desperately in love with some one, Prop.

perdit. adv. For a very long time.

perditūrāns, *a. um. adj.* Lasting a very long time, very long, protracted.

perdives, *ītis. adj.* Very rich.

perdix, *ītis. n. f.* A partridge.

perdo, *ia. dīdi. dītum. v. a.* 1. To destroy, to ruin. 2. To squander, to waste, to throw away uselessly. 3. To lose : *nomen perdidi*, I have forgotten the name, Ter.

perdōeo, *es. ui. ctum. v. a.* To teach thoroughly.

perdoctus, *a. um. part. pass.* of *prec.*; as *adj.* Very learned.

perdōeo, *ea. and -eaco*, *is. ui. Itum. v. n.* To grieve greatly, to be very sorry.

perdōmo, *as. ui. Itum. v. a.* To train thoroughly, to subdue.

perdōeo, *is. xi. ctum. v. a.* 1. To lead or bring (a person, etc.) through (a place), to lead, to bring, to conduct : *putaane perduci poterit tam pudica*, think you that one so modest will be able to be led astray (to be led to a lover) ? Hor. 2. To draw out, to protract : *M. Valerium Corvum accepimus ad centesimum annum perduxisse (vitam or senectutem)*, we have heard that Marcus Valerius Corvus protracted his life to the hundredth year, Cic. 3. To bring over, to persuade, to induce : *eos ad se perduxerant*, they had won them over to their side, Cæs. 4. § To besmirch.

perductor, *ōris. n.* 1. A conductor. 2. A pimp, a pander.

perduallio, *ōnis. f.* Treason, high treason.

perduellis, *is. m.* A traitor, i. e. one guilty of high treason.

perdurō, *as. v. n.* To last.

pērēdo, *is. ēdi. ēsum. v. a.* To eat up, devour, consume.

pērēgre. adv. 1. Abroad. 2. From abroad. 3. To foreign parts.

pērēgrinābundus, *a. um. adj.* Travelling about.

pērēgrinātio, *ōmis. f.* A travelling about, being abroad, travel.

pērēgrinātor, *ōris. m.* A traveller.

pērēgrinātas, *ātis. f.* 1. ♀A being a foreigner. 2. Foreign manners or habits. 3. ♀A foreign accent.

pērēgrinor, *āris. v. dep.* 1. To travel abroad, to travel. 2. To live abroad, to be a stranger : *vestræ peregrinantur aures*, are your ears abroad (so that you do not hear these reports) ? Cic.

pērēgrinus, *a. um. adj.* That comes from foreign parts, foreign, strange, in any way belonging to what is foreign : *peregrino labore fessi*, weary of travelling abroad, Cat.; *tum peregrino terrore sopitum malum*, at that time this evil was quelled by the fear of foreign enemies, Liv. 2. Ignorant (as a foreigner), inexperienced : *m. f. as subst.*, a foreigner, a stranger, an alien (sometimes esp. a foreign resident).

pērēgans, *tis. adj.* Very elegant, very neat.

pērēganter. *adv.* Very elegantly, very neatly.

pērēgquens, *tis. adj.* Very eloquent.

pēremnia, *um. pl. n.* [per amnes.] Auspices taken on crossing a river.

pēremptus, *a. um. part. pass.* fr. *perimo*, q. v.

pērendie. adv. On the day after to-morrow.

pērendinus, *a. um. adj.* After to-morrow : *perendino die*, on the next day but one, Cæs.

pērennias, *ē. adj.* [annus.] Lasting the whole year, everlasting, never ending, perennial, perpetual.

pērennitās, *ātis. f.* Never-ending continuance, everlasting duration.

pērenno, *as. v. n.* To last for ever, to be everlasting.

pēro, *ia. īvi. usu. ii. Itum. v. n.* 1. To pass away, to disappear. 2. To perish, to die.

3. To be undone, to be ruined : *pēcam male* (a form of imprecation), may I be utterly undone, Hor.; *Paris fertur periisse* La-

cena, Paris is reported to have been desperately in love with Helen, Prop.; (*pass.* only in gerundive) *persundum erit ante lucernam*, you will die before evening, Juv.

pérēquito, *as. v. a.* To ride through, to drive through or about (*c. acc.* or *c. per* and *acc.*, or *sine c.*).

pérērre, *as. u. a.* To wander, ramble, or roam about or through, to traverse: *totumque pererrat luminibus tacitis*, she surveys him all over with her silent eyes, Virg.

pérērūditas, *a. um. adj.* Very learned.

pérēxigua, *adu.* In very small quantities, very sparingly.

pérēxigua, *a. um. adj.* Very little, very scanty, (of time) very short.

pérēxpeditus, *a. um. adj.* Very easy, very obvious.

pérēfōte, *adv.* Very wittily, very humorously.

pérēfōtus, *a. um. adj.* Very witty, very humorous.

pérēfōlle, *adv.* 1. Very easily. 2. Very willingly.

pérēfōllis, *a. adj.* 1. Very easy. 2. Very courteous or affable.

pérēfōlliāris, *ia.* A very intimate friend (*c. gen.* or *dat.*).

pérēfōcta, *adv.* Perfectly, completely, thoroughly.

pérēfōctio, *ōnis. f.* 1. Perfection, completeness. 2. Completion.

pérēfōctor, *ōris. m.*; and *f. f. t.-trix*, *tricis*. A finisher, one who completes, who renders complete: *pérēfōctor dicendi*, a perfect master of oratory, Cic.

pérēfōctus, *a. um. part. pass. fr. pérēfōcio*, *q. v.*; also as *adj.* *c. compar.* etc. Perfect, complete, excellent.

pérēfōrena, *entia. part. of seq.*; also as *adj.* Patient under (*c. gen.*).

pérēfōra, *fora*, *tūli*, *lātūm*. *v. a. irr.* 1. To carry, to bring, to convey, to bear. 2. To bear, i. e. to support, endure. 3. To bear patiently, submit, put up with: *legem pertulit*, he carried a law, Liv.; *sermone omnium perfertur ad me*, I am informed by general conversation (that, etc.), Cic.; *cum ad eum fama tanti exercitūs perlata esset*, when the news of so vast an army reached him, Liv.; *lapis . . . nec spatiū evanit totum nec pertulit iectam*, the stone did not go the whole distance, nor did it carry the wound (as far as it was intended, i. e. did not reach the man it was aimed at, so as to wound him), Virg.; to *reginse ad limina perfor*, transport yourself to (i. e. go to) the queen's threshold, Virg.; *pertulit intrepides ad fata novissima vultus*, she preserved an intrepid countenance to the end, Ov.

pérēfōcio, *is*, *fōci*, *fōctum*. *v. a.* 1. To achieve, execute, perform, accomplish, finish, complete. 2. To make. 3. To bring to pass. 4. To perfect, to make perfect (lit. and as a teacher makes a pupil perfect).

pérēfōdēlis, *a. adj.* Very faithful, very trustworthy.

pérēfōdia, *is. f.* Perfidy, treachery.

pérēfōdiōs, *adv.* Perfidiously, treacherously.

pérēfōdiōs, *a. um. adj.* Perfidious, treacherous, of faithless disposition.

pérēfōdus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Perfidious, treacherous, acting treacherously, faithless. 2. Not to be trusted, unsafe (of a road): *pérēfōdum ridens Venus*, Venus smiling with a treacherous smile, Hor.

†pérēfōgo, *is*, *xi*, *xum*. *v. a.* To pierce.

†pérēfōflu, *is*, *Ivi*, *Itum*. *v. a.* To finish completely, to finish.

pérēfōbilis, *a. adj.* That can be blown through.

pérēfōgitiosus, *a. um. adj.* Very wicked, very infamous.

pérēfōlio, *as. v. a.* To blow through, over, or across.

†pérēfōctuo, *as. v. a.* To flow through, to pervade.

†pérēfōnu, *is*, *xi*, *xum*. *v. a.* To flow over or through, to pervade.

pérēfōdio, *Is*, *fōdi*, *fōsum*. *v. a.* To dig through, to pierce.

pérēfōro, *as. v. a.* 1. To bore through, to pierce. 2. To cut through:

cum rerum natura . . . duo lumina ab animo ad oculos perforata nos habemus voluisse, since nature had chosen us to have two channels of light conducted from the mind to the eyes, Cic.

†pérēfōtiter, *adv.* Very bravely.

†pérēfōssor, *ōris. m.* A breaker through.

†pérēfōme, *is*, *ui*, *Itam*. *v. a.* To roar along.

perfūgēsens, extis. adj. Very crowded.

perfūges, as, ui, stum. v. a. 1. To rub all over, to rub. 2. To scratch: quum os perfrenisti, when you have rubbed your face hard (i. e. laid aside all shame), Cic.

perfūgēsco, is, xi, no sup. v. n. To be very cold.

perfūgidus, a, um. adj. Very cold.

perfūgō, is, frēgi, fractum. v. a. 1. To break to pieces, to break (even of breaking, i. e. routing, enemies). 2. To break through, force one's way through. 3. To break, i. e. infringe, violate (orders, etc.). 4. To break down (barriers, etc.): quod votis optatis . . . perfringere destrā, what you have prayed to accomplish victoriously with your own right hands, Virg.

perfūrō, ēris, etus sum. v. dep. 1. To enjoy thoroughly (c. abl.). 2. §To perform.

perfūglō, is, fūgi, fūgluma. v. a. 1. To flee (to a place of refuge). 2. To flee (as as a deserter), to desert.

perfūgium, i. a. A place of refuge, an asylum.

perfūctio, ēmis. f. A performing, a discharging (duty, labour, etc.).

perfūctus, a, um. part. fr. perfungor, q. v.

perfūndo, is, fadi, fūsam. v. a. 1. To pour over, to sprinkle over, to soak (c. acc. of the thing sprinkled, abl. of the liquor, etc.): artus perfudit sudor, sweat ran down his limbs, Virg.; ostro perfusa vestes, garments dyed with purple, Virg.; perfusa papavera somno, poppies impregnated with sleep (i. e. with soporific qualities), Virg. 2. To imbue, to fill, to inspire (the mind with a feeling, etc.): mihi videris . . . velle nos judicio perfundere, you seem to wish to annoy us with legal proceedings, Cic.

perfūngor, ēris, funetus sum. v. dep. 1. To fulfil, perform, discharge, finish. 2. To endure, to go through, to come to the end of (c. abl.). 3. §To enjoy: vitā perfuncta, dead, Lucr.; se perfuctos jam esse arbitrantur, they think themselves now released from their duty, Cic.—perf. part. once in pass. sense: memorib⁹ perfunti periculi, from a recollection of the danger one has been in, Cic.

perfūro, is, no perf. v. n. To rage furiously.

perfūsus, a, um. part. pass. fr. perfundo, q. v.

Pergāmeus, a, um. adj. Trojans: Pergamea vates, Cassandra, Prop.

pergaudeo, es, gāvisus sum. v. n. To rejoice greatly, to be very glad.

pergo, is, perrexi, etum. v. n. To go, to proceed, to continue (sometimes c. acc. of the path in which): pēge de Cæsare, go on and tell me about Caesar, Cic.

pergrandis, e. adj. Very great: pergrandis natu, very old, Liv.

pergrātua, a, um. adj. Very pleasing, very acceptable.

pergrāviter. adv. Very gravely, very seriously.

pergrāvia, e. adj. Very weighty, very important.

pergūla, se. f. 1. A balcony, a gallery. 2. A lecture-room, a school.

pērhīeo, es, ui, Itum. v. a. 1. To bring forward, to produce, to supply, 2. To say, relate, mention, to give out, to tell (a tale). & To call, to pronounce.

perhīlum, i. a. Very little.

perhōndrīfice. adv. Very honourably, with great respect.

perhōndrīficus, a, um. adj. Very honourable.

perhorresco, is, rui, no sup. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To tremble greatly, to shake. 2. To dread exceedingly, to be greatly afraid of.

perhorridus, a, um. adj. Very horrible, dreadful.

perhumānter. adv. Very civilly, very courteously.

perhumānus, a, um. adj. Very civil, courteous, or kind.

pērillātīo, ēnis. f. A trial, a making an experiment.

pērillitor, ēris. v. dep. (perf. part. sometimes in pass. sense.). 1. To try, prove, put to the test, make experiment of. 2. To put in danger, to endanger, to jeopardise, to risk. 3. To try, to make an attempt. 4. To be in danger, to be endangered: quum quid alind quam ingenii famē

periclitare, when what should I have at stake but my credit for ability? Liv.; non per obsequium sed praelia et periclitando tati sunt, they secure their safety, not by submission, but by war and enterprise, Tac.
periclitosa. *adv.* Dangerous, with danger, in a dangerous manner.
periclitosus, a, um. adj. Dangerous, attended with danger, full of danger, perilous, hazardous.

periculum, sync. *icium, i. n.* 1. Trial, experiment. 2. Risk, danger, peril, hazard. 3. A trial, a suit at law. 4. A judicial sentence or record of a sentence. 5. An attempt at writing, i. e. an essay: ejundem pecunia periculum facere, to run the risk of incurring the same penalty, Tac.; pericula que mihi uni intenduntur, dangers with which I alone am threatened, Cic.

peridōnous, a, um. adj. Very suitable, very fit.

pērillūstris, a, adj. Very celebrated, conspicuous, notorious.

pērimbōcillus, a, um. adj. Very weak, very feeble.

pērimo, ia, ēmai, exaptum v. a. 1. To take away, to destroy, to put an end to, to extinguish. 2. To prevent. 3. §To kill, to slay: luna subito perempta est, the moon suddenly disappeared, Cic. (Post.)

pērimecommōde. adv. Very inconveniently.

pērimecommōdis, a, um. adj. Very inconvenient, very troublesome.

pērinde. adv. 1. In the same manner, equally. 2. *perinde atque* or *se, p. ut,* just as, exactly as. 3. *perinde, si, p. quasi,* just as if: *perinde hoc valet . . . tanquam servum . . . aliquis consulem futurum dicit,* is this the same as if any one were to say that a slave would be made consul? Liv. (so *p. quam*, Tac.); *nec perinde dijudicari potest quid optimum factu fuerit quam pessimum suisse quod factum est,* nor can it be decided with equal ease what was best to be done, as that what was done was the worst thing possible, Tac.

pērindulgens, entis. adj. Very indulgent, very kind.

pērinfirmus, a, um. adj. Very weak, unimportant.

peringēniōsus, a, um. adj. Very ingenious, very clever.

pēriniquus, a, um. adj. Very unjust: *perimquo patiebar animo, I was very indignant*, Cic.

pērinsignis, e. adj. Very conspicuous.

pērinvisus, a, um. adj. Greatly hated, very odious.

pērinvitus, a, um. adj. Very unwilling.

pēriōdus, i. f. A sentence, a period.

Pēripatētici, orum pl. n. [περιπατητές.] Peripatetic philosophers.

pēripētasmāta, a, um. pl. n. [περιπέτασμα.] Curtains, hangings, carpets.

pērirātus, a, um. adj. Very angry.

pēriscēlis, Idis, f. [περὶ σκέλος.] An anklet, an ornament for the leg.

pēristrōma, ἄτις. n. [περὶ στρόνυμο.] A curtain, a carpet.

pērite. adv. Skilfully, cleverly, expertly.

pēritia, es. f. Skill, practical knowledge, experience.

†sēpērito, as. v. n. To perish.

pēritus, a, um. adj. Skilful, having practical knowledge in (e. gen., or c. abl., or c. prep. in and abl., or ad and acc.).

perjūcunde. adv. Very pleasantly, very agreeably.

perjūcundus, a, um. adj. Very pleasant, very agreeable.

perjūrū, i. s. A false oath, perjury.

perjūro, as. v. n. To swear falsely: *perjuratos in mea damna Deos, the Gods falsely invoked, to my own injury*, Ov.

perjūrus, a, um. adj. Swearing or having sworn falsely, perjured.

perlābor, ἔρις, lapsus sum. v. dep. 1. To glide through or over. 2.

To go, to come, to reach (c. ad and acc.).

perlētus, a, um. adj. Very glad, very joyful.

perlāte. adv. Very widely, very extensively.

perlāto, es, ui, no sup. v. n. To lie concealed for a long time.

perlātus, a, um. part. pass. fr. perfiero, q. v.

perlēgo, is, lēgi, lectum. v. a. 1. To examine, to survey. 2. To read

through : *capaces senatum perlegerunt*, the Censors called over the roll of the Senate, Liv.

perlōviter. *adv.* Very slightly, in a very trifling degree.

perlōvia, *e. adj.* Very slight, trifling, unimportant.

perlibena, *entia. adj.* Very glad : me perlcente, to my great delight, Cic.

perlibenter. *adv.* Very willingly.

perlibrāliter. *adv.* Very liberally, in a very gentlemanlike manner.

perlicia — See *pellicio*.

perlitto, *as. v. a.* To sacrifice auspiciously, to perform (a sacrifice) auspiciously : *diu non perlitatum tenuerat dictatorem*, the length of time before a favourable omen appeared had delayed the Dictator.

perlitus, *a. um. part. pass.* fr. *perlinco*. Polluted.

perlonge. *adv.* Very far off, a long way off.

perlongus, *a. um. adj.* Very long.

perliceo, *perlūcidus*, etc. See *pelluceo*, etc.

periustōsus, *a. um. adj.* Very grievous.

perluo, *is. ui. fūtum. v. a.* To wash, to bathe ; *pass.*, to bathe oneself, to bathe.

periustro, *as. v. a.* 1. To wander or roam over or through, to traverse.

2. To survey, to examine.

permagnus, *a. um. adj.* Very great.

permanēanter. *adv.* By flowing through.

permāneo, *es. si. sum. v. n.* To remain, to continue, to last, to persevere.

permāno, *aa. v. n.* To flow through, to penetrate, to reach (c. acc. or c. in and acc.).

permansio, *onis. f.* An abiding, a continuance, a persisting.

permārinus, *a. um. adj.* Of the sea, of those who travel by sea

permātiresco, *is. rui. no sup. v. n.* To become thoroughly ripe.

permēdicoeis, *e. adj.* Very moderate.

permeeo, *aa. v. a.* 1. To go through, to penetrate, to pervade. 2. (c. in and acc.) To reach.

permētior, *Iris. mensus sum. v. dep.* 1. To measure. 2. To travel over, to traverse : *secula permensus*, having lived through the ages . . . , Mart.

permētuens, *tis. part. of permetuo, issus.* Fearing greatly.

permīnūtus, *a. um. adj.* Very little, very small.

permīrūs, *a. um. adj.* Very wonderful, admirable, or strange.

permīsoeo, *es. ui. xtum. v. a.* 1. To mingle, to mix. 2. To throw into confusion.

permīssio, *onis. f.*, and *permīssus*, *is. m.* Permission, leave : *petere ut permissionem extra civium corpora fieri juberent*, to beg that they would allow them to surrender at discretion, with the exception of a provision that the persons of the citizens should be protected, Liv.

permīssum, *i. n.* Leave : *utor permīsso*, I avail myself of the permission, Hor.

permītto, *is. mīsi. missum. v. a.* 1. To let go, to let loose. 2. § To let fly, to cast, to shoot. 3. To entrust, to commit (as a duty, a task, or a pledge). 4. To give up, to surrender (c. in and acc., or c. dat.). 5.

(The most usu. meaning) To permit, to allow, to concede : *qui eum vexandis prioris anni consulibus permīssurum tribunatum credebant*, who thought that he would devote his tribuneship to harassing the consuls of the preceding year, Liv.; *inimicitias . . . se patribus conscriptis dixit et temporibus reipublicae permīssurum*, he said that he would sacrifice his private enmities to the entreaties of the senate and the necessities of the state, Cic.; *quot darentur permīssum tribunis est*, how many should be given was left to the discretion of the tribunes, Liv.; *Numitori Albā permīssā re*, the government of Alba being left in possession of Numitor, Liv.

permīxta. *adv.* Confusedly, promiscuously.

permīxtio, *ōnis. f.* A mixing, a mixture.

permōdestus, *a. um. adj.* Very modest.

permōdeste tulit. He was exceedingly grieved, Cic.

- permōlestus, a, um. adj. Very troublesome, very vexatious.
- permōtio, onis. f. 1. Emotion. 2. (In pl.) Passions.
- permōveo, es, mövi, mötus. v. a. 1. To move, to agitate. 2. To influence, to excite, to prevail upon: dormientes, aut mente permoti, people asleep or in a trance, Cic.
- permulceo, es, si, sum. v. a. 1. To touch gently, lightly, to stroke. 2. To soothe, to charm, to appease, to propitiate, to allay irritation.
- permultum, and before compar. permulto. adv. Very much, very far.
- permultus, a, um. adj. Very much, very many, very great.
- permūni, Is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. To fortify completely, to finish fortifying.
- permūtatio, önis. f. 1. Change, alteration. 2. Exchange, barter.
3. A receiving money by bills of, exchanging, negotiating a bill of exchange.
- permūto, as. v. a. 1. To change, to alter. 2. To exchange, to barter.
3. To exchange money, to negotiate bills of exchange.
- perna, se. f. A leg of pork, a ham, bacon.
- pernōcessarius, a, um. adj. Very necessary; m. as subst., a most intimate friend.
- pernēgo, as. v. a. To deny or refuse positively.
- †perneo, es, nēvi, netum. v. a. To spin to an end, to finish.
- perniciālis, e. adj. Pernicious, injurious, destructive.
- pernīcīes, ēi. f. Injury, damage, mischief, destruction.
- perniciēse. adv. Maliciously, perniciously, injuriously.
- perniciēsus, a, um. adj. Pernicious, injurious, mischievous, destructive, ruinous.
- pernīcīta, &tis. f. Swiftness, speed, rapidity.
- pernīcīter. adv. Swiftly, with rapidity, with agility.
- †pernīmīus, a, um. adj. Too much, too great.
- pernīx, Icia. adj. 1. Active, agile, quick, swift. 2. §Prompt, hasty.
- pernōbilis, e. adj. Very famous, very well known.
- pernocto, as. v. n. To stay all night long, to pass all night.
- pernosco, is, nōvi, nōtum. v. a. 1. To examine thoroughly. 2. To know thoroughly.
- †pernōtescit, perf. -nōtuit. It is generally known.
- pernox, ctis. adj. L-ating all night: luna pernox, full moon, Liv., Ov.
- pernīmēro, as. v. a. To count up, to reckon.
- pēro, onis. m. A boot made of undressed skins.
- pērobscūrus, a, um. adj. Very obscure.
- pērōdiōsus, a, um. adj. Very odious, very troublesome.
- pērofficiēse. adv. Very attentively, very obligingly.
- †pērōrōleo, es, ui. no sup. To emit a strong smell.
- †pērōnātus, a, um. adj. Wearing boots of undressed skins.
- pēropportūne. adv. Very seasonably.
- pēropportūnus, a, um. adj. Very seasonable, very convenient.
- pērōptāto. adv. Very much to one's wish.
- pērōpus. indecl. Very necessary.
- pērōrātio, önis. f. The summing up of a speech, a peroration.
- pērōrnātus, a, um. part. of seq.; also as adj. Very ornate, highly ornamented.
- †perorno, as. To adorn greatly.
- pērōrō, as. v. a. 1. To sum up, to conclude a speech. 2. To bring to an end, to conclude.
- †pērōscūlōr, äris. v. dep. To kiss over and over again.
- pērōsus. a, um. adj. Hating, detesting.
- pērōco, as. v. a. To render completely peaceful, to pacify, to subdue.
- †perparce. adv. Very sparingly.
- pērōrvus and pērōrvilus, a, um. adj. Very small, very little.
- †perpastus, a, um. adj. Well fed.
- perpauci and perpaucili, se, a, pl. adj. Very few.
- perpaullum and perpaullūlum, a, um. n. adj. A very little.

perpauper, ēris. *adj.* Very poor.

perpallo, *is*, pāli. *palsum v. a.* To impel, induce, persuade, prevail on. *perpendiculam*, *i. a.* A plummet, a plumb-line : *ad perpendiculum*, perpendicular.

perpendo, *is*, *di*, *sum v. a.* 1. To perpend, weigh, consider. 2. To estimate.

perpāram. *adv.* Wrongly, incorrectly, falsely.

perpassio, ūnis. *f.* A suffering, an enduring.

perpētior, ēris, *peassus sum v. dep.* To suffer, endure, bear.

perpētro, *as v. a.* To do, to execute, to accomplish, to achieve, to conclude (a peace, etc.) : *cujus iussu perperatum ingenuitatis judicium erat*, by whose command the inquiry into their free birth had taken place, Tac.

perpētitas, *atis f.* Uninterrupted duration, unbroken continuance or succession, perpetuity : *in vita perpetuitate*, through the whole course of one's life, Cic.; *non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia*, philosophers must be judged of not by single expressions, but by the whole tenor of their lives, and by their consistency, Cic.; *perpetuitas sermonis*, an entire speech, Cic.

perpētue. *adv.* For ever, perpetually.

perpētuo, *as v. a.* To perpetuate, to cause to continue : *perpetuare verba*, to pronounce a number of words in one breath, Cic.

perpētuus, *a, um adj.* 1. In an unbroken line, unbroken, uninterrupted, continuo. 2. Whole, entire. 3. Everlasting, perpetual. 4. Universal, general : *in perpetuum*, for ever, Cic.

perplāceo, *es, ui, Itum v. a.* To please exceedingly.

perplexo. *adv.* Perplexedly, confusedly, indistinctly, obscurely.

perplexus, *a, um adj.* Entangled, intricate, obscure, ambiguous.

perplicatus, *a, um (in tmesi, per . . . plicatus) adj.* Entangled.

perpluo, *is v. a. and n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To pour through, like rain. 2. (*v. a.*) To let the rain through.

perpolio, *Is, Ivi, Itum v. a.* To polish completely, to put the last finish to.

perpolite. *adv.* In a highly polished manner, exquisitely.

perpolittio, ūnis. *f.* A thorough polishing, giving a last finish.

perpolitus, *a, um, part. pass. fr. perpolio ; as adj.* Very polished, highly accomplished, very refined.

perpōpūlo, *axis v. dep.* To ravage, to pillage completely.

perporto, *as v. a.* To carry all the way.

perpōtatio, ūnis. *f.* A long drinking bout.

perpōto, *as v. a.* 1. To drink for a long time. 2. +To drink : *tetos dies perpotabat*, he spent whole days in drinking, Cic.

perprimo, *is, pressi, pressum v. a.* To press.

perprōpinquus, *a, um adj.* Very near.

perpagnax, ūcis. *adj.* Very pugnacious.

perpulcher, *chra, chrum adj.* Very beautiful.

perpugo, *as v. a.* 1. To cleanse thoroughly. 2. To clear up or expiate fully.

perpūllus, *a, um adj.* Very little.

perquam. *adv.* Very, extremely. — See per.

perquirō, *is, quisivi, Itum v. a.* 1. To search diligently for, to make diligent inquiry. 2. To examine carefully : *pass. as impers.*, careful inquiry is made.

perquisite. *adv.* With diligent curiosity, carefully.

perrāro. *adv.* Very seldom.

perrārus, *a, um adj.* Very rare, scarce, uncommon.

perreconditus, *a, um adj.* Very abstruse or recondite.

perrōpo, *is, psi, ptam, and +perrepto, as v. a.* To crawl over or through.

perridicūlē. *adv.* Very ridiculously.

perridicūlus, *a, um adj.* Very ridiculous, very laughable.

perrāgo, *as v. a.* To ask in succession : *perrogari eo die sententiae . . . non potuere*, the votes could not be all collected that day, Liv.

perrumpo, is, rūpi, ruptum. v. a. 1. To break through, to break down. 2. To break or burst through, i. e. force one's way through (c. acc. or c. per and acc.). 3. To break, violate (laws), overcome (danger, prejudice, etc.): ne quo affectu perrumperetur, that he might not be softened by any feeling (or appeal to his feelings), Tac.

Persa, sc. m. [Πέρσης.] A Persian.

persepe. adv. Very often.

persalse. adv. Very wittily.

persalsus, a, um adj. Very witty.

persalūtatio, onis, f. A general salutation.

persalūto, as. v. a. To salute a whole body, to salute generally.

†persancte. adv. Very religiously, very solemnly.

persāpiens, entia. adj. Very wise.

persāpienter. adv. Very wisely.

perscident. adv. Very sensibly, very wisely.

perscindo, is, scidi, scissum. v. a. To tear to pieces, to tear asunder.

perscitus, a, um (in tmesi, per . . . scitus). adj. Very clever, very shrewd.

perscribo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. 1. To write out, to write at full length.

2. To write down, to record. 3. To write an account of, to relate in writing, in a book or a letter. 4. To assign by a writing.

perscriptio, ónis. f. 1. A writing down, a written entry or record.

2. A written assignment.

perscriptor, óris. m. One who draws up in writing.

perscrutor, áris. v. dep. To examine, to investigate, to search through.

persēco, as, ui, -sectum. v. a. 1. To cut out, to extirpate. 2. To diasect (metaph.), i. e. examine into, to lay bare.

†persector, áris. v. dep. To follow up, i. e. investigate closely.

persēcūtio, ónis. f. A prosecution, an action at law.

persēcutus. — See persequor.

persēdeo, es, sōdi, sessum. v. n. To sit a long time, to stay long.— See persido.

persognis, e. adj. Very slow, very lazily conducted.

Persēdia, a, um, and f. Persēdia, Idis. adj. Of Persa, the mother of Circe and grandmother of Hecate : Persēides herbae, magic herbs, Ov.

†Persēesco, is, nui, no sup. v. n. To grow old.

persentio, Is, si, sum, and †persentisco, is. v. a. 1. To perceive plainly.

2. To feel deeply.

§Persēphōne, ea. [Περσεφόνη.] 1. Proserpine. 2. Death.

persequens, antis. part. fr. seq., but also as adj., c. superl. Eager to pursue (c. gen.)

Persēquor, éris, -sēcūtus sum. v. dep. 1. To follow perseveringly, to follow, to pursue, to come after. 2. To go through (a place) in pursuing.

3. To come up with, to overtake. 4. To pursue (an object), to seek to obtain, to aim at. 5. To claim, to assert, to seek to establish (a right).

6. To be a follower of (a sect), to follow as a leader, to imitate. 7. To prosecute (a person or a course), to take vengeance for, to seek to avenge (a person's death, etc.): sese bello civitatem persecuturum demonstrat, he declares that he will attack the state, Ctes. 8. To follow up, i. e. execute (an order, etc.), to carry out (an undertaking, etc.). 9. To go through (in speaking or writing, to detail, describe, explain, discuss thoroughly).

persēvērans, antis. part. fr. persevero; also as adj., c. compar. etc. Per-

severing.

persēvēanter. adv. Perseveringly.

persēverantia, sc. f. Perseverance, steadfastness.

persēvēro, as. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To persevere, to persist, to continue

steadfast. 2. To carry out perseveringly, to accomplish. 3. (v. a.) To affirm pertinaciously.

†persēvērus, a, um. adj. Very severe, very strict.

Bersicus, a, um, and Persis, Idis. adj. 1. Persian. 2. Luxurious,

like that of a Persian ; *n. pl.* as *subet.*, the history of Persia, Cic.; *n. sing.* as *subet.*, a peach, Mart.
persido, *is*, *södi*, *sessum*. *v. n.* To settle down, to sink into, penetrate to (c. ad and acc.).

persigno, *as*. *v. a.* To set a seal on, to seal, to mark.

persimilis, *e. adj.* Very like.

persimplex, *Icis. adj.* Very simple.

persisto, *is*, *stiti*, *no sup. v. n.* To continue in, to persist in (c. in and abl.).

persolvo, *is vi*, *sölitum*. *v. a.* 1. To pay, to render (what is due to another, as honour, thanks, etc.). 2. To suffer (punishment). 3. To fulfil, to perform (a promise, a vow, etc.). 4. To solve, to explain. 5. (Once in pass.) To be inflicted (of punishment) : *cum sese pecuniam a discipulis suis diceret persoluturum*, when he said that he would pay the money by bills upon his pupila, Cic.

persona, *se. f.* 1. A mask. 2. ♦A character in a play. 3. The part or character which a person sustains in the world. 4. A person.

personatus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Wearing a mask : *personatus pater*, an old man in a play (Demea, in the *Adephi* of Terence), Hor. 2. A putting on an assumed character. 3. ♦Fictitious.

persono, *as*, *ui*, *Itum. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To resound, to sound. 2. (*c. a.*) To make to resound, to fill with sounds. 3. To cry out loudly. 4. ♦To play on an instrument (*c. abl.*).

perspectus, *a. um. part. pass.* fr. *perspicio*; also as *adj.* c. compar., etc. Thoroughly known.

perspergo, *is*, *si*, *sum. r. a.* To besprinkle.

perspicacitas, *atis. f.* Perspicacity, sharp-sightedness, shrewdness.

perspicax, *Icis. adj.* Sharp-sighted, penetrating, shrewd.

perspicientia, *se. f.* A full perception or knowledge.

perspicio, *Is*, *spexi*, *spectrum. v. a.* 1. To see through, to look through, to see into. 2. To look at, to inspect, to examine, to read (a letter). 3. To arrive at a thorough knowledge or understanding of, to know thoroughly, to ascertain completely : *ea vos conjectura perspicitis*, you can form a guess at those things, Cic.

perspicue. *adv.* 1. Plainly, clearly. 2. Evidently, manifestly.

perspicuum, *a. um. adj.* 1. Clear, transparent. 2. Evident, manifest.

persterno, *is*, *stravi*, *stratum. v. a.* To lay down, to pave.

perstimulo, *as. v. a.* To excite, to stimulate greatly.

persto, *as*, *stitti*, *statum. v. n.* 1. To continue standing, to stand still. 2. To remain steady, unmoved, unchanged, to last, to endure. 3. To be steadfast, to persevere, to persist, to continue.

perstrēnu. *adv.* Very vigorously.

perstrēpo, *is*, *ui*, *Itum. v. n.* To make a great noise.

perstringo, *is*, *inxi*, *ictum. v. a.* 1. To bind : *horror ingens spectantes perstringit*, a mighty dread keeps the spectators immovable, Liv. 2.

♦To graze. 3. To reprove slightly, to blame, to rebuke, to censure.

4. To touch lightly upon, i. e. mention slightly, cursorily. 5. To blunt, (lit. and metaph. of any sense) : *minaci murmure cornuum perstringit aures*, you deafen my ears with the threatening roar of trumpets, Hor.

perstidiose. *adv.* Very eagerly, very attentively.

perstidiosus, *a. um. adj.* Very fond (c. gen.).

persuadeo, *es*, *si*, *sum. v. a.* 1. To prove, to persuade or convince (a person of a thing, c. acc. rei, dat. pers.). 2. To persuade (a person to do a thing, c. dat. pers., ut and subj., or subj., or more rarely c. infin.) : *quorum si utrumvis persuasissem*, and if I had been able to persuade him to adopt either of these measures, Cic.; *pass. impers.*, his persuaderi ut morarentur non poterat, they could not be persuaded to remain, Cæs.—See *persuasus*.

persuasio, *önia. f.* Persuasion, conviction.

persuasus, *a. um. part. pass.* fr. *persuadeo*; also as *adj.* c. compar., etc.

1. Taken as proved, believed for certain : quod mihi persuasissimum est, a matter of which I feel most perfectly assured, Cic. 2. Persuaded, convinced.
- persuasus.** *ān. m.* Persuasion.
- persubtilia,** *a.* 1. Very subtle, of very fine texture. 2. Very ingenious.
- persulso,** *āa. v. n.* 1. To leap or dance about, to move lightly about, in, or over. 2. To range over (for the purpose of ravaging) (c. abl. or c. acc.).
- pertinet,** *pertinetum est v. impers.* To be weary of (c. gen.).
- pertitus,** *a. um. part. fr. prec.* Weary of (c. gen. or c. acc.).
- pertendo,** *is. di. sum. v. a. and n.* 1. (v. a.) To carry out (a business), to accomplish. 2. (v. n.) To proceed, to march on. 2. To persist, to persevere.
- pertento,** *as. v. a.* 1. To prove, to try, to test. 2. To consider thoroughly, to ponder on in all its parts. 3. §To penetrate wholly (as feelings penetrate the heart), to pervade, to affect deeply.
- pertensis,** *a. adj.* Very slight.
- pertorēbro,** *as. v. a.* To bore through.
- pertergo,** *es. si. sum. v. a.* 1. To wipe, to wipe clean. 2. +To touch gently.
- perterrēficio,** *Is. feci. factum. v. a.* To frighten thoroughly.
- perterreo,** *ea. ui. itum. v. a.* To frighten thoroughly : perterritus a suis sedibus. driven by fear from your house, Cic.
- †sperterritorēpus,** *a. um. adj.* Rattling terribly.
- pertexo,** *is. ui. xtum. v. a.* To weave to an end, finish, perform completely.
- pertica,** *sc. f.* 1. A long pole. 2. A rod for measuring land.
- pertimesco,** *is. mui. no sup. v. a.* To fear greatly, to fear.
- pertinacia,** *sc. f.* 1. Perseverance, constancy. 2. Pertinacity, obstinacy.
- pertinaciter.** *adv.* Tenaciously, perseveringly, obstinately.
- pertinax.** *ācis. adj.* 1. §Holding fast. 2. Firm, resolute, unyielding. 3. Pertinacious, obstinate.
- pertineo,** *es. ui. no sup. v. n.* 1. To reach, to extend (c. ad or in, or per and acc.). 2. To belong to, relate to, attach to, to concern, to affect (c. ad and acc.): si quid hoc ad rem pertinet, if this has anything to do with the matter, Cic.; nihil ad Sulpiciorum familiam pertinet, he was not at all related to the family of the Sulpicii, Tac.; summa illuc pertinet, ut scintis, the object of the whole of this explanation is that you may know, Cic.; ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, whom suspicion of the crime may affect, Cic.
- pertingo,** *is. tligi. v. a.* To extend, to reach.
- †spertolero,** *as. v. a.* To bear, to endure.
- †spertorqueo,** *es. si. tum. v. a.* To twist, to distort.
- pertractatio.** *ōnis. f.* A handling, meddling with, occupying oneself about.
- pertracto,** *as. v. a.* 1. To touch, to handle, to feel. 2. To handle, i.e. discuss, treat of, speak of, investigate, study.
- pertraho,** *is. xi. ctum. v. a.* To drag, to draw, to draw on, to entice.
- pertristis,** *e. adj.* 1. Very sad. 2. Very morose.
- pertūmultuōse.** *adv.* In a very tumultuous manner.
- pertundo,** *is. tūdi. tusum. v. a.* To beat or thrust through : pertusa compita, beaten paths, Pera; pertusum congesta quasi in vas, like things poured into a vessel with a hole in the bottom (which is a waste of labour), Lucr.
- perturbāte.** *a/v.* In a confused or disorderly manner.
- perturbatio.** *ōnis. f.* 1. A confusion, disorder : perturbatio certi, unsettled weather, Cic. 2. Mental agitation. 3. An emotion, a passion.
- perturbatrix.** *Icis. f.* One who disturbs, who throws into disorder.
- perturbātus,** *a. um. part. fr. seq., also as adj. c. compar, etc.* Agitated.

perturbo, *as. v. a.* 1. To disturb, to throw into confusion or disorder.
2. To discompose, disquiet, agitate, confound.

perturpis, *e. adj.* Very shameful.

pérungo, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* To anoint all over, to anoint.

pérurbans, *a, um. adj.* 1. Very refined, very witty. 2. Over polite.

pérurno, *is, usci, ustam. v. a.* 1. To burn, to scorch, to singe. 2. To ravage with fire. 3. To nip with cold, to frostbite. 4. To gall.
5. To inflame (with a desire of anything, rare).

pérutilia, *e. adj.* Very useful.

pervado, *is, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To go, pass, or spread over or through, to pervade, to penetrate. 2. (c. ad or in and acc.) To go to, to arrive at, to reach. 3. To surmount, to overcome (difficulties), (rare).

pervagatus, *a, um. part. perf. of seq.; also as adj. c. compar. etc.* Wide spread, generally known or believed, general.

pervagor, *ária. v. dep.* 1. To roam about, wander over, rove over. 2. To spread through or among (as a report, an opinion, etc.), to pervade, to penetrate. 3. To be widely spread (as an opinion, etc.).

pervagus, *a, um. adj.* Wandering, roaming.

péspavaleo, *es, ui. v. n.* To be very strong.

pervaria, *ada.* Very variously.

pervasto, *as. v. a.* To ravage extensively, to lay waste.

pervaho, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* 1. To carry all the way. 2. (In pass.) To be conveyed over, i. e. to traverse, to cross. 3. (In pass. c. ad and acc., or c. acc. of the name of a town) To arrive at, to reach, to go to.

pervallo, *is, velli, vulsum. v. a.* 1. To pull. 2. To twitch, to pinch (as pain, misfortune, etc.). 3. To pull to pieces; (metaph.) i. e. to disparage.

pervenio, *is, veni, ventum. v. a.* (c. in or ad and acc., or c. acc. of the name of a town). 1. To come to, come into, arrive at, reach, attain to: ad summam desperationem nostri perveniant, our men fall into the utmost despair, Cic.; in senatum pervenire, to arrive at the dignity of a senator, Cic.; si in tua scripta parvenaro, if I can find a place in your writings, Cic.

perversion, *onias. f.* A perverting, wresting, distorting.

perversione, *ada.* In a perverse manner, wrongly, improperly.

pervaritas, *Itia. f.* Perversity, perverseness.

perversus, *a, um. part. pass. fr. seq.; used also as adj., c. compar., etc.* Perverse, wrong, evil. 2. Unfavourable, unfriendly: Deum perverso sumine, the favour of the Gods being alienated from them, Virg.; perversis rupibus, over rugged crags, Liv.; erat perversissimus oculis, he squinted exceedingly, Cic.

pervarto, *is, ti, sum. v. a.* 1. To overturn, to upset, to throw down.
2. To subvert, to destroy, to put an end to, to put down.

pervaspéri, *ada.* Very late in the evening.

pervestigatio, *onias. f.* A thorough investigation.

pervestigo, *as. v. a.* 1. To search out, to trace out. 2. To examine, to investigate.

pervetás ária, and *pervetustus*, *a, um. adj.* Very old, very ancient.

perviciacia, *m. f.* 1. Stubbornness, obstinacy. 2. Firmness, resolution.

perviciditer, *adv.* Obstinate, resolutely.

pervicax, *acia. adj.* 1. Stubborn, obstinate, headstrong. 2. Stodfast, resolute.

pervideo, *es, vidi, visum. v. a.* 1. To look at, to look upon, to see. 2. To perceive, to be aware of. 3. To consider, to examine.

perviges, *es, ui, no sup. v. n.* To flourish to the last.

pervigil, *ilia. adj.* Watchful, wakeful, wakeful all night.

pervigilatio, *onias. f.* A watching all night, on the eve of a holiday.

pervigilium, *i. n.* The vigil of a holiday.

pervigillo, *as. v. a.* To watch all night, to be awake all night: in multo

nox est pervigilata mero, the night was passed in sitting up and deep drinking, Ov.

pervilia, a. adj. Very cheap.

pervinco, ia, vidi, victum. v. a. 1. To conquer completely, to gain a complete victory. 2. To outdo, to surpass. 3. To carry one's point, maintain one's opinion. 4. To prevail upon: illam non verbera . . . pervercere quin objecta denegaret, stripes could not subdue her constancy so as to prevent her from denying what was imputed to her, Tac.; pervercerunt remis ut tenerent terram, by means of their oars they succeeded in reaching land, Liv.

pervius, a, um. adj. 1. That has a passage through, passable, penetrable, pervious. 2. Accessible: pervius usus tectorum inter se, a thoroughfare between the houses, or different parts of the palace, Virg.; hostes saltus pervios ceperant, the enemy had occupied all the defiles which afforded any road, Liv.; unde maxime pervius amnis, on which side the river was most fordable, Tac.; n. as *subst.*, a passage, a road, a thoroughfare, Tac.

spervöllto, as. v. a. To fly through, to penetrate.

pervölo, as. v. a. 1. To fly through, to fly about, to fly. 2. To pass rapidly through, to travel over.

pervölo, vis, volui, no sup. v. n. (3rd sing., *pervolit*, Luer.). To desire greatly.

pervöluto, as. v. a. To turn over, to read.

pervolvo, ia, vi, völfutum. v. a. 1. To roll over. 2. To turn over, to read. 3. (In pass.) To be engaged, occupied.

perulgatus, a, um. pass. part. fr. *seq.*; used also as *adj.* c. compar., etc. Very usual, very common, generally known.

perulggo, as. v. a. 1. To publish, to make generally known, to spread abroad, to render common. 2. ~~To frequent, to visit often.~~

pes, pödis. m. 1. A foot (of every kind, in every sense, of an animal, of a table, of a verse, a measure of length, etc.). 2. A rope attached to a sail in order to set it to the wind: una omnes fecere pedem, they all hauled their wind at the same time, Virg.; pede labitur sequo, she goes on with a fair wind, Ov.; pedibus merere, to serve as a foot soldier, Liv.; ad pedes descendere, to diamount (of cavalry), Liv.; ad pedes pugna ierat, it had become a fight on foot, Liv.; ut gladiis prope collato pöde gereretur res, so that the battle was fought with swords almost foot to foot, Liv.; cum illud iter Hispaniense pedibus fere confici soleat, when the journey into Spain is generally performed by land, Cic.; pedibus ire in sententiam, to divide or vote in the senate in favour of such and such an opinion, Liv.; ferte pedem Fauni, come hither ye Fauns, Virg.; pedem portä non extulit, he never set foot outside the gate, Cic.; cum profugum possis ipse referre pedem, when you yourself who have deserted me might return, Ov.; revocat pedem, he draws back, Virg.; omnia sub pedibus verti . . . videbunt, they will see everything in his power, Virg.; votisque malignum opponit nostris . . . pedem, and she opposes a spiteful resistance to our prayers, Ov.; extremum seu trahat ille pedem, or whether it drags on its last foot lamely, limps with its last foot (of a scason iambic verse), Ov.; per me ista pedibus trahantur, for all I care those things may go to the dogs, Cic.; felici pede, pede secundo, pede sausto, with propitious omen, Ov., Virg., Hor.; transire ante pedes posita, to pass over things which are under one's eyes, Cic.; crepante lympha desilit pede, the water leaps down with babbling course, Hor.; metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede verum est, it is fitting that every one should measure himself by his own standard and measure, Hor.

peccime, peccimus. — See *malus*.

peccatum, i. n. A bolt.

peccum. adv. Down to the ground, to the bottom. — *peccum ire.* To be ruined, undone, Tac.; *peccum dare*, to destroy, to ruin, to undo; as one word: animus ad inertiam peccundatus est, the mind has been sunk in indolence, Sull.; multas per mare peccum subcedere urbes, many cities have been swallowed up in the sea, Lucr.

pestifera. *adv.* Balefully, mischievously.

pestifer. ēra, ērum. *adj.* Bringing pestilence, unwholesome, mischievous, noxious, destructive, ruinous.

pestilens, entis. *adj.* 1. Bringing pestilence, pestilential, unwholesome, unhealthy. 2. Mischievous, noxious, pernicious.

pestilentia, m. f. 1. Pestilence; (metaph.) a pest, a plague. 2. An unwholesome air, unhealthy situation.

pestillitas, atis. *f.* Pestilence.

pestis, is. *f.* 1. A contagious disease, a pestilence, a plague. 2. (Metaph.) A pest, a plague, an odious thing. 3. (Metaph.) An evil, a disaster, a curse, a bane, (esp. of a wicked person). 4. Destruction, ruin: *pestis textilis*, a poisoned robe, Cic.

pētātus, a, um. *adj.* Wearing a travelling cap (i. e. ready for a journey).

þpēliso, ðnis. *m.*, and **þpētāunculus**, i. *m.* A leg of pork, or bacon.

þpētaurum, i. *n.* A machine to raise tumblers and dancers on the stage.

pētēso, is, no perf. *v. a.* To desire earnestly, to seek for energetically.

pētitio, onia. *f.* 1. An attack, a blow aimed. 2. An attack in words. 3. A striving for an office, a being a candidate. 4. A claim, a right to claim, or to bring an action in support of a claim.

pētitor, oris. *m.* 1. A candidate. 2. A claimant, the plaintiff in a suit.

pētitōrio, is. *v. n.* To wish to become a candidate.

þpētūtus, ūs. *m.* A seeking.

pēto, is, Ivi, Itum. *v. a.* 1. To direct one's course towards, to go towards, to seek. 2. To aim at, to thrust at, to shoot at, to throw at (c. *abl.* of the weapon, etc.). 3. To attack, to assail. 4. To demand, to require. 5. To ask, to entreat, to beseech, to solicit (c. *acc.*, more usu. c. *ab* and *abl. pers.*). 6. To claim formally, to bring an action to recover. 7. To seek to obtain, to strive for. 8. To go to fetch, to fetch, to draw forth, to produce, to bring forward: *pētere alium cursum*, to take another route, Cic.

pētoritūm, i. *n.* A fourwheeled open carriage of Gallic origin.

pētūlans, tis. *adj.* 1. Forward, saucy, impudent, wanton. 2. Licentious.

pētūlanter. *adv.* Petulantly, saucily, impudently.

pētūlantia, m. f. 1. Petulance, impudence. 2. Wantonness, licentiousness.

pētūlans, a, um. *adj.* Apt to butt with the horns, frisky.

þpēxtus, a, um. *adj.* Clad in a cloak with the nap on it, i. e. new.

paxus, a, um. *pass. part.* fr. *pecto*, q. *v.* Combed: *pexa tunica*, a tunic with the nap on it, i. e. new, Hor.

Phēacius, a, um. *adj.* Of Phēacia, i. e. Corcyra: *pinguis ut inde domum possim Phēaxque reverti*, that I may be able to return home from thence plump and in good case like a Phēacian (referring to the luxury of Alcinous in the *Odyssey*), Hor.

Phēontiādes, *num. pl. f.* The sisters of Phaeton, turned into poplars.

phēlangē, arum. *pl. f.* Wooden rollers for the purpose of moving ships and military engines.

phēlangītē, ērum. *pl. m.* Soldiers belonging to the phalanx.

phēlanx, gis. *f.* (φάλαγξ). A phalanx, a band of soldiers, an army, a solid column of troops.

phēlēras, arum. *pl. f.* 1. An ornament for the breast, worn as a military decoration. 2. Trappings for the head and breast of horses.

phēlērātus, a, um. *adj.* Adorned with phaleræ: *phalerata dicta*, fine speeches, Ter.

phērētra, m. *f.* A quiver.

phērētrātus, a, um. *adj.* Carrying a quiver, as an archer: *pharetratus puer*, Cupid, Ov.; *pharetrata virgo*, Diana, Ov.

Phārius, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of Pharos, an island near Alexandria, on which

- Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse. 2. Egyptian. Pharia *juvenca*, Io, Ov.; Pharia *terba*, the priests of Isis, Tit.; Pharius *piscis*, the crocodile, Ov.
- pharmakopōla, m. m. [φαρμακοπόλη.] A medicine vendor, a quack doctor.
- phāsēlūs, i. m. f. 1. A kidney bean. 2. A small vessel shaped like a bean, a galley made of wickerwork, and sometimes of baked and painted clay.
- Phāsiācus, a. um. and f. Phāsias, adia, and Phasis, Idia. adj. Of the Phasis, the chief river in Colchis, Colchian: Phasis, the Phasian woman, i. a. Medea, Ov.
- +Phasma, ētia. n. The name of a play of Menander, and of a poem by a farce-writer named Catullus.
- Phātēus, a. um. adj. Of Phera, a city in Thessaly, of which Admetus was king.
- Phērētīdes, m. m. Admetus, son of Phere.
- †phiāla, m. f. [φιάλη.] A shallow drinking vessel, a saucer.
- Philitia, orum. pl. n. [φιλίται.] The public meals of the Lacedæmonians.
- philōlōgia, m. f. [φιλέω λόγος.] Love of learning and literature.
- philōlōgus, i. m. A lover of learning and literature, a learned man.
- Philomēla, m. f. 1. The daughter of Pandion, and sister of Procne.
2. The nightingale.
- philōsophia, m. f. Philosophy.
- philōsophor, ēris. v. dep. To study philosophy, to philosophise.
- philosophus, i. m. [φιλόσοφος.] A philosopher.
- philitrum, i. n. [φιλτρον.] A love potion, a philtre.
- phillyra, m. f. The linden tree.
- Philyrēus, a. um. Of Philyra, a daughter of Oceanus and mother of Chiron, who is called by Ovid Philyreus heros and Phillyrides.
- phimus, i. m. A dicebox.
- Phlegēthonitis, Idia. adj. f. Of Phlegethon, a fiery river in Hell.
- phōea, m. f. [φέων.] A seal.
- Phōeaus, a. um. and Phōcalēus, a. um. adj. Of Phœsea, a town in Asia Minor, the inhabitants of which fled to escape the tyranny of the Persian emperor, and founded Massilia, now Marseilles.
- §Phœbe, es. f. [φοῖβη.] The moon.
- Phœbēus, a. um. and Phœbēum, a. um. adj. 1. Of Phœbus, of Apollo. 2. Of the sun. 3. Of Æsculapius, son of Phœbus: Phœbe vine, Daphne, Ov.
- §Phœbīgēna, m. m. The son of Phœbus Æsculapius.
- †Phoenicopterus, i. m. The flamingo.
- phœnix, Icis. m. The bird phoenix.
- Iphrēnēsis, is. f. [φρένησις.] Frenzy, insanity.
- phrēnēticus, a. um. adj. In a frenzy, frantic, mad.
- Phrixōus, a. um. adj. Of Phrixus, brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis on the ram with a golden fleece: Phrixus *vellera*, the golden fleece, Ov.; Phrixus *stagna sororis*, the Hellespont, Ov.
- Phrygius, a. um. adj. Phrygia: Phr. *vates*, Helenus, Ov.; Phr. *parus*, Paris, Ov.; Phr. *tyrannus*, Æneas, Virg.; Laomedon, Ov.; Phrygia *matr*, the Goddess Cybele, Ov.; Phrygii *leones*, lions sacred to Cybele, as drawing her chariot, Virg.; Phrygia *vestes*, embroidered garments, Virg.
- Phthius, a. um. adj. Of Phthia, a city in Thessaly, where Achilles was born.
- Phylāides, m. m. Protesilanus, born at Phylace in Thessaly.
- phylarchus, i. m. [φύλαρχος.] The chief of a tribe.
- physisca, m. and phýsico, m. f. [φυσική.] Natural science.
- phýsico. adv. Like a natural philosopher, physically.
- phýsico, a. um. adj. Of or belonging to, or versed in natural science; m. as such, a natural philosopher, a naturalist.
- physiognōmon, ònis. m. [φύσις γνωστός.] A physiognomist.
- physiologia, m. f. Natural philosophy, physiology.

pīdīlīs, *a. adj.* That may be expiated or stoned for: pībile fulmen est, the evil threatened by the thunderbolt may be averted, Ov.

pīdīlīs, *a. adj.* Expiatory; *n. pl. as subst.*, a sacrifice of atonement.

pīdīlūm, *i. n.* 1. An stoning sacrifice, a sin offering, a victim. 2. § A remedy. 3. A punishment. 4. An offence requiring atonement.

pīmēn, *Inīs n.* An atonement.

pīcī, *m. f.* A magpie.

pīkīrīa, *m. f.* A place where pitch is made.

pīkī, *m. f.* The pitchpine, the spruce fir.

pīkōtātūs, *a. um. adj.* (Of hands) To which things stick as to pitch, thievish.

pīkōs, *a. um. adj.* Black as pitch, pitchy, pitch dark.

pīkātūs, *a. um. part. fr. pīco.* With a taste of pitch.

pīctōr, *ōris. m.* A painter.

pīctūra, *m. f.* A painting, a picture.

pīctīrātūs, *a. um. adj.* Embroidered.

pīctōs, *a. um. past. pass. fr. pīsīgo*, *q. v.*; also as *adj. c. compar. etc.* Ornate. ornamented.

pīcūs, *i. m.* A woodpecker.

pīcī, *adv.* Piously, devoutly, religiously.

Pīrīus, *a. um. adj.* Sacred to the Pierides or Muses, so called from Mount Pierus in Thessaly.

pītās, ātīs. f. 1. Piety towards the Gods. 2. Dutiful conduct, affection towards parents or relations. 3. Duty to one's country, loyalty, patriotism: si qua est cōsilio pīetas, if there is any sense of justice in heaven, Virg.; solennia pīetas, the last offices of affection, Tac.

pīgr. grā, grām. adj. 1. Slow, backward, reluctant to encounter labour, sēries, sluggish, backward, lazy, inactive; moving or passing slowly. 2. Making sluggish (of sleep). 3. Unfruitful.

pīgēt. perf. pīgītūs and **pīgītūs est. v. impers.** To vex, to dispense, to trouble, to grieve: dum me civitatis morum pīgēt, while I am disgusted with the morals of the state, Sall.: (*gerundive as if from an active verb*): pīces ab invitā verba pīgēda līrā, you try to extract words to be repeated of from an unwilling lyre, Prop.

pīgmentūm, *i. n.* 1. Paint, pigment. 2. Ornament, colouring (in a speech, etc.).

pīgnērātōr, ūris. m. One who takes a pledge, a mortgagee.

pīgnērō, *as. v. a.* To pledge, to deposit as a pledge, to pawn: bona pīgnēranda pīcēna pīebēbant, they (having escaped) left their property to be confiscated in lieu of the punishment to which they were condemned. Liv.; quum . . . velut obsidibus datis pīgnēratos habērent animos, as they [having their relations in the power of the enemy] had their inclinations pledged as it were, having given hostages for their good will, Liv.

pīgnērōr, ūris. v. dep. To take as a pledge, to appropriate: quod das mihi pīgnērō omen, I accept the omen which you give me, Ov.

pīgnēm, *ōris. n.* 1. A pledge, anything given in pawn, a security. 2. A wager, a bet, a stake. 3. A pledge; (*metaph.*) i.e. a token (that a thing is true), a proof, an assurance: pīgnēra conjugū ac liberōrum, the security afforded by their having wives and children, Liv.; per matos pīgnēra nostra duos, by our two sons, dear pledges of our love, Ov.; in vultu pīgnēra mentis habet, she shows in her face indications of her feelings, Ov.

pīgrītīa, *m. and -tīa, et. f.* Slowness, sluggishness, backwardness, reluctance to encounter labour, laziness.

pīplgro, *as. v. a.* and **pīgror, ūris. v. dep.** To be slow, lazy, reluctant to do a thing.

pīla, *m. f.* 1. A mortar in which to pound things. 2. A pillar. 3. A pier, a mole: nulla taberna meos habent neque pīla libellos, no bookseller's shop or stall shall have my books (because the booksellers' stalls were round the pillars of the public buildings), Hor.

pīla, *m. f.* A ball (for any purpose, to play with, a ballot ball, etc.); manibus durā frigūs habere pīla, to have coolness in the hands from a hard

ball (because the Roman ladies used to hold an amber ball in their hands to keep them cool), Prop.; *mea pila est*, the ball is in my hand (as we say to have the ball at one's foot, i. e. to be able to do as one likes in a matter, to be sure of success), Plaut.; *pila Nursica*, a turnip, Mart.

pilanus, *a*, *um*. A soldier of the third rank, armed with the pilum, called also triarius.

spilitus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Armed with a heavy javelin.

pileatus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Wearing a pileus or felt cap : *Placentinorum colonorum turba pileatorum*, a crowd of the settlers at Placentia wearing the pileus (as if they were the general's freedmen), Liv.—See pileus.

plentum, *i*. *m.* An easy carriage for ladies, and for the vessels used in sacred rites.

pileus, *i*, and *um*, *i*, and *dim.* **pileolus**, *i*. *m.* A felt cap (worn by the Romans at feasts, and given to slaves on their manumission): *servi ad pilum vocati*, the slaves were emancipated, Liv.; *secutus Scipionem triumphantem est pileo capiti imposito Q. Terentius Culleo*, Q. Terentius Culles followed Scipio in his triumph with a pileus on his head (to indicate that he owed his deliverance to him), Liv.

tpilo, *as*, *v. a.* To deprive of hair, to pull out hair from, to make bald.

pilœus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Hairy, shaggy.

pilum, *i*. *m.* The heavy javelin of the Roman infantry : *muralia pila*, javelins to be shot by engines from the walls of a besieged town or camp, Cæs.; T. Cæcilius primi pili centurio, T. Cæcilius a centurion of the first company, Cæs.; *primum pilum duxerat*, he had been centurion of the first company, Cæs.

pilus, *i*. *m.* 1. A pair. 2. (With words of valuing, regarding, etc., and a negative) A bit, a pin: *hanc . . . nec pili facit uni*, he does not care a pin about her, Cat.

Pimplœus, *a*, *um*, and **Pimplœis**, *Idis*. *f.* *adj.* Of Pimpla, a fountain in Pieria, sacred to the Muses, of the Muses; *f.* as *subst.*, a Muse.

pinetum, *i*. *m.* A pine grove.

pineus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Of the pine-tree, fir-wood: *cui pineus ardor acervo percitur*, for whom a fire of pine-wood is maintained in a heaped-up mass, Virg.; *pineæ texta*, ships, Or.; *pineæ laxat claustra Sinon*, Sinon loosens the wooden bars (that keep the Greeks in the Trojan horse), Virg.

pingo, *is*, *inxi*, *inotum*. *v. a.* 1. To paint, to portray. 2. To embroider. 3. To colour, to stain. 4. To decorate, to embellish (a speech, a topic, etc.).

pinguesco, *is*, no perf. *v. n.* 1. To grow fat, to be fat. 2. To become rich, fertile.

pinguis, *e*. *adj.* 1. Fat. 2. Rich, fertile, productive (of soil, of fruit trees, of beehives, full of honey, etc.). 3. §Fertilising (of manure, etc.). 4. Rich, oily, juicy: *pingues aræ*, altars rich with the blood of victims, Virg.; *pingues mensæ*, tables loaded with a banquet, Cat. 5. Dense, thick, heavy (esp. of the atmosphere, etc., of a cloak, Juv.). 6. Heavy, dull (of the intellect). 7. Luxurious, comfortable, making one fat. 8. ¶Bedaubed: *pinguis virga*, a limed twig, Mart.; *pinguis vitiæ*, a man bloated (or perhaps with all his faculties bloated) by debauchery, Hor.

spinifer, *ëra*, *ërum*. *adj.* Producing pine-trees.

spiniger, *ëra*, *ërum*. *adj.* Producing pine-trees.

pinna, *m. f.* 1. A battlement, a pinnacle. 2. A small shell-fish, a kind of muscle.—See *penna*.

pinnatus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Feathered, winged.

spinninger, *ëra*, *ërum*. *adj.* 1. Feathered. 2. Having fins, finny.

tpinnirâpus, *i*. *m.* A gladiator whose antagonist was a Samnite with a feather in his hat, which was to be his trophy if victorious.

pinnötres, *m. m.* [*rñptœs*.] The pinnaguard, a kind of crab found in the shell of the penna.

t+pinsa or piso, *is*, *ui*, *pistum*. *v. a.* 1. To beat, to pound, to grind. 2. ¶To peck at

pīna, ū. f. 1. A pine-tree. 2. Anything made of pinewood or fir, a torch, and (esp.) a ship, a garland of pine leaves, etc.

piō, ū. v. a. (once in Plin.). 1. To propitiate. 2. To honour with sacrifice (altars, etc.): in magicis sacra piare foci, to perform sacred rites on altars devoted to magic, Prop. 3. To atone for, to expiate. 4. To avert (an evil threatened by a bad omen): culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt, and they will exact atonement for this offence of mine in the death of my wretched family, Virg.

pīper, ūris. n. Pepper.

piplīo, ū. v. a. To chirp.

Pīrēus, i. m., and Pīrēum, i. n. [Πειραιεύς.] The Piraeus, the chief port at Athens: Piraeum litora, the shore of Attica, Ov.

pīrāta, ū. m. [πειράτης.] A pirate, a corsair.

pīrātīus, a, um. adj. Piratical; f. as subst., piracy.

Pīrēnīa, Idia. adj. f. Of Pirene, a fountain at Corinth, Corinthian.

pīrum, i. n. A pear.

pīrus, i. f. A pear-tree.

Pīsēus, a, um. adj. 1. Of Pisa, a city in Elys, where the Olympic games were celebrated. 2. Of or belonging to, won at the Olympic games: Pisaea (as subst.), Hippodamia; Pisaea hasta, the spear of Enomaeus her father, king of Elis; Pisaea Arethusa, Arethusa (a fountain in Sicily), rising in Elis, Ov.

+**pīscātūrius, a, um. adj.** Of fish.

pīscātor, ūris. n. A fisherman.

pīscātōrius, a, um. adj. Of, for, or belonging to fishermen or fishing.

pīscātūs, ūs. m. 1. A catching of fish. 2. Fish, fishes.

pīscīna, ū. f. 1. A fishpond. 2. A bath, a basin or pool to bathe in.

pīscīs, ūs. m. and dīs. pīscītūs, i. m. A fish.

pīscor, ūris. v. dep. To fish.

pīscōsus, a, um. adj. Full of fish, frequented by fish.

pīsīnnūs, a, um. adj. Little; m. pl. as subst., little children.

+**pīstīlūm, i. n.** A pestle.

pīstōr, ūris. n. 1. A miller. 2. A baker.

+**pīstrilla, ū. f. and pīstrīna, ūs.** 1. A small mill. 2. A baker's shop.

pīstrīnum, i. n. A mill for grinding corn, usually worked by horses, but also by lazy slaves as a punishment: tibi mecum in eodem est pīstrīno vivendum, you and I must live in the same mill, i. e. must labour at the same monotonous drudgery, Cic.

pīstrīs, ū. f. (also written prīstīs, or pīstrīx). 1. A sea monster, a whale. 2. A kind of light galley.

pītūltā, ū. f. Phlegm.

pītūltōsus, a, um. Full of phlegm, phlegmatic.

pīas, a, um. adj. 1. Pious towards the Gods, religious. 2. Dutiful, affectionate. 3. Loyal, honest, just, virtuous: sedes pīorum, the abodes of virtuous souls in the shades below, Hor.; pīa testa, my bottle producing desirable effects, Hor.

pīx, pīcia. f. Pitch, resin.

pīcābilis, a. adj. Easily appeased, placable. 2. +Calculated to propitiate.

pīcābilitātēs. f. Readiness to be appeased, placability.

pīcāmentē, Inīa. n. and pīcāmentūm, i. n. A propitiatory offering, something calculated to appease.

pīcātā. adv. Calmly, quietly.

pīcātīo, ūnis. f. An appeasing, a calming.

pīcātūs, a, um. part. pass. fr. pīcāto (also as adj. c. compar., etc.). 1. Quiet, tranquil, calm, gentle. 2. Placable.

pīcēns, entīa. part. fr. pīcētō; ūs adj. Dear, beloved.

pīcēntā, ū. f. A cheesecake.

pīcēo, ūs, ui, and pīcītūs sum, Itum, part. pīcītūs in act. sense. v. a.

To please, to delight, to ensue, to gratify, to be pleasing: numerum nullum minus placui, I was never less satisfied with myself, Cic.—Sed cum placet as impera. 1. To seem good to, to be the opinion of: ut vocari boves discipline placet, as is the opinion of the founder of this sect, Cic.; sic justitiae placitumque Parcia, so it has seemed good to justice and the Rates, Hor. 2. In legal or parliamentary language, to determine, to resolve, to decide, to vote: causa... senatus placere C. Cassius Syrium obtinere, I propose.... that the senate hereby determines that C. Cassius is to keep the province of Syria, Cic.

placida. *adv.* Gently, quietly, in a leisurely manner.

placidus, a, *um. adj.* Gentle, quiet, calm, placid, tranquill, friendly.

placitus, a, *um. part. fr.* placito, q. v.; as *adj.* Pleasing, acceptable: ultra placitum, beyond what is agreeable, i. e. disagreeably, Virg.

placo, *as. v. a.* 1. To appease, to pacify, to propitiate. 2. To reconcile, to render friendly: homo sibi ipsi placitus, a man at peace with himself, Cic.

plaga, *sc. f.* [πλῆγη.] 1. A blow, a stroke, a stripe, a wound. 2.

(Metaph.) A blow, i. e. an injury (to a scheme, etc.): sic nec oratio plenum gravem facit, thus a speech also does not make a great impression, Cic.

plaga, *sc. f.* [πλάξ.] 1. A region, a district, a country. 2. §A zone (into five of which the ancients divided the world). 3. A hunting net, a snare, a toil; (metaph.) any snare, trap, or entanglement.

plagiarius, *i. m.* 1. A kidnapper, a stealer of men. 2. §A plaguey.

plägiger, ēra, ērum, and plägigērūlus, *a, um. adj.* Bearing stripes.

plägösua, *a, um. adj.* Fond of flagging.

pläggüla, *sc. f.* A curtain.

pläneetus, *us. n.* A beating of the breast, lamentation, wailing.

plane. *adv.* 1. Plainly, clearly, distinctly, expressly. 2. Utterly, altogether, entirely, in every respect. 3. †(in answer) Certainly, undoubtedly.

plango, *is, xi, etiam. v. a.* 1. §To beat, to buffet. 2. To beat the breast, to lament, to bewail: planguntur matres, the matrons beat their breasts, Ov.

plangor, oria. *m.* 1. Beating. 2. (Hes.) A beating of the breast in lamentation. 3. §The rippling of, or the rippling noise made by the waves.

plänipes, ēdia. *m.* A dancer who danced in a flat-soled slipper.

plänitas, atia. *f.* Distinctness, perspicuity.

plänities, ei, and -tia, *sc. f.* Level ground, a plain.

planta, *sc. f.* 1. A young shoot, a sucker, a cutting (from a plant). 2. †A plant. 3. The sole of the foot, a foot.

plantaria, *um. pl. n.* Young cuttings, young planta.

planus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Even, level, flat. 2. Plain, clear, intelligible, distinct; *n. as substant.*, level ground, a plain: hoc tibi de piano possum promittere, this I can easily promise you; e piano (opp. to e quassaria tribinali), extrajudicially, Suet.

planus, *i. m.* [πλάνος.] A vagrant, an imposter.

plasmas, ētis. *n.* [πλάσμα.] A lotion, a gargle.

platälea, *sc. f.* A spoonbill.

platänon, ónia. *m.* A grove of planetrees.

platänon, *i. f.* [πλάτενος.] A planetree: planetus colobus, the planetree with no tree trained against it, not fit to train vines against, Hor.

platæa, *sc. f.* [πλατεῖα.] A broad street, a street.

plaudo, *is, si. sum. v. a. and n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To clap, strike, beat. 2.

To clap the hands, to applaud: hunc ita plausum est, he was so applauded, Cic. 3. §(*v. n.*) To flap (of a bird; alia, with its wings): pars pedibus plaudunt chores, part beat time (*or beat the ground*) in the dance with their feet, Virg.

plausibilis, e. *adj.* Deserving of applause, praiseworthy.

plausor, óris. *m.* An applauder, one who claps his hands.

- platestrum, i. n. 1. A wagon. 2. The constellation Ursa Major or Charles's Wain.
- plateus, ūs. m. The noise arising from the striking together of wings, hands, etc., flapping, (esp.) clapping of the hands, applause.
- plateitia, ūs. f., dim. of plebs. The common people, the populace, the mob.
- plateitas, a. um. adj. 1. Of or belonging to the common people, plebeian. 2. Low, vulgar.
- plateiota, ūs. m. A cultivator of the favour of the common people, a demagogue.
- plateiscitum, i. n. A decree or vote of the people (opp. to *senatus consultum*).
- plebs and plateis, ūs. f. The common people, the commonalty, the plebeians, the populace, the multitude, the mob: plebs eris, you will be one of the plebs, a plebeian; Plebs superām, the inferior Deities, Ov.
- plateo, is, xi, ūs. v. a. 1. To plait, to braid, to weave. 2. To twist.
- plateor, ēris, no perf. To be punished, to suffer (usu. sine c., but sometimes c. abl. of the error for which, or c. in and abl.).
- plectrum, i. n. [πλήκτρον.] 1. A quill with which the player struck the lyre. 2. §A lyre.
- Plēias and Plēias, adis. f. (usu. in pl.). One of the seven daughters of Atlas, who were changed into stars.
- plēne. adv. 1. Fully, completely, entirely. 2. §With a full rich tone: plēnus atque, more than is right, Hor.
- plēnitudo, inis. f. Fulness, completeness.
- plēnus, a. um. adj. 1. Full, filled with, abounding in (c. gen., or c. abl.). 2. §Satisfied, sated. 3. Loaded. 4. Stout, plump. 5. §Pregnant. 6. Entire, complete. 7. Abundant, copious. 8. Full, rich, round, (of sound, a voice, etc.) sonorous, loud: pecunia tam plena, so large a sum of money, Cic.; aciem pleno gradu inducit, he leads on the army at quick march, Liv.; ad plenum, abundantly, Virg., Hor.; plenis nubibus annis, marriageable and of ripe years, Virg.; ea quasi p'entire esse leadamus, we praise them more liberally, Cic.; orator plenus atque perfectus, a finished and perfect orator, Cic.
- plērumque. adv. For the most part, generally, commonly, very often.
- plērusque, -raque, -rumque (usu. in pl., sing. only with a noun of multitude).
- adj. The most, very many, the greater part: juventus pleraque Catalinae favebat, the greater part of the young men were partisans of Catalina, Sall.; (west. as subst.) per Europam plerumque, throughout the greater part of Europe, Liv.
- pllico, as. ui, avi, ētum. v. a. To fold, to coil, to twine, to braid.
- plorabilis, e. adj. Lamentable, melancholy.
- plorator, ūris. m. A mourner.
- ploratus, ūs. m. Wailing, lamentation.
- ploro, as. v. n. and a. To bewail, lament, mourn for, deplore (c. acc. or sine c.): Demetri te jubeo plorare, you, Demetrius, may go and hang yourself (a translation of the Greek curse, σιγασσει λέγω σει), Hor.
- platellum, i. n. A cart.
- plateum, i. n. A tumbril, a wagon-box.
- platea, ūs. f. 1. A feather. 2. §The down of a youthful beard: quænum (equum) pellis ahenis in plateam squamis auro consects tegebat, whom a hide, closely wrought with brazen scales inlaid with gold, and lying over one like the feathers on a bird, covered.
- plateatus, a. um. adj. Feathered.
- plateous, a. um. adj. 1. Of lead, leaden. 2. Heavy, oppressive, bad, unwholesome. 3. Stupid: O plateous pagiōmen! Oh the pointless dagger! i. n. the stupid argument.
- plateum, i. n. 1. Lead. 2. Anything made of lead, a leaden bullet, pipe, etc.
- plateous, a. um. adj. 1. Covered or stuffed with or made of feathers. 2. §Light.

plumipes, *ed. adj.* With feathered feet.

plumosus, *a.* *um. adj.* Full of feathers, feathery : *plumosum accupans*, the pursuit of winged birds, Prop.

pluo, *is*, *xi. v. a.* most usu. *impers.* To rain (*c. acc. or abl.* of that which falls) : nec de concusse tantum pluit ilice glandis, nor are such quantities of acorns showered down from a shaken oak, Virg.

pluries, *adv.* Many times.

plurimus, *plurimum*, *plus*.—See *multus*, *multum*.

plusculus, *a.* *um. adj.* (Rare) A little more; *n.* as *subst.*, or as *adv.*, a little more.

plusquam, *adv.* More than.—See *multum*.

plateus, *i. n.* and *plateum*, *i. n.* 1. A penthouse, shed, mantlet.

2. A breastwork, a parapet. 3. §A couch. 4. ¶A bookshelf, a bookcase. 5. ¶The backboard of a bed. 6. ¶The board on which a corpse is placed: vineas plateosque agere, to put forth all one's resources.

Plutōnius, *a.* *um. adj.* Of Pluto: *domus Plutonia*, the shades below, Her.

plūvia, *ss. f.* Rain.

plūvialis, *e.* and *plūvius*, *a.* *um. adj.* Rainy, of rain, bringing rain, produced by rain.

pōdillum, *i. n.* A little cup.

pōdium, *i. n.* 1. A cup, a drinking vessel, a goblet. 2. §A draught, a drink. 3. A drinking bout. 4. (Once in Cic.) A cup of poison.

pōdāgra, *ss. f.* Gout in the feet.

þpōdāgrōsus, *a.* *um. adj.* Gouty.

pōdex, *Icīs. n.* The rump.

þpōdium, *i. n.* A balcony in the theatre, or the arena where the emperor and his retinue sat.

Poantius, *a.* *um. adj.* Belonging to Poas, father of Philoctetes.

poēma, *ǟtis. n.* [ποίημα] A poem.

poena, *ss. f.* [ποινή.] 1. Compensation, satisfaction (to a party injured).

2. A fine, a punishment, a penalty: do poenam, luo poenam, to suffer punishment; poenam persecutor, repeto (*c. ab* and *abl.*), to exact punishment.

ponitendus, *a.* *um. gerundive* from *poenitet*. To be repented of.

ponitens, *entis. part.* from *poenitet*; as *adj.* Repentant, penitent.

penitentia, *ss. f.* Penitence, repentance.

poenitet, *uit. v. impers.* To repent, to regret, to be vexed, to be annoyed at (*c. gen.* of the cause, *acc. pers.*): ipse *ponitendum puto*, I think he himself must repent, Cic.

Ponnis, *a.* *um. adj.* Carthaginian; *n.* as *subst.*, Hannibal.

poēsis, *is. f.* [ποίησις.] 1. Poetry. 2. A poem.

poēta, *ss. m.* [ποιητής.] A poet.

poētico, *adv.* Poetically, like a poet.

poēticus, *a.* *um. adj.* Poetical, of or like a poet; *f.* as *subst.*, poetry.

poētria, *ss.* and *þpoētria*, *Iidis. f.* A poetess.

pol. *interj.* By Pollux, truly, forsooth.

pōlenta, *ss. f.* Peeled barley, pearl barley, of barley meal.

pōlio, *is*, *ivi*, *Itum. v. a.* 1. To smooth, to polish (anything), to work up elaborately. 2. §To adorn, to decorate, to make beautiful.

pōlite, *adv.* Elegantly, in a polished, refined manner, with a high polish.

pōlitia, *ss. f.* The name of one of Plato's works, polity.

pōliticus, *a.* *um. adj.* [πολιτικός.] 1. Of or relating to political affairs.

2. Occupied in political affairs.
pōllitus, *a.* *um. part. pass.* fr. *polio*; used also as *adj.* c. compar., etc. Polished, refined, elegant, polite, accomplished (of a person): Apelles Venetis caput politissimā arte perfecit, Apelles finished the head of Venus with the most elaborate skill, Cic.

þpollen and *pollis*, *Imia. ss. f.* Fine flour, the dust that flies about in a mill.

pellens, entis. part. fr. seq.; also as adj. c. compar. Powerful, vigorous.
pollo, ea, no perf. v. a. 1. To be powerful, potent, vigorous, strong.

2. To have influence (not without an adverb, such as plurimum, etc.): *is omnibus exemplo debet esse quantum in hac urbe polleat multorum obediens tempori, he ought to be an example to all men, what weight it gives a man to aid many people in their emergencies*, Cic.

pollex, Icias. m. 1. The thumb (at a play or a gladiatorial exhibition to press down the thumb was a sign of approbation, to extend it, of disapprobation): *verso pollice vulgus quemlibet occidunt populariter, extending their thumbs the mob put whom they please to death, as they have a right to do*, Juv. 2. § A finger, the hand.

pollicor, ūris, Itus sum. v. dep. To promise (*perf. part. § in pass. sente*).

pollicitatio, onis. f. A promise.

pollicitor, aris. v. dep. To promise.

pollictum, i. n. A thing promised, a promise.

pollinctor, ūris. m. An undertaker.

polluco, es, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To offer in sacrifice. 2. To serve up as a dish

polluo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a. 1. To soil, to pollute, to defile, to contaminate.

2. To desecrate. 3. To violate, to seduce (a woman): *furto polluit ille Jovem, he dishonoured Jupiter (the God of Hospitality) by his theft*, Prop.; *pollutae, unchaste women*, Liv.

pōlma, i. m. 1. A pole, one of the poles of the world. 2. § The Heavens.

pōlypus, i. m. A polypus (a fish). 2. A polypus in the nose.

þpōlypōsus, a, um. adj. Having a polypus in the nose.

pōmārium, i. n. A fruit garden, an orchard.

pōmārius, i. m. A fruiterer, a seller of fruit.

pōmēridiānus, a, um. adj. In or belonging to the afternoon.

pōmoarium, i. n. The open space left free from buildings both inside and outside the walls of a town, limiting the city auspices.

pōmifer, ūra, ūrum. adj. Bringing fruit, the season of fruit.

pōmōsus, a, um. adj. Full of fruit, loaded with fruit.

pōmpa, w. f. [wɔ̄μpə.] 1. A solemn or public procession: *pompam qui funeris irent, who should attend a funeral*, Ov. 2. A train, a retinue, a suite. 3. Pomp, parade, ostentation.

pōmpilius, i. m. [wɔ̄μpɪliəs.] The pilot fish.

pōnum, i. n. 1. Fruit of any kind (even nuts, etc., or truffles, Mart.). 2. § A fruit tree.

pōponas, i. f. A fruit tree.

pōndēro, as. v. a. 1. To weigh. 2. To weigh in the mind, ponder on, deliberate, consider, estimate.

pōndērōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Heavy, weighty. 2. Weighty, important.

pōndo. indecl. 1. Of weight, by weight, in weight. 2. (With a noun of number) A pound: *anri quinque pondo, five pounds' weight of gold*, Cic.

pōndus, ūris. n. 1. Weight, a weight used in a scale. 2. Heaviness, ponderosity, weightiness. 3. Balance, equipoise: *qui . . . cogat trans pondera dextram porrigitur, who will make us stretch out our hand to people at the risk of losing our balance (or across intervening obstacles)*, Hor. 4. A large mass, a large quantity. 5. A load, a burden, an oppressive weight: *si . . . justa recusasset pondera ferre Thetis, if Thetis had refused to bear her due burden (i. e. Achilles in her womb)*, Ov. 6. Weight, importance, influence, weight of character, weight of style, etc.

pōne. adv. and prp.. c. acc. After (of a place), behind.

pōno, is, pōsui, pōsitum. v. a. 1. To place, to put, to set, to station, to post. 2. To set up, to erect, to build, to pitch (a camp, etc.), to make as a painter or statuary: *nunc hominem ponere, nunc Deum, to portray a man, sometimes a God*, Hor. 3. To plant. 4. To appoint, to ordain. 5. To propose (as a prize or as a wager, or as a subject for discussion), to lay (a wager). 6. To place (money), to invest. 7. To serve up at

table, to place before a guest. 8. §To bury. 9. To lay aside (clothes, arms, habits, feelings, etc.), to discard, to put off. 10. To rest on, to place dependence on, to make to consist in (c. in and abl.); in posse to depend on : credibile non est quantum age in consilio et prudenter tuus panam, you cannot believe how much importance I attach to your advice and to your prudence, Cic.; in dubio possit, he left it doubtful, Liv.; in vestra maxima positum est, it depends on you, Tac. 11. To spend, to employ, to devote (time, thought, care, etc.), (c. in and abl. of the object). 12. To place, count, reckon, estimate. 13. To lay down as a position (in argument), to assert, to maintain. 14. To suppose, to grant (in an argument or discussion). 15. §To calm (as the wind calms the sea by abating). 16. (§As v. a.) To fall (of the wind): cum ipsorum rudimentum adolescentis bello lacesentem Romanos possesse, (they said) that he himself made his first essay as a young man by attacking the Romans, Liv.; ponor ad scribendum, my name is set to a vote of the senate as if I had been present and signed it, Cic.

pōna, tia. m. 1. A bridge of any kind across a river, a plank from a ship to the shore, a drawbridge from towers erected by besiegers to the walls of a town, between towers. 2. The passage along which voters passed to vote at the Comitia, hustings. 3. §A floor or story in a tower. 4. ¶A deck.

ponticulus, i. m. dim. of prec. A little bridge.

pontifex, Icia. m. A priest, a pontiff, a high priest: pentifex maximus, the chief of the priests.

pontificālia, e. adj. Of a priest or pontiff, pontifical.

pontificātus, ūs. m. The office of priest, the priesthood, the pontificate.

pontificius, a, um. adj. Belonging to a priest, or to the priesthood.

ponto, ñnis. m. A kind of ship used by the Gauls.

pontus, i. m. [vorres] 1. The sea. 2. §A wave.

Ponticus, a, um. adj. Of the country Pontus around the Black Sea: Ponticum mare, the Black Sea, Liv.; Ponticus serpens, the dragon that guarded the golden fleece at Colchis, on the shores of the Black Sea, Jav.

pōpa, ss. m. The sacrificing priest who slew the victim.

þpōpānum, i. n. A sacrificial cake.

pōpina, ss. f. A cookshop, an eating-house.

pōpino, Itis. m. A frequenter of eating houses, an epicure.

pōples, Itis. m. 1. The back of the knee, the ham. 2. The knee.

þspōppysma, átis. n. [vorrusua.] A noise of smacking the lips.

þpōpūlābilis, e. What can be laid waste, destructible.

pōpūlābundus, a, um. adj. Laying waste, ravaging.

pōpūlāris, e. adj. 1. Of or in any way pertaining to the people, popular, proceeding from the people, meant for or given to the people, agreeable or devoted to, or fond of courting the people, used by the people: popularis aura, popular favour. 2. Democratic, of democratic inclination. 3. Common among the people, common, usual. 4. Indigenous, native: popularia flumina, the rivers of the country, Ov.; m. as *sedēt*, a countryman, a fellow countryman. 2. A comrade, an accomplice. 3. (Esp. in p') A popularity hunter, a demagogue, one of the democratic party.

þpōpūlārta, átis. f. 1. ¶A seeking after popularity, a courting of the people. 2. ¶A being a fellow countryman.

pōpūlāriter. adv. 1. After the manner of the common people, according to the usage or rights of the people. 2. So as to court the common people, in a democratic spirit.

pōpūlātio, onis. f. 1. A laying waste, a ravaging, devastation. 2. Pillage, plunder obtained by ravaging.

pōpūlātor, óris. m.; and þ-trix, Icia. f. One who lays waste, a ravager, a deviator.

pōpūlātus, a, um. adj. Of the poplar tree, of poplar.

pōpūlāfer, éra, érum. adj. Bearing poplar trees.

pōpūlāscitum, i. n.; also scitum populi. A decree of the people.

pōpūlo, *as. v. a.*; more usu. *pōpūlor*, *aris. v. dep.* To ravage, lay waste, devastate (even of laying a city waste by pestilence): videt . . . populaque tempora raptis arribus, and he sees his head stripped of his ears, which had been torn off, Virg.; *populatus hamus*, a hook stripped of its bait, Ov.

pōpūlis, *i. f.* A poplar tree.

pōpūlis, *i. m.* 1. The people (sometimes opp. to plebs as the whole body of the burghers; this was the original meaning of the word): non enim populi sed plebis cum magistratum esse, for that magistracy did not belong to the burghers (or patricians), but to the common people, Liv.—sometimes opp. to *senatus*, and then it included the plebs): *populus urbanus*, the citizens (as opp. to the military), Nep. 2. A people, a nation. 3. §A body of persons, a number of people.

pōrcā, *as. f.* A sow.

pōrcellus, *i. m.* The young of any kind of pig, a little pig, a young wild boar.

pōpūdīna, *a. um. adj.* Of a pig, of a swine.

pōrenā, *i. and dim. +pōrcellus*, *i. m.* 1. A pig, a hog. 2. §A glutton.

pōrectiō, *omnis. f.* A putting out, an extension.

pōrectus, *a. um. part. pass. fr. pōrrogo* (used also as *adj.*). 1. Extended, champaign (of ground, etc.). 2. Widely spread (renown, etc.). 3. §Stretched out (i. e. dead): *pōrectior acies*, a somewhat too much extended line of battle, Tac.

pōrcicō, *is* (a form of *projicio*, used in religious ceremonies). To offer as sacrifice, to scatter as sacrifice: *inter casā et pōrecta*, between the slaying and offering of the victim.

pōrrogo, *is*, *rexī, restum. v. a.* 1. To stretch out, to put forth, to extend, to spread out. 2. To hold out, to offer, to present (a hand, protection, etc.). 3. To hold up (a hand in voting): *quo se tua pōrrigat ira*, to which your anger can extend, Ov.

pōrrogo, *inīs. f.* 1. Scurf, dandruff. 2. §The mange.

pōrro, *adv.* 1. (Of place) Onward, forward, in front. 2. (Of time) §Formerly, in former times. 3. Henceforward, in future, in after time. 4. In turn. 5. Besides, furthermore, moreover.

pōrum, *i. m.*, and *+pōrrus*, *i. m.* A leek.

pōrtā, *as. f.* 1. A gate of a city, a camp, etc. 2. §An entrance, an outlet. 3. §A defile, a pass into a country: *et quibus e portis occurri cuique deceret*, and by what means each ought to be encountered, Luer.

pōrtatiō, *omnis. f.* A carrying, a conveyance.

pōrendō, *is*, *di*, *tum. v. a.* To portend, to foreshow: *quid spei melioris, Latinis portendi*, [he asked] what hope of better things was held out to the Latins, Liv.

pōtentifleus, *a. um. adj.* Portentous, strange.

pōtentosus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Portentous, conveying a portent or omen, monstrous, preternatural. 2. §Marvellous.

pōtentum, *i. n.* 1. A portent, sign of the future, omen, a prodigy. 2. A monster, a monstrosity: *pecudum pōtentia*, strange births of animals. 3. A marvellous tale, a strange fiction.

pōtēcūs, *ūs*, and *dim. pōtēcula*, *as. f.* 1. A portico, a colonnade, a piazza, an arcade, a perch. 2. A shed for the protection of soldiers in a siege: *Zeno et tota illa pōtēcūs*, Zeno and the whole sect of the stoics, Cic.

pōtēcūs, *ōnis. f.* A portion, a share, a part: *pro pōtēcūne*, or prop., *rerum*, in proportion, proportionally.

pōtētor, *ōria. m. [pōtēua]* A receiver of taxes at a port, a custom-house officer.

pōtētor, *ōria. m. [pōtēo]* 1. §A conveyer. 2. A ferryman, a boat man: *pōtētor Orci, Charon*, Virg.

pōto, *as. v. a.* To bear, to carry, to convey, to bring.

pōtērium, *i. n.* A tax or duty paid on importation or exportation, harbour dues: *pōtērium circumvectionis*, a tax for a licence to travel as a hawker.

portula, m. f. A little gate.

portus, a, um. adj. Having good harbours : *navigatio minime portuosa* a voyage where there were scarcely any harbours, Cic.

portus, fū. m. 1. A harbour, a port, a haven : *portum tenere*, to reach a harbour, Cic.; qui in portu Syracusis operas dabat, who was a custom house officer at Syracuse, Cic. 2. (Metaph.) A haven, i. e. a place of refuge, an asylum, a place of safety.

posco, is, pōposci, no sup. v. a. 1. To demand, to require, to ask for urgently, to beg (often c. dupl. acc.). 2. To require, i. e. to need. 3. To call upon, invoke, entreat the aid of (a deity). 4. To challenge, to call forth (ad prælia, etc.): *poscimur*, we are called on to sing, Hor.: *poscunt majoribus poculia*, they challenge them to drink in larger goblets, Cie.: *ego poscor Olympo*, I am summoned by a token from Heaven, Virg.

spōsitor, öris. m. A founder, a builder.

pōsition, ss. f. 1. Position, situation. 2. Posture, i. e. condition.

pōsitus, us. m. Position situation: *neq; mihi tot positus numero comprenderem* fas est, nor is it possible for me to comprehend in my verse so many ways of placing (or dressing) the hair.

possessio, önis. f. 1. Possession, i. e. the fact of possessing. 2. Possession, i. e. what is possessed, property (usu. in pl.).

possessiuncila, ss. f. A small possession, a small property.

possessor, öris. m. A possessor, an owner.

possedeo, es, and t̄sposido, is, sedi, sessum. v. a. To possess, to own, to have as property, to have. 2. To take possession of, to occupy.

possum, potes, potui, posse. v. irr. n. [potis sum.] 1. To be able, I can. 2. To be powerful, to have influence: *potest fieri*, it is possible, Cic.; et nihil ad te dem literarum facere non possum (also non possum quin dem), I cannot help writing to you, Cic.

post. adv. and prep. c. acc. 1. (adv. of place) Behind: *invidia st̄tus superbia post fuere*, their envy and arrogance were left behind (were forgotten), Sall. 2. (More usu. of time) After, afterwards: *neque ita multo post*, and not very long after, Nep. 3. (prep. of place) Behind. 4. §Below, i. e. inferior to. 4. (Of time) After, since: *maxima post hominum memoriam*, the greatest in the memory of man, Nep.

postea. adv. Afterwards, after this, after that, subsequently: *quid postea, well, what then?* (what follows?), Liv.—See postquam.

postéritas, åtis. f. 1. Posterity, succeeding generation. 2. §Of spring: *cum optimus quisque maxime posteritati serviat*, since all very virtuous men are especially anxious for their character with posterity, Cic.

postérius. adv. Later, at a later period, afterwards.

postérus, a, um, posterior, postremus. adj.—(Positive). 1. Coming after, coming next, following. 2. Future, belonging to posterity: *posteri crescam laude*, I shall increase in reputation with posterity, Hor.; in posterum, till the next day, Cæs.; (more usu.) for the future, for futurity, Cic. and Cæs.; *postero*, the next day, Tac.; (m. pl.) *posteri* (as *sudet.*), posterity, descendants, future ages.—(Compar.). 1. Later, coming after, coming behind, what is behind, hinder. 2. Inferior, worse: *non posteriores [sc. partes] feram*, I will not play the meaner part, i. e. I will not be behindhand, Ter.—(Superl.). 1. The hindmost, the last. 2. The lowest, worst, meanest: *ad postremum, at last, ultimately*: *postremum, for the last time*.—See posterior, postremo.

postféro, fers, tūli, lātum. v. a. irr. To put after (in comparison), to postpone, to esteem less: *qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent*, who were willing to sacrifice their own aggrandisement to the liberty of the people, Liv.

spostgēnitus, a, um. adj. in pl. Descendants, posterity.

posthābeo, es, ui, Itum. v. a. To place after, (in a comparison) to esteem of less value, to regard less, to neglect.

posthac, sposthinc, posthoc. adv. Hereafter, henceforth, in future.

posticus, a, um. adj. What is behind, hinder, at the back : postica sanna, a grimace made behind a person's back, Pers.; *a. sing. as subst.*, a back door, a postern.

†**postilla, and †postidea. adv.** Afterwards, after that.

postis, is. m. 1. A doopost. 2. §A door (usu. in *pl.*).

postliminium, i. n. [post limen.] 1. A return behind one's own thresh-old, by which a person recovered his former rights and privileges as a citizen. 2. A right so to return.

postmōdō and postmōdūm. adv. Afterwards, subsequently.

postpāno, is, pōsui, pōslūm. v. a. To postpone to, (in a comparison) to esteem less, to regard as of less consequence, to neglect in comparison.

†**postprōto, as. v. a.** To think inferior, to regard as of less consequence.

postquam, and postequam. adv. 1. After that, when, as soon as. 2.

+Since, because.

postremo. adv. Lastly, at last, last of all.

postridie. adv. The day after, the next day; (sometimes c. acc.) as, post-ridie ludas, the day after the games, Cic.; (sometimes c. quam) postridie quām a vobis discessi, the day after I left you, Cic.

†**postscēnium, i. n.** That which is behind the scenes, which is secret.

†**postscrībo, is, psi, ptum. v. a.** To add in writing.

postulātio, ônis. f. 1. A demand, a request, an entreaty. 2. A suppli-cation to the Gods. 3. †An expostulation. 4. ‡An application for redress. 5. An application to permit the presentation of a complaint : postulatio ignoscendi, a petition for pardon, a begging pardon, Cic.

postulātūm, i. n., and postulatus, ūs. m. A demand, a request, a claim.

postulo, as. v. a. 1. To ask, request, entreat, demand, require, claim. 2. To accuse, impeach, prosecute (c. dō and abl., or †c. abl., or †c. gen.). 3. †To expostulate : cum in P. Gabinium L. Piso delationem nominis postulavisset, when L. Piso had demanded leave to prosecute P. Gabinius, Cic.

posthūmus, a, um. adj. Posthumous, born after the father has died or has made his will.

potatio, omis. f. A drinking, a drinking bout.

pōtens, entia. adj. 1. Able, capable (often c. gen.). 2. Powerful, mighty, of great influence. 3. Master of, able to govern, able to manage (c. gen.). 4. Efficacious, very effectual, useful, serviceable (c. ad and acc. of the object) : sylvarum potens Diana, Diana, queen or patron Deity of the woods, Hor.; sanus mentisque potens, sane and in his senses, Ov.; dum mei potens sum, while I am my own master, Liv.; potens voti, having gained his wish, Ov.; victrix jussique potena, victorious and having ex-ecuted her orders, Ov.

potentatus, ūs. m. Power (esp. political power).

pōtentier. adv. 1. †Powerfully, effectually. 2. According to one's power and ability.

pōtentia, se. f. 1. Might, vigour. 2. Power, authority : cui suit re-rum promissa potentia, to whom dominion over all things was promised.

pōtestas, atia. f. 1. Power. 2. Legal or magisterial power, right, autho-rity, jurisdiction. 3. Political power, dominion, sovereignty, rule, sway. 4. Power, efficacy : potestates herbarum, the virtues (or qualities) of herbs, Virg. 5. Possibility, opportunity : si quid de his rebus dicere vellet feci potestatem, if he wish to say anything on this subject, I gave him the opportunity (or, I gave him leave), Cic.; cum Prætores . . . neque potesta-tum sui facerent, and when the Prætors . . . gave no opportunity of speaking to them, Cic.; cum multos menses . . . neque sui potestatem fecissit, when he had for many months given no opportunity of attacking him, Cæs. 6. A magistrate, a person in office : hominum Diuīnque potestas, supreme ruler of Gods and men, Virg.; Gabiorum potestas, the chief magistrate (the Podestà) of Gabii, Juv.; exisse ex potestate dicimus eos qui . . . we say that those men have lost all control over themselves who . . . Cic.

pótin' ? for potione? Potin' at desinas? can you stop? (i. e. pray stop)

Ter.

potio, ónia, f. A drink, a draught (sometimes esp. a draught of poison, or a magic potion).

pótior, Iris, 3rd sing. pótitor, imperf. subj. pótiorer and pótiorer, pótites sum. a. d/p. To make oneself master of, to become or be master of, to take possession of, to obtain, to get (c. gen. or c. abl., more rare c. acc.). 2. To have, to possess, to occupy, to enjoy (as owner): Cleanthes selem rerum potiri putat, Cleanthes thinks that the sun has the supreme power in the universe, Cie.; quo monte potita constitit, having climbed which mountain, she stood still, Ov.

pótis, a. adj. (in the positive rarely declined, and only poet.). Able, capable (of doing something c. infin.). 2. (In neut.) Possible.—Compar. potior, better, preferable, to be preferred, more important: at tu qui potior nunc es, but you who at present are preferred to me, Tib.—Superl. pótissimum, chief, principal, most important, most prominent, best.

pótissimum, a.d.r. Most of all, especially, principally, chiefly, best.

pótius, a/c. Rather, preferably, more.

pótio, m. avi, +potatum, pótum. v. a. 1. To drink. 2. To drink deeply, be a drunkard. 3. To imbibe (as cloth imbibes a dye, etc.); pass. impers., totes dies potabatur, they spent whole days in drinking, Cie.—See potus.

pótter, ória, m., f. potrix, istia. 1. A drinker. 2. A hard drinker, a drunkard: Rhodani poter, a drinker of (i. e. a dweller near) the Rhone, Her.

pótileatus, a, um. adj. That may be drunk; n. pl. as substant., drinkable. pótus, a, um. part. pass. of poto; used both in act. and pass. sense. 1. drunk, i. e. swallowed by drinking. 2. Drunk (i. e. having drunk too much), intoxicated.

pótus, f. m. A drinking, drink.

præ, a/c. and prep. c. abl. 1. (adv.) Before, in advance. (See præpon, præut.) 2. (prep.) Before, in front of. 3. In comparison with. 4. For, because of (in such sentences as): nec loqui præ miserere potuit, and he could not speak for sorrow, Cic.; quod fuit præ manu, which was at hand, Plaut.; præ me fare (more rarely præ me gere, or declare), to discover, to indicate, to say, to assert, to allege, to state openly; nec præ fert qui sit, nor does he make any statement who he is, Cic.

prædictus, a, um. adj. Sharpened at the point.

præsaltus, a, um. adj. 1. Very high. 2. Very deep.

præbeo, es, ui, Itum. v. a. 1. To hold forth, offer, proffer, present. 2. To give, supply, furnish, provide, afford. 3. præbeo me, to behave: misericordem se præbuit, he showed himself inclined to mercy, Cic.; præbuit sonitum, he made a noise, Liv.; præbuit ipsa rapi (i. e. præbait se), she allowed herself to be carried off, Ov.

præbibo, is, bibi, bilitum. v. a. To drink before, drink to.

præbitor, ória, m. A giver, a provider.

præcaldidus, a, um. adj. Very hot.

præcedens, a, um. adj. Gray before one's time.

præcaveo, es, cävi, canticum. v. a. 1. To guard against beforehand. 2. To guard against, to beware of.

præcede, is, cœxi, cœsum. v. a. 1. To go or come before, to precede. 2. To surpass, to excel: (c. acc.) fama præcessit ad suas tunc, the report previously reached your ears, Ov.

præcellens, entia, part. of seq.; used also as adj. c. compar. etc. Excelling, excellent, eminent.

præcello, is, no perf. v. a. and a. 1. (v. a.) To excel, to surpass (c. acc.). 2. (v. n.) To be excellent, eminent, distinguished.

præclivus, a, um. adj. Very high, very lofty.

præceps, Ipitias. adj. [præ caput.] 1. Headlong, headfirst. 2. In headlong haste, hasty, hurried. 3. Downhill, steep, precipitous. 4.

Descending downwards, declining (of the sun, the day, etc.). 5. Swift, rushing, violent, proceeding rapidly (as a stream, time, etc.), borne on rapidly (of a person urged on, or hastening on, to calamity, ruin, etc.). 6. Hasty precipitate, rash, proceeding in a headlong course, inconsiderate. 7. Violently inclined (c. in and acc. of that to which) : præceps in avaritiam animus, a mind strongly disposed to covetousness, Liv. 8. Dangerous, critical.—(n. as subst.) 1. A steep place, a precipice. 2. A critical situation, danger.

præceps. adv. Headlong: famam præceps dabat, it brought his reputation into danger, Tac.

præceptio, onis. f. 1. A previous notion, a preconception. 2. A precept, an injunction. 3. A right of receiving (money, etc.), in advance. **præceptor, oria. m.; f. -trix, tricis.** An instructor, teacher, preceptor, tutor.

præceptum, i. n. 1. A precept, a maxim, a rule. 2. A command, an order.

præcarpo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. 1. To gather before the proper season, prematurely. 2. To gather beforehand, (and by so doing) to diminish (pleasure, advantage, etc.).

præcido, is, ciddi, cisum. [casdo.] v. a. 1. To cut off, to cut. 2. To cut to pieces. 3. To cut short, to abridge, to break off suddenly: brevi præcidam, I will cut short what I have to say (or in short), Cic.; præcide, inquit, be brief, said he, Cic.; plane sine ullâ exceptione præcidit, he cut the matter short by a point blank refusal, without any limitation, Cic.

præcingo, is, nxi, nctum. v. a. (pass.) 1. To surround, to encircle. 2. To be girded, to gird oneself: altius ac nos præcinctis unum, a journey of a single day to travellers better girt up, i. e. more active, than we, Hor.; præcincti recte pueri, servants properly girt up (tidy and active), Hor.

præcline, is, ui, centum. v. a. 1. To sing before (c. dat.). 2. To foretell: carmine cum magico præciniisset anus, when the old woman had pronounced her magic incantation, Tib.

præcipiens, entis. part. of seq.; also as subst. A teacher, a tutor.

præcipio, Is, cepi, septum. v. a. 1. To take beforehand, to take in advance. 2. To preoccupy. 3. To anticipate, to get a start: dum ipse longius spatium fugâ præciperet, while he got a considerable start in his retreat, Liv.; aliquam tum temporis ad fugam præciperunt, they gained a start of some little time in their retreat, Liv. 4. To anticipate in the mind: spe jam præcipit hostem, he already in his hopes anticipates a victory over his enemy, Virg. 5. To admonish, instruct, teach (c. dat. pers., acc. rei, or ut or ne, and subj.).

præcipitanter. adv. Hastily.

præcipitum, i. n. A precipice.

præcipito, as. v. a. and n. (v. a.) 1. To throw down headlong, to precipitate. 2. Præcipito me (and. pass. præcipitor), to throw oneself down. 3. To hasten, to hurry, to make precipitate: furor iraque mentem præcipitant, rage and fury hurry on my mind to deeds of daring, Virg.; præcipitatque moras omnes, and he discards all delay (changes it into haste), Virg. 4. To hasten towards the end, towards ruin, to ruin: præcipitant currum scopulia, they dash the chariot against the rocks, Ov. 5. (c. n.) To fall headlong or rapidly, to be precipitated down, to descend with violence, to fall: excusus Aconteus . . . præcipitat longe, Aconteus is hurled from his horse and thrown to a distance, Virg. 6. To be going to ruin: cum ad Cannas præcipitasset Romana res, when Rome had met with a terrible downfall at Cannæ, Liv. 7. To be sinking, declining, coming to an end (of day, a season, etc.): jam nox humida coelo præcipitat, now moist night is drawing to a close in the heaven, Virg.; nox præcipita, night coming to an end, Ov.; lux præcipitatur aquis, the light of the sun is sinking in the waters, Ov.; hyems jam præcipitaverat, the winter was now almost over, Cæs.

- præcipue.** *adv.* Especially, particularly, chiefly.
præcipuus, *a.* *um. adj.* 1. Special, peculiarly belonging to oneself. 2. Particular, especial. 3. Chief, principal, remarkable, preeminent; *a. pl. subst.* (one of the terms proposed by Cicero as a translation of *μεταγένετα*, things of importance, coming next to the absolute good (in the Stoic doctrine).
- præcise.** *adv.* Briefly, abruptly.
- præclusus,** *a.* *um. part. pass.* fr. *præcido*; also *gas* *adj.* Steep, precipitous.
- præclare.** *adv.* 1. Very clearly, very plainly. 2. Excellently, admirably, very well. 3. (Assenting to what has been said) Very good, certainly.
- præclarus,** *a.* *um. adj.* 1. Very bright, brilliant, splendid, very beautiful. 2. Remarkable, conspicuous, illustrious, distinguished, eminent (once in Tac., c. gen. of the qualities for which): *sceleribus præclarus*, notorious for his crimes, Sall.
- præclūdo,** *is, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To shut up, to shut, to close. 2. To close (any thing) against (a person) (c. acc. rei, dat. pers.): *quoniam vel inimicissimis omnibus præclusisse vocem videbatur*, although he seemed to have stopped the mouths of all, even of his greatest enemies, Liv.
- præco,** *ōnis. m.* 1. A crier, a herald (at public solemnities, etc.). 2. An auctioneer: *præco tuae virtutis*, a proclaimer of your virtue, Cic.
- præcōgīto,** *as. v. a.* To think of, to plan beforehand, to premeditate.
- præcognosco,** *is, nōvi, nūtum. v. a.* To know beforehand, to foreknow.
- præcōlo,** *is, ui, cultum. v. a.* 1. To cultivate beforehand. 2. §To honour highly.
- præcompōsitus,** *a.* *um. adj.* Arranged beforehand.
- præcōnium,** *i. n.* 1. The office of a public crier. 2. A proclaiming, a making generally known.
- præcōnius,** *a.* *um. adj.* Of or belonging to a crier or auctioneer.
- præconsūmo,** *is, p̄si, ptum. v. a.* To consume or waste beforehand.
- præcontrecto,** *as. v. a.* To handle beforehand, to contemplate beforehand.
- præcordia,** *orum. n. pl.* 1. The midriff. 2. The entrails, the bowels. 3. The breast, the heart (as the seat of the feelings, passions, etc.): *mutat præcordia*, he changes his mind, Prop.; *stolidæ præcordia mentis*, his foolish mind, Ov.; *dura sed in terrā ponunt præcordia*, but they lay their hard (from being uncovered) bodies on the ground, Ov.
- præcorrumpo,** *is, rūpi, ruptum. v. a.* To corrupt or bribe beforehand.
- ††præcox,** *ōcis, and præcōquis.* Precocious, premature.
- præcultus,** *a.* *um. part. pass.* fr. *præcolo*, q. v. 1. Previously trained. 2. §Highly ornamented (of style).
- præcurro,** *is, ri, rsam. v. n. and a.* 1. (r. n.) To hasten on before, to go first: *eo fama jam præcucurrent*, the report had previously arrived there, Cæs. 2. (v. a.) To precede, to be before (in point of time), (c. dat.). 3. To outstrip, to surpass, to excel, to exceed (c. acc.): *illud . . . præcogor*, that idea I am forced to combat beforehand, Lucr.; *præcurrentia*, (in logic) antecedents, Cic.
- præcursio,** *ōnis. f.* 1. A previous appearance or arrival. 2. A previous movement, in order to prepare something, a preparation.
- præcursor,** *ōris. m.* 1. A scout, a spy. 2. (In. *pl.*) An advanced guard, the vanguard.
- præcūtio,** *is, cussi, cussum. v. a.* To shake, brandish, or wave before, or in front.
- præda,** *ōs. f.* 1. Booty taken in war, plunder, spoil. 2. Gain, profit. 3. Prey, game killed in hunting, etc.
- prædābundus,** *a.* *um. adj.* Plundering, pillaging.
- prædamno,** *as. v. a.* To condemn beforehand: *prædamnata spe sequo dimicandi campo*, having abandoned as desperate all idea of being able to encounter them on level ground, Liv.
- prædātio,** *ōnis. f.* Plundering, pillaging.
- prædātor,** *ōris. m.* A plunderer, a pillager.
- prædālasso,** *as. v. a.* To weary out, to weaken beforehand.

- prædestinō, am. v. a.** To predestinate, to ordain beforehand : sibi similes prædestinantes triumphos, anticipating similar triumphs for themselves, Liv.
prædiātor, ūria. m. A purchaser of landed (esp. of mortgaged) estates.
prædiatōrius, a, um. adj. Relating to the sale of landed estates.
prædicābilis, e. adj. Deserving of mention, praiseworthy.
prædicātiō, ūnia. f. 1. A proclamation, a public notification, a making generally known. 2. Praise, commendation.
prædicātor, ūris. m. One who praises, who commands, an eulogist.
prædico, as. v. a. 1. To cry (as a crier) in public, to proclaim, to publish. 2. To state publicly, to assert, declare, to dilate upon in public, to report generally. 3. To praise, to extol. 4. To boast: quæ de illo viro . . . prædicaverunt, what great things did they say in praise of that man, Cic.
prædico, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. †To mention beforehand. 2. To predict, to foretell, to prophesy. 3. ‡To announce early, beforehand. 4. To charge, command, order (c. dat. pers. and ut or ne and subj., sc. dupl. acc.).
prædictio, ūnia. f. A prediction, a prophecy.
prædictum, i. n. 1. A prediction, a prophecy. 2. A command, an order: ex prædicto, by previous agreement, Liv.
prædiōlūm, i. n. A small farm, a small estate.
prædisco, is, didicī, no sup. v. a. To learn or make oneself acquainted with beforehand.
prædispōlūtus, a, um. adj. Arranged or prepared beforehand.
præditus, a, um. adj. Endowed with, possessed of (even of bad qualities, c. abl.).
prædiūm, i. n. [præs.] A landed estate, a farm: quum alii . . . prædibus ac prædiis cavendum publico censerent, when some thought [that the money should be lent from the public treasury, and] that security should be taken for the state by sureties and mortgages on the land, Liv.
prædīvea, Itis. adj. Very rich, very wealthy.
prædo, ūnis. m. A plunderer, a pirate, a robber, &a ravisher.
prædōceo, ea, ui, etum. v. a. To inform beforehand, to instruct previously.
prædor, ūris. v. dep. 1. To make booty, to plunder, to despoil, to pillage (sine c.). 2. To pillage, to rob (c. acc. of the person robbed). 3. To catch (game), to carry off (plunder, prey, etc.): singula de nobis anni prædantur euntea, the years as they pass take from us all our enjoyments one by one, Hor.; ut ex alterius prædetur inscientia, so as to derive profit from the ignorance of the other party (in a bargain), Cic.
prædīco, is, xi, etum. v. a. To draw or make in front (a wall, a ditch, etc.), Cœs.
prædūcīs, e. adj. 1. Very sweet. 2. Very pleasant, very delightful.
prædūrūs, a, um. adj. 1. Very hard. 2. Very hardy, very strong.
præēmīeo, es, ui (no sup.). v. a. To surpass, to excel (c. acc., or c. dnt.).
præeo, Is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. and a. 1. (v. n.) To go before, to go first. 2. (v. a.) To go before, to precede (c. dat., &c. acc.). 3. To repeat first (before another person, so that he might repeat it after), to dictate, to recite (c. acc. of what is recited, sometimes c. dat. pers.). 4. To command (rare).
præfātio, ūnia. f. 1. A form of words, a formula. 2. ‡A preface.
præfectura, ūra. f. 1. The office of præfector (q. v.), a prefectship. 2. An Italian municipal town to which a prefect was annually sent from Rome, to preside in the court of justice. 3. (‡Under the emperors) a province governed by a præfector.
præfector, a, um. part. pass. fr. præficio. Set over, presiding over (c. dat.).
præfector, i. m. [præficio.] An officer or magistrate set over or appointed to superintend anything (sometimes c. dat. of that over which). 1. An overseer, a manager, a superintendent. 2. An officer commanding the legions raised from the allies (six to each legion). 3. The administrator

of justice in some of the municipal towns of Italy, called from this circumstance *praefectures*: *praefectus classis*, an admiral, Cic., Liv.; *praefectus fabrorum*, the chief engineer, Cæs.; *praefectus equitum*, and *praef.* by itself, a commander of the cavalry, Cæs.; *praefectus annonæ*, a superintendent of the market, Tac.; *praefectus urbi* or *urbis*, the governor of the city in the absence of the consuls or of the emperor, Tac.; *praefectus* (the especial title in that province) *Ægypti*, the viceroy of Egypt, Suet.; *praefectus praetorio*, or *praetorii*, the captain of the imperial guard, Tac. Nepos calls *Tissaphernes praefectus regia*, the viceroy of the king in Asia Minor.

praefero, *fieri*, *tali*, *latum*. *v. a.* 1. To bear before, to carry in front. 2. To set before, place before, to offer, to present. 3. To place before (i. e. to prefer). 4. To show, to display (esp. one's own qualities), to exhibit. 5. (In pass., esp. in perf. part.) To pass by, hurry by: cohortes . . . effuse prelatos hostes adortu sunt, the cohortes attacked the enemy as they passed in disorder, Liv.; *praetulit triumphi diem*, he anticipated the day of his triumph (i. e. celebrated it sooner than he otherwise would have done), Liv.

praeferox, *ðœis*. *adj.* Very fierce, very violent.

praefervidus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Very hot, (lit. and metaph.) very fierce, angry.

praefestino, *aa*. *v. n.* To make too much, or excessive haste.

praeficio, *Is*, *feci*, *factum*. *v. a.* To set (in authority) over, to appoint to the command, management, or superintendence of (c. dat. *rei*): in eo exercitu fratrem praefecerat, he had given his brother a command, made him a prefect in that army, Cic.; *materia cui divinationem praeficer possint*, a subject over which we can assign to divination a predominant influence, Cic.

praefidens, *antis*. *adj.* Over confident (c. dat. of that in which).

praefigo, *Is*, *xi*, *xum*. *v. a.* 1. To set up in front, to fix before or in front of (c. dat. of that in front of which). 2. To tip, to point, to head (spears with iron, etc.). 3. §To pierce, to transfix: *primaque ferratis praefigunt ora capistris*, and they close the extremity of their mouths with iron muzzles, Virg.

praefinio, *Is*, *Ivi*, *Itum*. *v. a.* To fix, determine, or appoint beforehand, to prescribe.

†*praefinito*. *adv.* In a prescribed manner.

praefixus, *a*, *um*. *part. pass.* from *praefigo*, q. v.

praefiō, *aa*. *v. a.* To deprive of its bloom, to diminish (glory, etc.).

praefuo, *Is*, *xi*, *xum*. *v. n.* and *a*. To flow past, to flow by (nine c. or c. acc.).

praefoo, *as*. *v. a.* To choke, stifle, strangle.

praefōdio, *Is*, *födi*, *fossum*. *v. a.* 1. To dig (trenches) in front of (c. acc. of that in front of which). 2. To bury previously.

praefor. *v. dep. def.* (for tenses, see *for*). 1. To say first, or beforehand, to say as a preface, to premise: *praefatus Divos*, having first invoked the Gods in prayer, Virg. 2. To foretell, to predict: *honorem praefor*.—See *honor*.

praefracte. *adv.* Resolutely, inflexibly.

praefractus, *a*, *um*. *part. pass.* from *praefungo*; also as *adj.* 1. Abrupt (in style). 2. Stern, harsh.

praefrigidus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Very cold.

praefringo, *Is*, *frëgi*, *fractum*. *v. a.* 1. To break off at the end. 2. To break.

praefulcio, *Is*, *si*, *tum*. *v. a.* 1. To support, to make secure, to secure. 2. †To employ as a support.

praefulgeo, *es*, *si*, *no sup.* *v. n.* To shine much, to be very brilliant, very conspicuous.

praegelidus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Very cold.

prægestio, *Is*, *Ivi*. 1. To desire greatly (c. infn.). 2. To be glad (to do so and so).

vagnans, *tia*. *adj.* 1. Pregnant, big with young. 2. †Full, loaded.

prægracellis, *a. adj.* Very slender.

prægrandis, *a. adj.* Very large, very great, very dignified.

prægravis, *a. adj.* 1. Very heavy, weighty, ponderous. 2. Very troublesome.

prægravo, *as. v. a.* To press heavily on, to oppress with weight, to weigh down, (lit. and metaph.) by superiority.

prægrædior, *bris -gressus sum. v. dep.* 1. To go before, to precede. 2. To pass by, to go past. 3. To surpass, to excel (c. acc.)

prægressio, *ōnis. f.* A going before, precedence.

prægusto, *as. v. a.* 1. To taste first or before. 2. \ddagger To take beforehand (as an antidote).

præjaceo, *ea, ui, no sup. v. a.* To lie in front of (c. acc.).

præjudicatus, *a. um. part. pass. fr. præjudico*, *q. v.* Praejudicata opinio, prejudice, Cic.; postulo ut ne quid hoc præjudicato afferatis, I entreat you to bring no prejudice hither, Cic.; ne id ipsum quod consultatione reliquerat pro præjudicato ferret, that he might not treat the very point which they had reserved for deliberation as already decided, Liv.

præjudicium, *i. n.* 1. A preliminary investigation. 2. A legal precedent. 3. (Metaph. in a general sense) A precedent.

præjudico, *as. v. a.* 1. To judge or decide beforehand, to prejudge. 2. To give a preliminary judgment, or judgment in a preliminary point.

præjūvo, *as, jūvi, jūtum. v. a.* To aid previously.

prælabor, *bris, lapsus sum. v. dep.* 1. To pass by, pass along, glide by (c. acc.). 2. To glide, to swim.

prælambo, *is, bi, no sup. v. a.* To taste before.

prælargus, *a. um. adj.* Very large.

prælatus, *a. um. part. pass. fr. præfero*, *q. v.*

prælägo, *ia, laxi, lectum. v. a.* 1. To read a lecture, or as a lecture. 2. To sail past, to coast along (c. acc.).

præligo, *as. v. a.* 1. To bind on in front (c. dat. of that on which). 2. To bind up, to bind around.

prælium, *i.—See prælium.*

prælongus, *a. um. adj.* Very long.

prælucceo, *ea, xi, no sup. v. n. and a.* 1. (v. n.) To shine in front of, to shine, to be brilliant, conspicuous. 2. (\ddagger v. a.) To outshine, surpass (c. dat.).

prælustris, *a. adj.* Very eminent, very conspicuous, very exalted.

præmando, *as. v. a.* To order beforehand.

præmaturus, *a. um. adj.* Too early, premature, untimely.

præmedicatus, *a. um. adj.* Previously prepared by medicine or charms.

præmeditatio, *ōnis. f.* A previous consideration, anticipation, premeditation.

præmèditor, *bris. v. dep.* 1. To meditate on beforehand, to consider previously. 2. \ddagger To prelude, to play a prelude.

præmetuenter, *adv.* In a spirit of fearing beforehand, anxiously.

præmetuo, *is, ui, no sup. v. a.* 1. To fear beforehand. 2. To fear exceedingly: ovis præmetuens doli, the sheep fearing a trick, Phœdr.

præmitto, *is, misi, missum. v. a.* To send forward, to send on before, to despatch in advance.

præmium, *i. n.* 1. Profit derived from booty, booty, game killed by a sportsman, a prize. 2. A reward, a recompense: si sibi præmio foret, if he were to have a reward for it, Liv.; licebat... legis præmio, for he was allowed to do so by the privilege of a special law, Cic.

præmolestia, *se. f.* Annoyance beforehand.

præmelior, *bris. v. dep.* To prepare or make preparations for beforehand.

præmoneo, *ea, ui, Itam. v. a.* 1. To forewarn, to admonish or advise beforehand, to warn. 2. \ddagger To prophesy, to predict.

præmonitus, *is. m.* A forewarning, a previous warning.

præmonstrator, *bris. m.* One who shows beforehand, a guide.

præmonstro, *as. v. a.* 1. To show beforehand, to point out previously. 2. To foreshow, to prognosticate, to predict.

præmerdeo, *ea, di, sum. v. a.* To bite off.

præmōrīor, ēris, mortuus sum. v. dep. To die early, prematurely.

præmortuus, a, um. part. of prec. 1. Dead. 2. Extinct.

præmūnio, Is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. 1. To fortify in front, to fortify, to secure. 2. (In a speech) To bring forward as a preliminary answer to objections, as an anticipatory defence or argument: illud præfulci et præmuni quæso. I beg of you take care beforehand, and secure that point, Cic.

præmūnitio, ònis. f. A previous fortifying or strengthening (a position or an argument).

†prænarro, as. v. a. To relate beforehand.

prænāto, as. v. a. To swim by, to flow past.

prænīteo, ea, ni, no sup. v. n. 1. To shine brilliantly. 2. To outshine (c. dat.).

prænōmen, Inis. n. The first name, that which came before the nomen.

prænosco, is, nōvi, nōtum. v. a. To know beforehand, to foreknow.

prænūbilis, a, um. adj. Very dark, very shady.

prænūntio, as. v. a. To announce beforehand, to predict, to foreshow: suspicion de decorum adventu esse prænuntiatum, a suspicion that information of their arrival had been given beforehand, Nep.

prænūntius, a, um. Giving information, announcing (c. gen.); m. f. often as subst., a harbinger, a messenger.

præoccūpātio, ònis. f. Previous occupation, preoccupation.

præoccūptio, as. v. a. To preoccupy, to take previous possession of, anticipate: legem . . . ipai præoccupaverunt ferre, they hastened to propose the law themselves so as to get the start of the other party, Liv.

præopto, as. v. a. To choose or wish rather, to prefer.

præspāndo, is, di, passum. v. a. To spread open before (c. dat. of that before which), to lay open, to disclose.

præpāratio, ònis. f. Preparation.

præpāro, as. v. a. To provide beforehand, to prepare, to get ready previously or beforehand: velut ex ante præparato, as if from previous preparation, Liv.

præpādīo, Is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. 1. To entangle, to hamper, to embarrass. 2. To tie by the legs, to hobble. 3. To hinder, to obstruct, to impede (c. acc.).

præpendeo, ea, di, no sup. v. n. To hang down in front.

præpea, òtis. adj. 1. Flying swiftly, swift. 2. Winged; as subst. m. ſe bird: Medusæus præpea, Pegasus.

præpitātus, a, um. adj. Having a blunted point (like our foils).

præpinguis, e. adj. 1. Very fat. 2. Very rich, very fertile.

præpolleo, ea, no perf. v. n. 1. To be very powerful, very eminent. 2. To be more powerful, to be superior.

præpondero, as. v. a. To outweigh, to surpass.

præpōno, is, pōsui, positum. v. a. 1. To place before, first, or in front (sometimes c. dat. of that in front of which). 2. To place or set over, to appoint, to superintend, regulate, manage, or govern (c. dat.). 3. To prefer: pauca præponam, I will first say a few words, Cic.

præporto, as. v. a. To carry before or in front.

præpōslīo, ònis. f. 1. A setting before, a preferring, a preference. 2. A preposition.

præpōlītus, a, um. part. pass. from præpono; also m. as subst. An overseer, manager, commander; n. pl. as subst., preferable things, like præcipua.—See præcipiuus.

†præpossum, pōtes, potui, posse. v. irr. To be more powerful, to get the upperhand.

præpostēra. adv. In an irregular manner, in the reverse order.

præpostēra, a, um. adj. 1. Perverse, preposterous. 2. Peevish, fr. ward. 3. In inverted order, irregular: omnia naturæ præpostera legibus ibunt, everything will go on in an order exactly contrary to the laws of nature, Ov.

præpōtens, entia. adj. Very powerful; m. pl. as subst., the great men.

præsprōp̄ere and *+sp̄esprōp̄eranter*. *adv.* Too hastily.

præsprōp̄erus, *a*, *um adj.* Too hasty, precipitate, rash.

+præpūtium, *i. n.* The foreskin.

sp̄esquātor, *eria*, *questus sum v. dep.* To complain first.

sp̄esrādio, *as. v. a.* To outshine (c. acc.).

præreptus, *a*, *um part. pass.* from *præripio*, *q. v.*

sp̄erigesco, *is, ui, no sup. v. n.* To become very stiff.

præripio, *is, ui, reptum v. a.* 1. To take away before the time, to snatch prematurely.

2. To carry off, to take away, to seize, to snatch.

3. To anticipate (sine c.).

prærido, *is, si, sum v. a.* To gnaw, to nibble at (a hook).

prærogātivus, *a, um adj.* That votes first: omen *prærogativum*, the choice of the century to vote first (which was looked on as an omen of the election).—*f. as subst.* 1. The century which gained the lot to vote first.

2. A previous choice or election. 3. A sure sign, omen, or prognostic: in *prærogativā referendā*, while he was reporting the vote of the first century to the presiding magistrate, Cic.

prærōgo, *as. v. a.* To ask first, to ask (a person or century its opinion first).

prærumpo, *is, rūpi, ruptum v. a.* To break off in front, to break off.

præruptus, *a, um part. pass.* of *prec.*; used also as *adj. c. compar. etc.* 1.

Abrupt, steep, rugged. 2. *‡Rash, precipitate.* 3. *‡Stern, severe.*

præs, dis. m. One who becomes security for another, a bail, a surety.

præsāgio, *is, Ivi. v. a.* 1. To presage, forebode, to foreknow. 2. To foretell.

præsāgitio, *ōnis. f.* A foreboding, a presentiment.

præsāgium, *i. n.* 1. A foreboding, a prognostic, a presage. 2. A prediction.

præsāgus, *a, um adj.* Foreboding, prophetic, presaging: *præsaga mali mens*, a mind having a presentiment of evil, Virg.

præscio, *is, and præscisco*, *no perf. v. a.* To learn or know beforehand.

præscius, *a, um adj.* Knowing beforehand, prescient, foreknowing (sometimes c. gen.): *ne quo sermone præscians criminis faceret*, lest by anything that he might say he might give her an inkling of the charge, Tac.

præscribo, *is, psi, ptum. v. a.* 1. To write in front or on the top of, to prefix in writing (c. dat. of that to which). 2. To appoint, ordain, prescribe, enjoin. 3. *§To dictate (she said): frustra Puichram præscribi*, that it was no use to put forth the name of Pulchra as a plea, Tac.; *sibi quæ Vari præscripsit pagina nomen*, the page which has the name of Varus at its head, Virg.

præscriptio, *ōnis. f.* An inscription (at the head of anything), a title (of a book, etc.). 2. A pretext, a plea. 3. A precept, an order, an injunction. 4. *‡Limitation: tribunitias potestatis præscriptione*, under pretext of doing so by virtue of his power as tribune, Tac.

præscriptum, *i. n.* A precept, a rule laid down, an order.

præsēco, *as, ui, sectum v. a.* To cut off: *præsectus unguis*, a well-pared nail, Hor.—See *unguis*.

præsens, *entis. adj.* 1. Present (of time or place). 2. Existing (of a state of things). 3. Ready, prompt, immediate. 4. Present to (so as to show favour to), favourable, propitious: *præsens sermo*, communication by word of mouth, Cic.; *præsens tecum egi*, I urged you in person, Cic.; in *præsens*, for the present time, for the time, Cic.; *ad præsens*, at the time, Tac.; in *rem præsentem venias oportet*, you should come to the place (to the scene of action) itself, Cic.; in *re præsente*, on the spot, Liv.; *præsens pecunia*, ready money, Cic.; *præsens diligentia*, prompt energy, Sall.; *præsens auxilium*, instant or effectual assistance, Cic.; *quo non præsentiū illum*, than which no (medicine) is more efficacious, Virg.; *animus acer et præsens*, an active and energetic spirit, Cic.

præsentia, *ss. f.* 1. Presence, a being present: *animi præsenta*, pre-

- sence of mind, Cæs. ; in presentiâ, at present, now, for the time being, at the time, Nep., Liv.; in presentiâ, at hand, Nep.
- præsenatio, ònia f.** 1. A presentiment, a foreboding. 2. A preconception.
- præsentio, In, si, sum, and +præsentisco, is, e. a.** 1. To feel before-hand, to have a presentiment of, to presage, to forebode. 2. Præsensum tamen est, it was known before the arrival of the fleet, Liv.
- præsēpe, is, a.** 1. A stall. 2. §A beehive. 3. A victualler's tavern, a drinking shop : scurra vagus. non qui certum præsepe teneret, a vagabond, not a man who had a certain stall, i. e. not one who could provide himself with a dinner, Hor.
- præsēpio, is, si, tum, e. a.** To block up, to fence in front.
- præsertim, adv.** Especially, particularly.
- præses, idia, m. f.** 1. A protector, guardian, defender, patron, president. 2. †A governor, a viceroy.
- præsiderens, entis, part. of seq.**; also +as subst. A governor.
- præsideo, es, sōdi, secessum, v. a.** (c. dat. &c. acc.). 1. To preside over, patronize. 2. To guard, protect, defend. 3. To superintend, direct, manage, regulate.
- præsidiānus, a, um, adj.** Serving for a protection, for a garrison.
- præsidiūm, i. n.** 1. A protection, a guard, a defence. 2. A garrison, a guard (i. e. a body of soldiers, of sentinels, etc.), a body-guard, an escort. 3. The post or station of a picket, of a guard, etc., a military post or station : in præsidii eratis, you were in the camp (with the army), Cic. 5. Aid, assistance, protection (of any kind).
- præsignifico, as, v. a.** To indicate beforehand, to freshen.
- præsignis, e. adj.** Eminently distinguished, conspicuous.
- præsōno, as, ui, itum, v. a.** To stand before.
- +præspargo, is, si, sum, v. a.** To sprinkle or scatter before (c. dat. of the more remote object).
- præstabiliſ, e. adj.** 1. Excellent, distinguished, preeminent. 2. Desirable.
- præstans, antia, part. fr. præsto; more usu. as adj. c. compar., etc.** 1. Excellent, superior, preeminent, surpassing (often c. dat.). 2. Good, desirable.
- præstantia, ss. f.** Excellence, superiority, preeminence : præstantia virtutis, preeminence in virtue, Cic.; præstantia animantium reliquorum, superiority over all other creatures, Cic.
- præstes, Itis, m. f.** (an epithet of deities). Protector, patron, guardian.
- præstigia, arum, pl. f.** Jugglers' tricks, tricks, trickery : verborum præstigia, verbal fallacies, fallacious use of words, Cic.; non per præstigias sed palam, not by any secret manœuvres but openly, Cic.
- +præstinguo, is, nxi, ctum, v. a.** To extinguish, to obscure.
- præstituo, is, ui, itum, v. a.** To appoint beforehand, or previously.
- præsto, as, stiti, stitum and stâtum, v. a.** 1. To stand in front, i. e. to be excellent, eminent, distinguished. 2. To excel, to surpass, to be superior to (c. acc.). 3. To be surely for, to be responsible for : [the judge decided] emptori damnum præstari oportere, that he was bound to be answerable to the buyer for the damage, Cic.; ut nihil in vitâ nobis præstandum præter culpam putemus, that we need only think ourselves answerable for our own faults, Cic.; omnes socios salvos præstare poteramus, we were able to answer for the safety of all our allies, Cic.; ego tibi a vi præstare nihil possum, I can by no means warrant your security from violence, Cic. 4. To fulfil, discharge, perform, do, execute : ne quem ejus paeniteret præstisti, I prevented any one from having cause to repent it, Liv. 5. To exhibit, to display (conduct, feelings, etc.), to show, to give, to pay (honour, etc.): catervæ armatorum paucioribus terga præstare, troops of armed men began to flee before smaller numbers, Tac. 6. præsto me, to behave : se præstitit invictam, it (my mind) has shown itself invincible. 7. præstat (as v. imper.); it is better, it is preferable.

præsto. *adv.* At hand, present, ready, either to serve or to oppose : *præsto multis fuit*, he was at the service of, he assisted many persons : *ai quis mihi præsto fuerit cum armatis hominibus*, if any one opposed me with armed men, Cic.

. **præstōlōr, āris.** *v. dep.* To wait for, to await, to expect (c. dat. or c. acc.).
præstringo, *is, inxi, icturn.* *v. a.* 1. To bind closely, to bind up, to bind. 2. To blunt, to weaken, to dull.

prætruō, *is, xi, etum.* *v. a.* 1. To build up in front, to block up, to stop up. 1. To make or prepare beforehand.

præsultator, ūris. *m., and præsultor, ūris.* *m.* A leader of the dance in religious ceremonies, a public dancer.

præsul̄to, *as. v. n.* To dance before, or in front of (c. dat.).

præsum, *ea, fui (see sum).* 1. To be set over, to preside over, rule over, superintend, manage, to have the charge of. 2. To take the lead. 3.

§ To protect (c. dat.) : severe *præfuit ei potestati*, he exercised that power with severity, Nep.

præsummo, *is, mpsi, mptum.* *v. a.* 1. To take first, to be the first to take, to take before (sometimes c. dat. of the more remote object). 2. To take in advance, to anticipate, to imagine beforehand, to spend beforehand, to perform beforehand. 3. To foresee : *ut præsumptum habeant*, that they may take it for granted (that so and so is the case), Tac.

præsumptio, *ōniā. f.* 1. The major premiss in a syllogism. 2. †Anticipation.

præsuo, *is, ui, ūtum.* *v. a.* To sow up in, to cover over.

prætēgo, *is, xi, etum.* *v. a.* To cover, to shelter.

præstendo, *is, di, tum.* *v. a.* 1. To stretch before, out, or forward, to hold out. 2. To spread before, hold before, place in front of (c. dat. of the more remote object) : *prætentaque naribus ūra*, and brass was spread over their nostrils, their nostrils were tipped with brass, Ov. 3. To prefix. 4. To allege as a reason, as a plea, as a pretext, as an excuse : *nec conjugis unquam prætendi tēdas*, nor have I ever held myself out to you as your husband, Virg. 5. (In pass.) To be in front of, to be opposite to (c. dat.).

prætentō, *as. v. a.* To try beforehand, to examine previously, to prove (by trying) : *prætentatque manu sylvas*, and he (Polyphemus) feels his way through the woods with his hand, Ov.; *prætentat pollice chordas*, she plucks upon the strings with her finger, Ov.

prætentus, *a, um. part. pass. fr. prætendo, q. v.*

prætēpeo, *es, ui, no sup. v. n.* To glow previously (of love), (c. in and abl of the object).

præter. *prep. c. acc.* 1. By, past, in front of (after a verb of motion), before, along. 2. Beyond (i. e. contrary to) : *præter spem*, contrary to one's hopes ; *præter naturam*, in a supernatural manner, Cic.; *præter modum*, in an extraordinary degree, Cic. 3. Beyond, more than : *Argonautas præter omnes candidum Medea mirata est ducem*, Medea admired their handsome chief more than all the rest of the Argonauts, Hor. 4. Besides, in addition to. 5. Besides, except.

prætērāgo, *is, ēgi, actum.* To drive by (c. acc.).

prætērea. *adv.* 1. Besides, further, in addition, moreover. 2. Hereafter.

prætēreō, *is, ūvi, ūtum.* *v. n. and a.* 1. (v. n.) To pass by, to pass away, to pass (as a person, an event, time, etc.). 2. (v. a.) To pass by, go by (c. acc.). 3. To escape the notice of. 4. To pass over, pass by, leave out, omit to mention, neglect, forget. 5. To surpass, to excel.

prætērfō, *fers, ūli, ūtum.* *v. a.* To carry by ; in pass., to pass by (esp. riding or driving, c. acc.).

prætērfluo, *is, xi, xum.* *v. n.* To glide by, to glide away, disappear.

prætērgēdior, *ēris, grassus sum.* *v. dep.* 1. To walk by, march by (c. acc.). 2. †To march beyond, to cross (borders). 3. To surpass.

prætēritus, *a, um. part. pass. fr. prætero* (which, however, can have no passive voice) ; used as adj. Past (of events, time, etc.) : *fus est præterito*

- semper amare viros, one may always regard the dead with affection, *Prep.*
n. pl. as subst., the past, past times, past events.
- præsterlābor, ēris, lapsus sum. *v. dep.* 1. To glide by, to sail past, to flow past (*c. acc.*). 2. To slip away, to pass away.
- præsterlatus, a, um. *part. pass.* fr. præterfero.
- §præstermeo, as. v. n. (in tmesi). To pass by, to go by.
- prætermisso, onis. f. 1. An omitting, an omission. 2. A passing over, a neglecting.
- prætermitto, is, misi, missum. *v. a.* 1. To let go by, to let pass (time, etc.). 2. To omit, to neglect. 3. To pass over, omit to mention, to leave out. 4. †To overlook (an error), to permit, to allow.
- præterquam. *adv.* (sometimes in tmesi). Besides that, except that, besides, except.
- †§præterrīdo, is, si, sum. *v. a.* To grate or scrape along.
- prætervectio, ūnis. f. A passing by, esp. riding, driving, or sailing.
- prætervehor, eris, vectus sum. *v. pass.* 1. To pass by, driving, riding, or sailing (metaph. of an orator passing by a topic, *c. acc.*). 2. †To pass by on foot.
- prætervōlo, as. v. a. 1. To fly by (metaph. to slip by), to escape the notice of. 2. To pass over (a topic) in a cursory manner.
- prætexo, is, ui, xtum. *v. a.* 1. To fringe, to adorn as or with a fringe (lit. and metaph.): littora curvæ prætexunt puppes, the curved ships cover the edge of the shore like a fringe, Virg.; utræque nationes Rheno prætexuntur, both nations have the Rhine on their front (are bounded by the Rhine), Tac. 2. To provide, to furnish with (esp. in an ornamental manner): prætexat fastigia chartæ . . . litera, let a letter ornament the top of the paper, Tib. 3. To allege as a pretext, plea, excuse. 4. §To cloak over, to excuse.
- prætexta, es. f.; also toga prætexta. 1. The outer garment bordered with purple worn by the superior magistrates, and by freeborn children till they were of age to assume the toga virilia. 2. A tragedy derived from Roman history, and representing Roman characters.
- prætextatus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Wearing the prætexta. 2. Youthful, young, below the age for assuming the toga virilis: prætextatæ cultus amicitia, having been regarded by me with friendship from my early youth, Mart.; prætextati mores, profligate habits, Juv.
- †prætextum, i. n. A pretext, a pretence, a plea.
- prætextus, a, um. *part. pass.* of prætexo; also §as *adj.* Wearing the prætexta.
- †prætextus, ūs. m. 1. A pretext & plea. 2. Outward appearance, show.
- prætīmo, es, ui, no sup. *v. a.* To fear; b. beforehand, to fear.
- §prætingo, is, nxi, netum. *v. a.* To steep or dip beforehand.
- prætor, oris. m. 1. A chief, a chief magistrate, a president, a commander (of foreign armies; not used of Roman generals). 2. A prætor, the Roman magistrate charged esp. with the administration of justice, first chosen A. U. c. 388. There were two: prætor urbanus, to decide causes between Roman citizens; prætor peregrinus, between strangers. 3. (Less correctly) A proprætor, i. e. one who, after having been a prætor, was sent to a province as governor.
- †prætōriānus, a, um. *adj.* Belonging to the prætorian guard.
- prætōricus, a, um. *adj.* Given by the prætor.
- §prætōrium, i. n. 1. The general's tent, §the cell of the queen bee, or king bee, as Virg. thought it. 2. A council of war (as being held in the general's tent). 3. The official residence of the governor of a province. 4. †A palace, a splendid house, a fine country seat. 5. †The body-guard of the emperor's, the prætorian guard.
- prætorius, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the prætor, prætorian: prætoria comitia, the comitia for the election of the prætor, Liv.; jus prætorium, the law as laid down by the prætor; what is received as law by

the collection of cases decided by the prætor, Cic. 2. Of or belonging to a prætor. 3. Of or belonging to a commander-in-chief by either land or sea: prætoria cohors, the general's bodyguard, Cic.; prætoria navis, the flagship, Liv.; prætorium imperium, the chief command, Cic.; prætoria porta, the gate in a Roman camp in front of the general's tent, and leading directly towards the enemy, Cic.; m. as *subst.*, a man of prætorian rank, one who has been prætor.

prætrēpidans, antis. adj. Quivering with impatience.

prætrēpidus, a., um. adj. Disquieted, harassed, anxious.

prætūra, sc. f. The office of prætor, the prætorship.

præumbrans, antis. adj. Overshadow (sine c.).

prædro, is, ussi, ustum. v. a. To burn at the tip (in order to harden).

præput. adv. In comparison with.

prævīlēo, es, ui, no sup. v. a. 1. To be very strong, very powerful. 2.

To be stronger, to prevail (as opinions, etc.), to have the greater influence.

3. To prevail over (c. abl., only once in Phædr.).

prævīlidus, a., um. adj. 1. Very strong, powerful, vigorous, too strong.

2. †Prevalent (habita, etc.).

prævaricatio, onis. f. Collusion, or the treacherous abandonment of his client's cause by an advocate.

prævaricator, oris. m. A man guilty of prævaricatio.

prævaricor, aria. v. dep. To be guilty of prævaricatio: prævaricari accusationi videbatur, he appeared to be collusively favouring the prosecution (opp. to defendere), Cic.

prævehor, eris, vectus sum. v. pass. To pass by, to pass in front of (even of arrows or of rivers).

prævenio, is, vēni, ventum (sometimes in tmesi). v. a. To come before, get before, get the start of, anticipate; sometimes to anticipate so as to prevent, to hinder: ut, nisi præveniretur Agrippina pereundum Neroni esset, so that Nero must have perished if Agrippina had not died first, Tac.; tempus reminiscetur quod non præventum morte fuisse dolet, he recollects the time which he grieves was not anticipated, i. e. prevented from existing to him, Ov.

præverro, is, ri, no sup. v. a. To brush, to sweep.

præverto, is, ti sum. v. a. 1. To prefer. 2. To anticipate so as to prevent, to hinder, to render useless. 3. To anticipate by attacking first. 4. §To preoccupy. 5. To do first, i. e. before something else, to do in preference: nec posse bello prævertisse quidquam, nor was it possible for them to attend to anything before war, Liv. 6. §To outstrip.

7. (In *pass.* like 5 and 6): illuc prævertetur, let us turn to this topic, Hor.; præverti ad Armenios instantior cura fuit, the necessity of first directing his attention to the Armenians was more pressing, Tac.; and as *pass.* *impers.*: huic rei prævertendum [sc. sibi] existimavit, he thought that he must attend to this matter first, Cæs.

prævideo, es, vidi, vīsum. v. a. To foresee.

prævīlio, as. v. a. To corrupt beforehand.

prævīlius, a., um. adj. Leading the way for, acting as harbinger to (c. dat.).

prævōlo, as. v. n. To fly before, to fly in advance.

pragmāticus, a., um. [prāg'māt'ikus.] Skilled in or occupied with political affairs: pragmatici homines, politicians, Cic.; si quid pragmaticum habes, scribe, if you have any political views, write to me, Cic.; m. as *subst.*, an attorney, a lawyer who prepares a brief for an advocate.

prandio, es, di, sum. v. a. To eat breakfast or luncheon, to breakfast, to lunch (sometimes c. acc. of the food).—See *pransus*.

prandium, i. n. 1. Breakfast, luncheon. 2. §Any meal.

pransus, a., um. part. pass. of *prandeo* in act. sense. 1. Having breakfasted: ut viri pransi essent, that the men might have their breakfast, Liv.

2. Having made a large breakfast, overfed.

prāsinus, a., um. adj. [prāsīnōv.] 1. Of the colour of a leek, light green.

2. Belonging to the party of charioteers dressed in that colour at the chariot races.

prātēnsis, a. adj. Of, from or grown in meadows.

prātūm, i. n.; dim. prātūlūm, i. n. 1. A meadow. 2 (§Metaph.)

Any field (even of the sea). 3. §Meadow-grass, grass.

prāve. adv. In a bad manner, ill, wrongly, amiss, crookedly, awry.

prāvītas, ātis. f. 1. Irregularity, crookedness, distortion, malformation.

2. Perversity, perverseness, wrongness of feeling or conduct, impropriety, depravity.

prāvus, a. um. adj. 1. Crooked, misshapen, ill-formed, distorted. 2. Perverse, improper, wrong, depraved, vicious.

prēcārīo. adv. 1. By or with entreaty. 2. In a submissive manner: humiliis precario, humbling himself by condescending to entreaty, Tac.

prēcāriūs, a. um. adj. 1. Obtained or to be obtained by entreaty, saved (as life) by entreaty. 2. §Precarious, uncertain.

prēcātio, ūnia. f. Prayer, entreaty.

†*prēcātor, ūria. m.* One who entreats, an intercessor for another.

preces.—See *prefix*.

prēcīs, arum. A species of wine.

prēcor, ūris. v. dep. 1. To pray to, to supplicate, to address with prayer (c. acc. pera, or (rare) c. ad and acc.; sometimes also c. acc of the prayer uttered, or of the wish expressed). 2. To entreat earnestly, to beseech, to beg. 3. To pray for, i. e. to desire earnestly.

prehendo and *Spren̄do*, *is, di, sum. v. a.* 1. To take hold of, to grasp, to seize. 2. To lay hold of, to detain. 3. To catch, overtake, to detect (c. gen. of the act in which). 4. To take in with the eye or mind, to survey, to comprehend.

prehensio, ūnia. f. A machine for taking hold of and raising, a kind of crane or windlass.

prehēnso and *Spren̄nso, aa. v. a.* 1. To take hold of, grasp, seize. 2. To lay hold of, to detain. 3. To take by the hand in soliciting a favor, To canvass.

prēlūm, i. n. A wine press, an oil press.

prēmo, is, pressi, pressūm. v. a. 1. To press, to press heavily on, to press down, weigh down, to crush (in any way, by setting or lying on, by biting, by holding fast, etc.): ubera plena premam, may I press, i. e. milk full udders, Ov.; quod die muliere . . . nocte premunt, the milk they have taken by day they press into cheese in the evening, Virg.; pressi copia lactis, plenty of cheese, Virg.; vina Torquato consule pressa, wine made (in the wine press) in the consulship of Torquatus, Hor. 2. To load heavily, to freight heavily, to burden. 3. To cover by pressing down, to hide, to conceal, to bury (lit. and metaph.). 4. To press closely on, to pursue closely. 5. To press upon, to urge, to attack vigorously, to embarrass, to distress. 6. To press close together, to close: laqueo collum presisse paternum, (if any one should say) that I had strangled my father, Hor.; oscula per longas jungere pressa moraa, to give me kisses pressed on my lips for a long time, Ov. 7. To press heavily down so as to force into something else: dentes in vite premans, biting the vine, Virg.; quacumque premes virgulta per agros, whatever young trees you plant in the fields, Virg.; cubito remanete presso, remain with your (quiet) elbows leaning on the couch, Hor.; sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina, let the ship herself make herself a furrow (by tearing up the ground as she runs ashore), Virg. 8. To depress to sink, to lower. 9. To disparage, depreciate, undervalue. 10. To suppress, repress: sub imo corde premit gemitum, he stifles a groan in the depths of his heart, Virg. 11. To draw in, to confine, to tighten (reins, etc.): premant Calenā falce . . . vitem, let them confine the vine with a pruning knife of Cales, i. e. prune the vines of Cales, Hor.; falce premes umbras, you will curtail the shady branches with a knife, Virg. 12. To put into close form, to compress (an argument, etc.). 13. § To press upon (as a master), to rule, to govern, to be lord of. 14.

§To be superior to, to surpass : pressi multo membra mero, overcome (forced to lie down) by much wine, Prop.; aeternā res ea pressa notā, the circumstance was stamped with an everlasting brand, Ov.; Hispanos presso gradu inodoro jubet, he orders the Spanish troops to advance slowly, Liv.; pressoque legit vestigia gressu, he follows her track with a step closely pursuing her, Ov.; sic effatus vestigia pressit, having spoken thus, he stopped, Virg.—See *pressus*.

prēndo, prēnso.—See *prehendo, prehensō*.

prēnſatię, ὄνις f. Taking hold by the hand, canvassing.

prēparus, a, um. part. pass. fr. prehendo, q. v.

prēpse. adv. 1. Closely, accurately (of argument, etc.). 2. (Of style) Concisely, briefly. 3. (Of pronunciation) Distinctly.

prēpresso, as. v. a. To press.

prēpresus, ū. m. 1. Pressure, pressing. 2. Compression.

prēpresus, a, um. part. pass. of premo, q. v.; also as adj. (c. compar., etc.).

1. (Of style, etc.) Compressed, concise. 2. (Of pronunciation, etc.) Indistinct (Cic. post Red. in Sen. 6.), distinct, clear (de N. D. II. 59.).

†*prēster, ἥρις m. [πρηστήρ]* A fiery whirlwind.

prētiōse. adv. In a costly manner, expensively.

prētiōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Valuable, precious. 2. Costly, expensive.

3. §Giving a great price, extravagant.

prētiūm, i. n. 1. Worth, value, price: pretium res habet ista, that thing is of value, Ov.; sive aliquod morum seu vite tabe parentis est pretium, or if there be any value in pure manners and a stainless life, Ov.; parvo pretio, (to buy or sell) cheaply, Ov. 2. A reward, a prize, a recompence, pay, hire, wages: peccare nefas, aut pretium emori, thinking it impious to be unchaste, and death the fit punishment for such error, Hor.; pretio judicem corrumpere, to corrupt a judge by bribery, Cic.; fixit leges pretio atque refixit, he made and unmade laws for bribes, Virg. 3. §Money, riches: converso in pretium Deo, [a way open] to the God when changed into a shower of gold, Hor.; in pretio pretium nunc est, now riches (alone) are valued; est operae pretium, it is worth while, Hor.; facturusne operae pretium sim, whether what I am about to do will be worth doing, Liv.; Germanico pretium fuit convertere agmen, Germanicus thought it worth while to change his order of march, Tac.; si operae pretium faciat, if he thought it worth while, Liv.; quales ex hac die experiundo cognovit perinde operae eorum pretium faceret, (he would beg him) to judge of the value of their services by his experience of their behaviour this day, Liv. But sometimes operae pretium is used in the natural sense of the words; operae pretium habent libertatem, they have their freedom as the reward of their exertions, Liv.

prēx, prēcia f. (nom. and gen. sing. not used). Prayer, entreaty. 2. Imprecation, curse (rare). 3. §Intercession.

Priāmētūs, a, um. Of Priam king of Troy (esp. as son or daughter of Priam).—*Priāmides, as. m.*, son of Priam (esp. Paris, etc.).—*Priāmēla, Mīa f.*, daughter of Priam (esp. Cassandra).

pridēm. adv. Some time ago, long ago (most usu. with a negative): non ita pridem, not very long ago, Cic. etc.

pridie. adv. The day before (sometimes c. gen. or c. acc.).

prīmēvus, a, um. adj. In the first bloom of youth, youthful.

†*prīmānus, a, um. adj.* Belonging to the first legion.

prīmārius, a, um. adj. Chief, principal, most excellent.

†*prīmīgēnus, a, um. adj.* First: dies primigenius maris, the birthday of the sea, the day on which it was first made, Lucr.

prīmīpiłus, i. m. The chief centurion of the triarii, the chief centurion in a legion, called also *prīmīpili centuria*.

prīmitīs, ārum. pl. f. First fruits, the first produce, the beginning of anything: *prīmitīs juvenis miserae*, the melancholy first attempt of the youth, Virg.

prīmitūs. adv. First, first of all.

primo. adv. At first, first.

primordium, i. n. [primus, ordior.] The beginning, commencement.

primoris, ia. adj. 1. The first. 2. The foremost, the front, that which is at the extremity: *quaer isti ne primoribus quidem labris attigunt*, sent, which those men would not have touched with even the skin of their lips (i. e. in the most slight degree), Cic. 3. Chief, principal, most important, esp. most nobly born; *m. pl.* as *subst.*, nobles, great men.

+*primulum. adv.* At first, first.

primum. adv. In the first place, first, at first, first of all, at the beginning.

primus, a, um. adj. prop. superl. fr. prior, q. v. 1. First, the first: *primus sub lumine solia*, at the light of the earliest dawn, Virg. 2. The foremost, that which is at the end or extremity of anything, outermost. 3. Principal, chief, best, most excellent: *actioni primas (partea, sc.) dedisse Demosthenes dicitur*, Demosthenes is said to have attributed the first place to action, Cic.; *oppidum in primis Sicilie clarum*, the most splendid of Sicilian cities, Cic.; *homo in primis improbis animus*, the most infamous of men, Cic.; *prima virorum*, the noblest of men, Lucr.; *primi urbia*, the chief men of the city, Hor.

princeps, Ipis. adj. m. f. 1. First (in order, etc.), foremost. 2. Chief, most important, principal. 3. Most eminent, most distinguished, most noble: *princeps senatus*, the first man called over by the censor on the roll of the senate; *princeps sententiarum consulares*, the men of consular rank who were asked their opinions first, Lucr.—*m. as subst.* 1. A chief, a leader, the founder of a family or of a sect. 2. A ruler, a prince, a sovereign, an emperor. 3. (In *pl.*) The second line of soldiers, between the hastati and the triarii: *signum primi principis*, the standard of the first company of the *principes*, Liv.; *princeps tertiae legionis*, the centurion of the *principes* of the third legion, Liv.; a *Marco Acilio mihi primus princeps prioris centuriae est assignatus*, the first centurionship of the *principes* was assigned to me by M. Acilius, Liv.

principalis, e. adj. 1. First, original. 2. Chief, principal. 3. Of or belonging to the prince, to the emperor.

principatus, us. m. 1. The first place, the chief rank or importance, the preeminence. 2. The post of commander-in-chief. 3. Dominion, sovereignty.

+*principialis, e. adj.* From the beginning, original.

principium, i. n. 1. A beginning, commencement, origin. 2. A principle, a first principle. 3. (In *pl.*) The foremost or front rank of an army. 4. (In *pl.*) A large open space in a camp where the standards and tents of the chief officers were, and where speeches were made: *Gracia principiū moris fuit*, Greece was the inventor of the custom, Ov.

prior, oris. compar. adj., no pos. 1. Former, previous, prior (in point of time). 2. In front, before (in point of place). 3. Better, superior;

m. pl. as *subst.*, men of old, the ancients, former generations.—See *prima*.

priscoe. adv. In an old fashioned manner, with old fashioned rigour.

priscous, a, um. adj. 1. Ancient, antique, belonging to, or existing in the olden time. 2. Former: *prisca Venus*, our former love, Hor. 3.

Old fashioned, esp. strict, rigorous.

pristinus, a, um. adj. Former, early, pristine: *diei pristini perfidia*, the treachery of yesterday, Cæs.

pristic.—See *pistria*.

prius. adv. 1. Before, sooner. 2. Formerly. 3. Rather.

priusquam (often in *tmesi*). *adv.* 1. Before that, until. 2. Rather than.

privans, antis. part. fr. privo; *n. pl.* as *subst.*, privatives.

privatim. adv. 1. Privately, as an individual. 2. In private, in privacy: *nec privatim se tenuit*, nor did he stay at home, Liv.

privatio, onis. f. A taking away, removal, deprivation.

privatus, a, um. part. pass. fr. privo; used as *adj.* Private, (as property, i. e.) belonging to a private individual: *privati homines*, private persons, Cic.; —*privatus*, as *subst.*, also *privatus vir*. 1. A private individual (i. e. a

person invested with no office). 2. [‡]Not belonging to the imperial family : tabernæ quas vendidit in privatum, shops which he sold for the use of individuals, Liv.; ex privato, out of one's private property, Liv.; in privato, privately, Liv.

privignus, i. m., **privigna**, ss. f. A stepson, a stepdaughter.

privilegium, i. n. 1. A law enacted against a single individual. 2.

[†]A law passed in favour of an individual or of a state, a privilege.

privo, as. v. a. 1. To deprive (c. abl.). 2. To release, to deliver.

privus, a. um. Single.

pro. prep. (c. abl.). 1. Before, in front of, in the presence of. 2. On the front of, on, in: stabat pro littore diversa acies, a very different array stood on the edge of the shore, Tac.; simulatus pro magistratu exercere, to give vent to his enmities while in office, Liv. 3. For, in defence of, for the sake of, for the benefit of, on account of. 4. For, in the place of, instead of, in the light of: omnia pro veris credam, I will look on it all as true, Ov.; ut vix pro sano nuntius audiretur, so that the messenger was listened to as if he were scarcely in his senses, Liv. 5. In proportion to, according to: quicquid agas agere pro viribus (decet), whatever you do you should do in proportion to (i. e. with all) your strength, Cic.; pro virili parte, to the best of one's ability, Cic.; prolium atrocium quam pro numero pugnantium fuit, the battle was severe out of all proportion to the number of combatants, Liv.; ut consilium pro tempore et pro re caperet, that he might decide as occasions and events should require, Cæs.; pro eo ut, or pro eo quantum and [‡]pro quam, in proportion as; pro eo quod, because; pro eo ac si, just as if.

pro or p. oh. interj. Oh! alas!

prægōrus, i. m. [*πρόθυηος*.] The title of the chief magistrate in some of the towns of Sicily.

præavitus, a. um. adj. Belonging to one's great-grandfather, ancestral.

prævus, i. m. 1. A great-grandfather. 2. An ancestor, a forefather.

probabilis, e. adj. 1. That may be proved, or believed, probable. 2.

That may be approved, agreeable, commendable, good.

probabilitas, atis. f. Probability, credibility.

probabiliter. adv. With probability, in a probable or plausible manner.

probatio, ònis. f. 1. A trial, an inspection. 2. Approval. 3. [‡]Proof.

probator, òris. m. One who approves of, a commender.

probatus, a. um. part. pass. fr. probo, q. v.; also as adj., c. compar. etc.

1. Tried, tested, of approved goodness. 2. Agreeable, acceptable.

probe. adv. 1. Rightly, well, properly. 2. Thoroughly.

probitas, òtis. f. Honesty, probity, uprightness.

probo, as. v. a. 1. To try, to test, to prove, to judge of. 2. To approve of, to praise. 3. To recommend, to render acceptable. 4. To prove (i. e. demonstrate, show, make credible: et patro pater esse metu probor, and I am proved to be your father by my fatherly anxiety, Ov.; quibus de meo celeri reditu non probabam, whom I could not convince of my speedy return, Cic.)

probosus, a. um. adj. 1. Shameful, disgraceful, ignominious. 2. [‡]Satirical, abusive (of writings, etc.).

probrum, i. n. 1. A disgraceful act. 2. Licentiousness, unchastity.

3. Disgrace, reproach, ignominy, dishonour, infamy. 4. Reproachful, insulting language, a reproach, abuse: vita rustica quam tu probro et crimi putas esse oportere, a country life which you think ought to be considered as reproach to and a crime in a man, Cic.

probus, a. um. adj. 1. Well disposed, honest, upright, virtuous. 2.

Good in any way, skilful, sound, in good condition (even of a boat).

procacitas, atis. f. Impudence, forwardness (in making a request etc.).

procaciter. adv. Impudently, audaciously, (esp. of making requests) pertly.

procax, ácis. adj. 1. Forward, impudent (in making requests). 2.

Shameless, wanton. 3. Abusive. 4. [§]Wanton, stormy (of the wind).

procedo, is, cessi, sum. v. n. 1. To go forward, to go on before, to pro-

- ceed, to advance, to move onwards, to go. 2. To go on, to pass, to elapse (of time). 3. To advance, i. e. make progress (in an undertaking). 4. To rise, to be promoted, to become greater: si seate processerit, if he should grow older, Cic. 5. To turn out, to result. 6. To turn out well, to succeed (of a business, not of a person). 7. To be of service to (c. dat., rare): illi procedit rerum mensura tuarum, the greatness of your exploits passes over to her (i. e. the credit of them is hers), Ov.; nunc volo subducto gravior procedere vultu, from henceforth I wish to go on in a more dignified manner, with a grave countenance, Prop.
- procēlla, sc. f.** A storm, a tempest (lit. and metaph.): procellæ civiles, civil commotions, Nep.; procella temporis, stormy times, Cic.; equestrum procellam excitemus oportet, we must charge them with a whirlwind of cavalry (lit. we must stir up a storm of cavalry), Liv.
- procēllōsus, a, um. adj.** Stormy, tempestuous.
- procērēs, um. pl. m.** (sing. procer, only in Juv.). Chiefs, nobles.
- procērē. adv.** To a great length, long.
- procēritas, atia. f.** 1. Tall stature, height, tallness. 2. Length (of the limbs of any animal).
- procērta, a, um. adj.** 1. Tall. 2. Long (of the limbs of any animal, also of a metrical foot): proceris palmis, with outstretched hands, Cat.
- processio, ônis. f.** A moving onward, an advance.
- processus, ūs. m.** 1. A going forward, advance, progress (in any sense). 2. Progress (i. e. improvement). 3. Success.
- procēdo, is, cidi, no sup. v. n. [cado.]** To fall down, to fall.
- procinetus, ūs. m.** A being girt up, a being ready for action: neque in procinctu et castris habiti, not being retained in the camp ready for service, Tac.; in procinetu testamentum facere, to make a will in the field of battle, Cic.; in procinctu, ready at hand, Quint.
- procīmātor, ôris. m.** A bawler, a mere loud speaker.
- procīlamo, as. v. a.** To speak or say loudly, to bawl out, to holloa out.
- procīlino, as. v. a.** To bend forward, incline, direct forward: proclīstā jam re, now that matters were in a tottering condition, Cæa.
- procīlive. adv.** 1. Downward. 2. Easily, rapidly.
- procīlivis, e, and †sprōclivus, a, um. adj.** 1. Sloping, downhill, steep (of a hill, path, etc.). 2. Descending, downwards (of a course, etc.). 3. Inclined, disposed (usu. to a downward, i. e. a bad course, but not always) (c. ad and acc. &c. dat.). 4. Easy—a as subst., a descent, a downward path: pelli per proclive, to be forced downhill, Liv.; alia omnia in proclivi erunt, every thing else will be easy, Sall.
- procīlivitas, ôtis. f.** 1. A descent, a steep path. 2. Tendency, propensity, inclination (especially to a downward or bad course).
- proconsul, ôlia. m.** A Proconsul (i. e. one who at the end of his consulship goes to a foreign province as governor); (sometimes, instead of a declinable noun, we find the form Pro Consule: Pro Consule in Ciliciam proficisca, going as Proconsul into Cilicia, Cic.)
- proconsuläris, e. adj.** 1. Proconsular, of or belonging to a Proconsul: quid nam illi consules facturi essent, qui proconsularem imaginem tam seviam ac trucem fecerint? what would they have done if they had been consuls, when they had made this copy of the consulship (i. e. their office of military tribune) so severe and cruel? Liv.
- †proconsulätus, ūs. m.** A Proconsulship, the office of Proconsul.
- procōrastinātio, ônis. f.** Procrastination.
- procōrastinō, as. v. a.** To put off till to-morrow, to put off, to procrastinate.
- procōrastio, ônis. f.** Procreation, begetting.
- procōrātor, ôris. m.** 1. A father, a parent. 2. A creator.
- procōrātrix, Icias. f.** A mother (lit. and metaph.).
- procōro, as. v. a.** To beget, to generate, to be the father or parent of: tribunatus cuius primum ortum inter arma civium procreatū videmus, the tribuneship, the first commencement of which we see was originated at a time of civil discord, Cic.

†sprōresco, is, crēvi. v. n. 1. To spring up, to arise. 2. To increase.

ſprōcībo, as, ui, Itum. v. n. To lie extended, to be stretched or spread out.
prōctūdo, ix, di, sum. a. a. 1. †To drive forward. 2. To forge, to make on an anvil. 3. To sharpen, to point (lit. and metaph.). 4. §To produce, to contrive.

prōcul. adv. At a distance, a great way off, far off, afar, far away (sometimes c. abl.): prōcul negotiis, not harassed by business, Hor.; prōcul errant, they are widely mistaken, Sall.

prōculco, as. v. a. 1. To trample down, to tread down. 2. ‡To trample on, i. e. to despise, to treat with disdain.

prōcumbo, is, cūbui, Itum. v. n. 1. To fall forward, to fall (as a wounded or slain soldier). 3. To prostrate oneself (as a suppliant). 3. To lean forward, to lean: [he said] sibi tres legiones procubuisse, that three legions had fallen before (been defeated by) him, Tac.; olli certamine summo procumbunt, they bend on their ears with great zeal, Virg.

prōcurātio, ūnis. f. 1. The having charge of, superintendence, management, administration. 2. An expiation, a sacrifice to avert, a bad omen: maximeque existimationis mēse procurationem susceptam velim habeas, and most especially I wish you would undertake the care of my reputation, Cic.

prōcurātor, ūris. m. 1. A manager, overseer, superintendent. 2. A steward, a bailiff. 3. ‡A collector of revenue: procurator regni, a regent or viceroy, Cæs.

prōcurātrix, ūcis. f. A protectress.

prōcūro, as. v. a. 1. To take care of, attend to, manage, superintend. 2. To avert (bad omens) by expiatory sacrifice: procuratum est, an expiatory sacrifice was offered, Liv.

prōcurro, is, ri, rsum. v. n. 1. To run forward, to rush forward. 2. To advance. 3. To project, to fit out.

prōcurātio, ūnis. f. Skirmishing, a skirmishing charge.

procursator, ūris. m. (in pl.). Skirmishers.

prōcurso, as. v. a. To make a skirmishing sally (in pass. impers.).

prōcurrus, ūs. m. A sally, a charge.

ſprōcurvus, a, um. adj. Crooked, curved, winding.

prōcūs, i. m. A wooer, a suitor.

Prōcyon, ūmis. m. [xpō κυνός.] A star that rises before the Dogstar.

†prōdeambūlo, as. v. n. To walk about.

prōdeo, is, ivi, Itum. v. a. 1. To go or come forth. 2. To project. 3. To come forward, i. e. to show oneself, to appear in public, to be seen. 4. To advance, to make progress: ne ad extrellum prodeatur, not to proceed to extremities, Cic.

prodeſſe.—See prosum.

prōdico, is, xi, ctum. v. a. 1. To say beforehand, to foretell, to predict. 2. To appoint beforehand: ut diem ipsi prodicenter, so that of their own accord they postponed the day of trial, Liv.

prōdictātor, ūris. m. A vice-dictator.

prōdigie. adv. With prodigality, lavishly, extravagantly.

‡prōdigia, ūs. f. Extravagance, prodigality.

prōdigialiter. adv. In a strange or prodigious manner.

prōdigiosus, a, um. adj. Unnatural, marvellous, full of prodigies.

prōdigium, i. n. 1. A prodigy, a portent, a prophetic, sign. 2. A monster.

prōdigio, is, ēgi, actum. v. a. To squander, to lavish.

prōdigua, a, um. adj. 1. Lavish, prodigal. 2. Producing liberally, abundantly (as the earth does crops): arcanique fides prodiga, and confidence despising secrets, Hor.

prōditio, ūnis. f. Betrayal, treachery, treason.

prōditor, ūris. m. A betrayer, a traitor.

proto, is, dīdi, dītum. v. a. 1. To give forth, put forth, bring forth, pro-

duce : prodendi exempli causa, for the sake of publishing a warning, Liv.
 2. To hand down (an account), to relate, to record : quos natos in insula
 ipsa memoriam proditum dicunt, whom they say, according to tradition,
 were born in the island itself (lit. as to whom they say it has been handed
 down by tradition that they were born, etc.), Cæs. 3. To announce
 publicly the appointment of, i. e. to appoint, to elect (a magistrate, etc.).
 4. To betray, i. e. reveal, make known. 5. To betray treacherously,
 to be a traitor to. 6. To surrender. 7. To hand down, transmit
 (to posterity, etc.). 8. §To propagate.

spridōceo, es, ui, etum v. a. To teach, to inculcate.

prödrömus, i. m. [*πρόδρομος*.] 1. A forerunner. 2. A north-east
 wind, usually coming a few days before the rising of the Dogstar.
prödico, ia, xi, etum v. a. 1. To lead or bring forth, out, onward, or
 forward, to lead, to bring. 2. To produce, to exhibit (as an actor does
 on the stage, or for sale). 3. To place in front of (c. dat. of the more
 remote object). 4. To bring forward, i. e. to advance, to promote, to
 cause to grow. 5. To draw on, lead on, to amuse (with hopes, etc.).
 6. To induce. 7. To protract, to prolong, to lengthen, to pronounce (a
 syllable long). 8. §To pass (time). 9. To postpone, to adjourn.
 10. To beget, to be the parent of. 11. ¶To educate, to instruct : nec te
 tua funera mater produxi, nor did I, who was your mother, attend you to
 your grave, Virg.; Diva producas sobolem, O Goddess may you give them
 abundant offspring (or may you deliver them prosperously), Hor.
producte. *adv.* In a lengthened manner (to pronounce, etc.).

pröductio, önis. f. 1. A prolonging. 2. A lengthening in pronun-
 ciation.

productus, a, um. *part. pass.* fr. produco; also as *adj.* (c. compar. etc.).
 1. Prolonged. 2. Long; *n. pl.* as *subst.*, preferable things.—See prä-
 cipius.

¶**pröcliator**, öris. m. A warrior.

pröclior, äris. v. *dep.* To join in battle, to engage, to fight.

pröclium, i. n. A battle, an engagement, a contest (lit. and metaph.).

profano, as. v. a. To desecrate, to profane, to pollute.

profanus, a, um. *adj.* [pro fanum.] 1. Not sacred, common, profane.
 2. Wicked, impious. 3. §Ill-omened (of the owl) : procul este profani,
 stand aloof ye uninitiated, Virg.

profactio, önis. f. A going away, a setting out, a departure : profactio
 ipsius pecuniae requiratur, let it be enquired where that money came from,
 Cic.

profecto. *adv.* In truth, truly, really, indeed.

profectus, a, um. *part. fr.* proficitor, q. v.; **profector**, fr. proficio, q. v.

profector, fæs. m. [proficio.] 1. Advance, progress. 2. Effect.

proféro, fers, tili, lätum. v. a. *irr.* To bring out, to bring forward, to pro-
 duce, to put forth. 2. To carry forward, to extend, to enlarge. 3.
 To put off, to adjourn, to defer. 4. To bring forward (assertions, proofs,
 etc.), to reveal, to declare, to make known. 5. To adduce, mention,
 name, cite, quote. 6. To prolong, to protract. 7. To impel (rare).

professio, onis. f. 1. A profession, a promise, a declaration (esp. a public
 one). 2. A return (of property, income, etc.). 3. A business, a pro-
 fession.

¶**professörus**, a, um. *adj.* Professional, of a professor or public teacher.

professus, a, um. *part. fr.* profiteor (used both in act. and pass. sense). 1.

Professing. 2. Confessed; *f. pl. as subst.*, prostitutes : sumunt Gentiles
 arma professa manus, the hands of a single family take up arms with which
 they promise to defend their country, Ov.

profestus, a, um. *adj.* Not festival (of days, opp. to festus) : profestis lu-
 cibus et sacris, on days of festival, and on days that are not festival, i. e.
 every day, Hor.

proficio, Is, feci, sectum. v. n. 1. To go on, to advance, to make pro-
 gress, to improve. 2. To be useful, serviceable.

præfessor, ῥis, præfector sum. *v. dep.* 1. To go, to set out, to travel, to march, to depart. 2. To proceed, to spring (from a cause, c. ex or ab and abl., or c. adv. of place, hinc, inde, etc.): qui a Zenone profecti sunt, those who have come from Zeno's school, Zeno's disciples, Cic.

præfiteor, ῥis, feassis sum. *v. dep.* 1. To declare or announce publicly, to profess, to avow, to own. 2. To offer, to promise: indicium profitetur, he offers to give evidence, Sall. 3. To profess (an art, a business, etc.): si grammaticum se professus quisquam, if any one who professed himself a grammarian, Cic.; professus amicum, professing yourself to be a friend, Hor. 4. To make a return of, a public or legal statement of (property, etc.): profiteri nomen, to give in one's name (as a candidate, etc.): quod intra legitimos dies profiteri nequiverit, because he was unable to give in his name within the time appointed by law, Sall.—See *professus*.

præfigator, ῥis. m. A prodigal, a spendthrift.

præfigatus, a, um. part. pass. of seq.; also as *adj.* (c. compar., etc.). 1. Dejected, miserable. 2. Profligate, abandoned: profligatum bellum, a war terminated by the defeat of the enemy, Liv.

præfigo, as. v. a. 1. To defeat, to rout, to overthrow. 2. To ruin, to destroy.

præflio, as. v. a. To breathe forth: toto præflabat pectore somnum, he was snoring with all his might, Virg.

præfluens, entia. part. pres. fr. præfluo; also as *adj.* Fluent; as *subst.*, running water.

præfuenter. adv. Fluently.

præfuentia, as. f. Fluency.

præfluo, ia, xi, xum. v. a. To flow forth, to flow, to flow from (c. abl., or c. ab, or ex and abl.): Messalina ad incognitas libidines præfluebat, Messalina proceeded to unheard of licentiousness, Tac.; ab his fontibus præfluxi ad hominum famam, from these beginnings I have gone on till I got a reputation among men, Cic.

†præfluvium, i. n. A flow, a flowing forth.

præflugio, ia, flugi, flūgitum. v. a. 1. To flee from, to forsake (c. acc.). 2. To flee, to run away, to escape. 3. (c. ad and acc.) To flee for refuge to.

præflugus, a, um. adj. 1. Fleeing, having fled, fugitive (c. abl., or c. ex and abl., i.e. gen. of that from which), (regni, sc.). 2. Exiled, banished. 3. §Wandering, roving (of the Scythians); *m.* as *subst.*, an exile.

præfundo, ia, fudi, fusum. v. a. 1. To pour out or forth, to shed copiously. 2. To pour forth, i. e. to utter. To throw away, to waste, to lavish, to squander (once in a good sense): vitam præfundere pro patria, to sacrifice one's life for one's country, Cic. 4. To put forth, i. e. exert. 5. To explain (rare). 6. Profundo me, to pour forth, i. e. to burst forth, to rush forth: si totum se ille in me profudisset, if he had expended all his liberality on me, Cic.; cum somnus membra profudit, when sleep has stretched out one's limbs, Lucr.

præfundus, a, um. adj. 1. Deep, profound. 2. §High, (lit. and metaph.) sublime. 3. §Dense. 4. Boundless, immoderate (desires, etc.): Styx, manesque profundi, the Styx and the spirits in the depths of hell, Virg.; *n.* as *subst.*, a depth, a deep place, an abyss. 2. §The deep, i. e. the sea.

præfuse. adv. 1. Lavishly. 2. In disorder, without order.

præfusus, a, um. part. pass. fr. *profundo*, q. v.; also as *adj.* c. compar., etc. 1. Lavish, immoderate, extravagant (sometimes c. gen.). 2. Costly, sumptuous.

prægénēr, ῥis. m. A granddaughter's husband.

prægénēro, as. v. a. To beget, to bring forth, to be the parent of.

prægénēs, ei. f. 1. Race, family, descent. 2. Offspring, progeny.

prægénitor, oris. m. A progenitor, an ancestor.

prægigno, is, gēnui, gēnūtum. v. a. To beget, to be the parent of, to produce.

pragmatus, a. um. adj. 1. Born of, descended from (c. abl., or c. ab and abl.). 2. §Grown (of trees), (c. abl. of the place where).

Progne, ea. f. 1. The daughter of Pandion and sister of Philomela, who was changed into a swallow. 2. §A swallow.

prōgrēdior, ēris, gressus sum. v. dep. To go or come forward, to proceed, to advance (lit. and metaph.).

prōgressio, ēnia. f. 1. Progress, growth. 2. Climax (in a speech).

prōgressus, fū. m. A going forward, advance, course, progres, improvement: primo progressu, at the very beginning, Cic.: C. Cæsar docuit ab excellenti eximiāque virtute progressum etatis expectari non oportere, Caius Cæsar in early youth taught us that no improvement of his excellent and extraordinary qualities could be expected from his advance in years, Cic.

proh.—See pro.

prohibeo, es, ui, Itum. v. a. 1. To hold off, to keep off, to ward off (c. ab and abl., or sc. dat. of that from which). 2. To restrain, to prevent, to hinder (c. ab and abl. or c. abl., or more usu. c. ne or quominus and subj.): itinere exercitum prohibere conantur, they endeavour to hinder our army from advancing, Cæs. 3. To forbid, to prohibit. 4. To protect.

prohibitio, ēnia. f. A forbidding, a prohibition.

proin, and proinde. adv. 1. (c. ad, atque, or quasi, or ac si) Equally, just as if. 2. Now then, then: proinde aut exeat aut quiescant, let them then either depart or keep quiet, Cic.

projectio, ēnis. f. A throwing forward, a stretching forth.

†projectus, fū. m. A jutting out, a projection.

projectus, a. um. part. pass. of seq.; also as adj. c. compar. etc. 1. Projecting, prominent. 2. Conspicuous. 3. (c. ad or in and acc.) Inclined (to anything, to any course of action, etc.). 4. Contemptible, abject, mean. 5. †Dejected, downcast.

projicio, Ia, jœci, jectum. v. a. 1. To throw before, to throw down before, to thrust forth, to put forth, to stretch out, to hold out. 2. To throw down, to throw away, to discard, to renounce, to abandon (even of abandoning a person to danger). 3. To cast forth, to drive out, to expel, to banish. 4. To cause to project. 5. To defer, to put off. 6. Projicio me (usu. c. in and acc.), to throw oneself into, rush into, betake oneself to. 7. To put oneself forward (so as to attract notice): monent ne me projiciam, they warn me not to throw myself away, i.e. expose myself to unnecessary danger, Cic.

prōlābor, ēris, lapesus sum. v. dep. 1. To glide or slide forward, to slip down, to fall forward or down. 2. To go gently forward, to proceed, to advance. 3. To err, to fail, to do wrong. 4. To fall to decay, to go to ruin, to sink, to decline (of fortune, etc.): ab aliquā cupiditate prolapsum verbum, a word suffered to escape by any evil passion, Cic.; in misericordiam . . . prolapsus est animus victoria, the mind of the conqueror yielded to (lit. slid into) pity, Liv.; quod rem temeritate ejus prolapsum restituit, because he reestablished affairs which had been almost ruined by the other's rashness, Liv.

prolapsio, ēnis. f. A slipping, a fall.

prōlātio, ēnis. f. 1. A bringing forward, mentioning. 2. A pronouncing, pronunciation. 3. An enlarging, extension. 4. A putting off, a postponement.

prōlāto, as. v. a. 1. †To enlarge, to extend, to prolong. 2. To put off, to postpone, to defer, to delay; in pass. *impers.*, nihil prōlatandū ratus, thinking that the matter admitted of no delay, Liv.

prolatus, a. um. part. pass. fr. profero, q. v.

prolecto, as. v. a. To draw on, to allure, to entice.

proles, ia. f. 1. Offspring, progeny. 2. §A race, a nation: maris immensi proles, the race that inhabit the boundless sea, i.e. fish, Virg.;

sternitur Arcadiæ proles, the offspring of Arcadia (i. e. the troops of Evander, a settler from Arcadia) are slain.

prælētāria. *pl.* [proles.] Citizens of the lowest class, who had less than 1500 sesterces, and served the state only with their children.

prælīcio, ī, lēxi, lectum. *v. a.* 1. To allure, to entice. 2. To draw on gently, to prolong (pleasure).

prælīxa. *adv.* Abundantly, copiously.

prælīxus, a, um adj. 1. Long, tall, stretched out or reaching to a distance. 2. Favourable (of events, etc.). 3. Liberal, bountiful.

prælōgūs, i. *[χρόλογος.]* A prologue.

prælōquor, ēris, lōcūtus sum. *v. dep.* 1. To speak freely, to utter in public, to declare, to say. 2. §To prophesy.

prælōbūnum, i. *n.* Pleasure, whim.

prælōdo, is, si, sum. *v. n.* To practise beforehand, to prelude.

prælōno, is, ui, titum. *v. a.* 1. To wash forth, to wash up, cast up (as the sea casts things on the shore, etc.). 2. To wash off, to wash away. 3. To wash : pleno se proluit auro, he bathed himself in the deep golden goblet (i. e. drank deeply of the wine in it), Virg.; multā prolutus vappā, soaked in (i. e. drunk with) much bad wine, Hor.

prælōusio, onis. *f.* A preliminary exercise, a prelude.

prælōvies, ēi. *f.* 1. An overflow. 2. That which is cast out, excrement.

præmāre, es, ui, Itum. *v. a.*, and **præmāreor, ēris, mēritus sum.** *v. dep.* To deserve, to merit, to earn.

præmēritūm, i. *n.* 1. Desert (good or bad, usu. good). 2. A kindness, a service.

Præmēthēus, a, um adj. Of or belonging to Prometheus, son of Iapetus and father of Deucalion; he stole the fire from heaven, and was chained to M. Caucasus, where a vulture fed on his liver : Prometheum jugum, M. Caucasus, Prop.

præminens, entis. *part. pres.* fr. promineo; also as *adj.* Prominent, projecting : in prominenti litoris, on a projecting neck of land, Tac.

præmīneo, es (no perf.). *v. n.* 1. To jut out, to project, to stick out, to be prominent. 2. To reach (as fame reaches to posterity), (c. in and acc.).

præmīscue. *adv.* Promiscuously, in common.

præmīscuns, a, um adj. 1. Mixed, promiscuous, indiscriminate, in common : promiscua connubia, marriages between the nobles and the common people, Liv.; private et promiscue copiae, private and public property, Tac. 2. Common, usual, ordinary : in promiscuo licentiam esse voluit, he wished license to be universal, Liv.; nec arma in promiscuo sed clausa sub custode, nor are arms left in the hands of every one, but they are kept in the custody of an officer, Tac.; muta ista et inanima intercedere ac reparari promiscua sunt, those lifeless things (buildings) can be by turns destroyed and repaired.

præmissio, ònis. *f.*, and **præmissum.** *i.* *n.* A promise : promissi dea facta potena, the goddess having performed her promise, Virg.

præmissor, oris. *m.* One who makes a promise, a promiser.

præmittō, is, mini, missum. *v. a.* 1. To let grow, to allow to grow long or down : promissa barba, a long beard, Virg. 2. To foretell, to announce beforehand (esp. so as) to promise : quod ad fratrem promiserat, because he had promised to visit (or to dance with) his brother, Cic.

præmo, is, mpsai, mptum. *v. a.* 1. To take or bring out or forth, to produce. 2. To bring to light, to reveal, to relate. 3. Spromo me, to come forth (c. abl. of that out of which) : obscura promens, bringing to light, i. e. raising to splendour what is obscure, Hor.; nunc illas promite vires, now display that strength, Virg.

præmontōrium, i. *n.* 1. A promontory, a cape, a headland. 2. The highest part of a mountain ridge.

præmōts, *a, um.* *part. pass.* of seq.; *n. pl.* as subst. Preferable things.—See *præcipua.*

prōmōveo, *es, mōvi, mōtum.* *v. a.* 1. To move forward, to cause to advance, to advance, to push or carry onward. 2. To extend, to enlarge, to increase. 3. To remove. 4. +To effect, to accomplish, to make progress in. 5. To defer, to postpone: *simul Deus... arcana promoverat loco*, as soon as the God had moved secrets from their place, i. e. had made me disclose them, Hor.

prompto. *adv.* 1. Promptly, with alacrity. 2. Readily, easily. **promptus**, *a, um. part. fr. promo*; but used as *adj. c. compar. etc.* 1. Visible, apparent, evident. 2. Prepared, ready. 3. Prompt, energetic, vigorous. 4. (*c. ad* and *acc.* more rarely *c. dat.*) Inclined (to a course of action, to a feeling, etc.). 5. Easy.

promptus, *fs. m.* (only in the phr. in *promptu esse, ponere, etc., in promptu*). 1. Visible, manifest, evident, conspicuous. 2. At hand, ready. 3. Easy: *coepero quisque... magis ingenium in promptu habere*, every one began to display more clearly his natural disposition, Sall.

prōmulgātio, ūnis. f. A making publicly known, a publication, a promulgation.

prōmulgo, *as. v. a.* To make known, to publish, to promulgate (esp. a proposed bill or law).

prōmulsis, ūdis. f. A whet for the appetite, an antipast.

+**prōmus**, *i. m.* A steward, a butler.

prōmūtaus, *a, um. adj.* Advanced as a loan.

prōnēpos, ūtis. m. A great grandson.

prōnōsa, ss. f. [*πρόφοια.*] Providence.

prōnūba, ss. 1. A brideswoman. 2. A deity presiding over a marriage (esp. Juno).

prōnunciatio, ūnis. f. 1. A public declaration, a proclamation. 2. Utterance, delivery (of a speech). 3. A proposition.

prōnuntiator, ūris. m. A relator, a narrator.

prōnuntiatum, i. n. A proposition, an axiom.

prōnuncio, as. v. a. 1. To make publicly known, to declare publicly, to give public notice of, to proclaim, to publish. 2. To appoint (an officer). 3. To utter or deliver in public, to recite, to repeat, to declaim. 4. To relate, to report, to tell.

prōnūrus, ūs. f. A grandson's wife.

prōnus, a, um. adj. 1. Leaning forwards. 2. Hanging down, bent down, stooping down, with the head down, looking down: *pronus pendens in verbera, leaning forward to lash his horses*, Virg. 3. §(As leaning forward while in motion) Swift. 4. §Headlong, thrown headlong. 5. Descending, steep, downhill (of a path), down stream (of a river, etc.): *par cetera pronā fertur aquā*, the rest is borne down the stream, Virg.; *prona petit maria*, he seeks the sea with the current in his favour, Virg. 6. Descending (of that which is going along a downward road), sinking (of the setting stars): *celerem (lunam sc.) pronus volvere menses*, (the moon) swift to roll on the months towards their close, Hor.; *urbs prona in paludes*, a city close to (or looking as if ready to sink in) the marshes, Liv. 7. (*c. in or ad and acc.*) Prone to, inclined to. 8. (*c. in and acc. or c. dat.*) Favourable to, inclined to favour. 9. Easy: *id ad fidem proniūs est*, that is easier to believe, Liv.

proscium, i. n. [*προσκύνων.*] A preface, a prelude.

prōpāgātio, ūnis. f. 1. Propagation. 2. Extension.

prōpāgātor, ūris. m. One who extends, who enlarges.

prōpāgo, ūnis. f. 1. A layer. 2. A branch, a shoot. 3. A race, a stock.

prōpāgo, *aa. v. a.* To propagate. 2. To continue, to extend. 3. To prolong.

prōpālam. *adv.* Openly, publicly, notoriously.

prōpātūlus, a, um. adj. Open in front, open: *in propatulo*, in the open air, Cie.; *in propatulo aedium*, in the open courtyard of the house, Liv.; *padi-citiam in propatulo habēre*, to put up modesty to public sale, Sall.

própe. *adv.*, and *prep.* *c. acc.* 1. (*adv. c. comp.* *propius*, *superl. proxime*). Near, nigh (of place or time); (sometimes *c. ab* and *abl.*): prope a Siciliâ, near Sicily. 2. Nearly, almost. 3. (*prep.*) Near, hard by: eo maiore gaudio quo prope metum res fuerat, with a joy the greater because of the fear to which they had been so close, Liv. — (*Compar.* of the *adv.* *propius*). More nearly, more closely (*c. dat.* or *c. acc.*, or *c. ab* and *abl.*). — (*Superl. proxime*). 1. Most nearly, nearest, next (*c. acc.* or *c. ab* and *abl.*). 2. Most recently. 3. Next in order to. 4. Very closely resembling: proxime atque ille, very nearly the same as he, Cic.

própediem. *adv.*

própello, *is, püli, pulsum. v. a.* 1. To drive forward, onward, to propel, to push or urge on. 2. To impel. 3. To repel, to drive back: propulsa fragorem sylva dat, the wood (of rushes and osiers) crackles as it is bowed down (by the charge of the boar), Ov.

própemödo and **própemödum.** *adv.* Almost, nearly.

própendeo, *es, di, sum. v. n.* 1. To hang down. 2. To be the heavier, to preponderate. 3. To be inclined or disposed (esp. to be favourably disposed towards), (*c. in* and *acc.*).

própense. *adv.* With eager inclination, willingly.

própensio, *ónis. f.* Inclination, propensity (*c. ad* and *acc.*).

própensus, *a, um. part. pass.* fr. *propendeo*; used as *adj. c. compar.* etc. 1. Inclining towards. 2. Incline³ or disposed towards (esp. favourably inclined), prone (*c. ad*, more rarely *c. in* and *acc.*). 3. Well-inclined, willing. 4. Weighty, important.

próperanter. *adv.* In haste, with hurried pace, hastily.

próperantia, *ss. f.*, and **próperatio,** *ónis. f.* Hastening, haste, speed.

próperato. *adv.* With haste, with speed.

próperatus, *a, um. part. pass.* fr. *propero*. Hastened, accelerated, done in a hurry, taken in a hurry (as kisses, etc.), written in a hurry: properata gloria rerum, glory following immediately on his achievements, Ov.; erat nihil cur prop-rato opus esset, there was no reason for there being need of haste, Cic.

própere. *adv.* In haste, hastily, speedily, precipitately.

própéro, *aa. v. a. and n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To hasten, to quicken, to accelerate, to do (in any way, any kind of action) in haste: teneri properentur amores, let tender love-songs be hastily sung, Ov.; fulmina cum properant, when they prepare the thunderbolts in haste, Virg. 2. (*v. n.*) To hasten, to make haste, to hurry, to be in a hurry.

própérus, *a, um. adj.* Hastening, quick, speedy: Agrippina oblatæ occasione propera, Agrippina quickly seizing the opportunity that presented itself, Tac.

próplexus, *a, um. adj.* Combed down in front, hanging down in front **própino,** *as. v. a.* To drink to the health of (*c. dat. pers.*). 2. +To give, to furnish.

própinquitas, átis. f. 1. Nearness, proximity, propinquity (of place, of relationship, etc.). 2. Relationship: ex propinquitate pugnare, to fight at close quarters, Cæs.; sylvarum petunt propinquitates, they seek the shelter of the neighbouring woods, Cæs.

própinquo, *as. v. a. and n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To bring near, to hasten, to accelerate. 2. To draw near to, to approach (*c. dat.* or *c. acc.*). 3. (*v. n.*) To draw near, to approach.

própinquus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Near, neighbouring. 2. Nearly related to. 3. Akin to, similar to; *m.* and *f.* as *subst.*, a relation; *n.* as *subst.*, neighbourhood, nearness: consulis castra in propinquo sunt, the consul's camp is in the neighbourhood (or is close at hand), Liv.; ex propinquo cognoscit . . ., from his vicinity to him he becomes aware . . ., Liv.

propior, *ónis. compar. adj.* (*superl. proximus*). 1. Nearer (*c. dat.*, *c. acc.*, or *+c. gen.*). 2. Nearer one's own time, i. e. more recent. 3. More nearly related to, more akin to. 4. More nearly resembling, more like: sua sibi propiora pericula esse quam mea loquebantur, they said that

their own dangers concerned them more nearly than mine, Cic. ; societas est . . . propior eorum qui ejusdem civitatis sunt, a union is more intimate between those who belong to the same state, Cic. See prope.—(Superl.) **proximum.** 1. Nearest, next (c. dat. or c. acc., often c. ab and abl.), the next in order of succession, either before or after. 2. The next preceding, i. e. the previous (day, etc.), the latest, the last. 3. The next ensuing, i. e. the following (day, etc.). 4. The most nearly related to, the nearest akin to. 5. The nearest in resemblance, the nearest akin to, the most like ; m. pl. as *sab.*, one's nearest relations, one's most intimate friends.—See prope.

própitio, aa. v. a. To propitiate, to render propitious.

própitius, a, um. adj. Propitious, favourable, gracious.

própôla, m. m. [πρόπολη.] A retail dealer.

própolluo, is, ui, titum. v. a. To pollute greatly, to defile.

própono, is, pôsui, pôsitus. v. a. 1. To put forth, to set forth, to expose to view, to display. 2. To set before, to propose, to hold out (to people, as something to be done by them, a reward or object to be aimed at, hoped for, etc.) : propone tibi duos reges, set before your eyes (imagine to yourself) two kings, Cic. ; omnibus telis fortunae proposita est vita nostra, our life is exposed to all the darts of fortune, Cic. ; cui cum mors proponeretur, when he was threatened with death (lit. when death was set before him), Cic. 3. To set before, (an audience, i. e.) to declare, to say, to announce, to report, to relate, to propound (a question). 4. To propose, i. e. to intend, to design, to determine (to do so and so), (in this sense, esp. in *perf. pass.*) : propositum est mihi hoc facere, I am determined to do this, Cic.; mulier proposita omnibus, a woman at the service of every one, Cic.

†proporro. adv. 1. Furthermore. 2. Utterly.

próportio, ónia. f. Proportion, analogy.

própositio, ónia. f. 1. An intention, design, purpose. 2. The first proposition, the major premise of a syllogism. 3. A subject, a theme.

própositum, l. a. 1. An intention, a design, a purpose. 2. The main point, the principal subject (of a speech or discussion) : propositum et vite genus, the general course and tenor of one's life, Phaed.

próprætor, óris. m. A præceptor, a magistrate who, after having been prætor at Rome, was sent the next year to a province where there was no army : questor pro prætore, a questor administering the prætorship of a province in the absence of the prætor, Sall.

próprie. adv. 1. Specially, peculiarly, for oneself, individually. 2. Properly, strictly (opp. to figuratively).

próprietas, átia. f. 1. A property, a peculiarity, peculiar quality or nature: habet multas frugum proprietates, it (a region) has many peculiar kinds of crops, Liv. 2. †Proper meaning (of words, etc.).

†soprópritim, or pròprietim. Properly, peculiarly.

própria, a, um. adj. 1. That which is one's own, special, peculiar : of-fensus urbi propriâ quoque irâ, having also a personal quarrel with the city, Tac.; propriamque dicabo, and I will give her to you for your own, Virg.; hunc mihi da proprium . . . laborem, do this service for me for my own individual gratification, Virg. 2. Lasting, permanent. 3. Fit, suitable. 4. Proper, used in a proper sense (of words, etc.) : munitiones enim . . . propriam et expeditam Cœsaris victoriam interpellaverunt, for the fortifications . . . prevented a victory which Cœsar looked upon as his own (i. e. certain) and easy to be secured, Cœs. —— n. as *sab.* 1. A property, a possession. 2. A property, i. e. a peculiar quality, a characteristic.

propter. adv. and prep. (c. acc.). 1. (adv.) Near at hand : voluptates propter intuena, beholding pleasure close. 2. (prep., rare) Near, close to. 2. (The usu. sense) On account of, for the sake of, because of, by reason of, for : propter quos vivit, by whose means it is (to whom it is owing) that he is alive, Cic.

propterea. adv. On that account, therefore, for that cause : propterea quid, because that, Cic.; id propterea, on that account, Ter.

prōpōdium, i. n. 1. †A shameful action. 2. A shameful person, a rascal, a vile wretch.

prōpugnacūlum, i. n. 1. A bulwark, a battlement, a rampart. 2. (Metaph.) A bulwark (i. e. a defence, a protection): *alta navium propugnacula*, the lofty towers erected on the decks of the ships, Hor.; Aristo purgare sese et firmissimo propugnaculo uti quod . . ., Aristo began to exculpate himself, and adduced as the strongest argument in his defence that . . ., Liv.

prōpugnatiō, ōnia. f. A defence, a support, a vindication.

prōpugnator, ōris. m. 1. A defender, a soldier of a garrison, (on board ship) a marine. 2. (Metaph.) A champion, an advocate, an upholder.

prōpugno, aa. v. a. 1. To rush out to fight, to sally out, to make a sortie. 2. To fight. 3. (c. pro and abl.) To fight for, to defend, to uphold.

prōpulsatiō, ōnis. f. A repelling, a warding off.

prōpulso, aa. v. a. To drive back, to repel, to ward off, to avert.

prōpulsus, a, um. part. pass. fr. propello, q. v.

prōpylēum, or on, i. n. [προπύλαιον.] A gateway or entrance, esp. that of the temple of Minerva in the citadel at Athens.

proquaestor, oris. m. A magistrate who, after having been questor at Rome, was associated with a proconsul in the government of a province; sometimes written pro questore: *cum Alexandriae pro questore essem*, when I was at Alexandria as proquaestor, Cic.

proquam. adv. According aa.

prōra, aa. f. [πρώρα.] The fore part of a ship, the head, the prow, the bow. 2. §A ship: *prōra tutela Melanthus*, Melanthus stationed as a look-out on the bow, Virg.; *mihi prōra et puppis ut Graecorum proverbium est, fuit . . ., the beginning and end of my design*, according to the Greek proverb was . . . Cic.

prōrōpo, is, p̄ci, ptum. v. a. To creep out, crawl forth.

prōrōreus, i. m.; and †prāreta, aa. m. The look-out man at the bow of a ship.

prōripio, Is, ui, reptum. v. a. 1. To drag forth, to hurry away (once as *intrans.*): *quo deinde ruis, quo proripis?* whither are you rushing, whither are you hurrying? Virg.; *nudos proripuisse pedes*, to spring forth with bare feet, Ov. 2. *Proripio me*, to rush forth, to hasten forth, to hurry out.

prōrōgatiō, ōnia. f. 1. A prolongation, or extension of the term of office, or period of command. 2. A postponement, an adjournment.

prōrōgo, aa. v. a. 1. To prolong, to extend (a period of office or command). 2. §To continue, to preserve. 3. To defer, postpone, adjourn.

†prorsum, more usu. prorsus. adv. 1. †Straight on, straight forward, in a direct course. 2. Utterly, entirely, totally, absolutely: *prorsus in facie vultuque recordia inerat*, his vicious disposition showed itself in every feature of his face, Sall.

prōrumpo, is, rāpi, ruptum. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To thrust forth, send forth, emit: *prorumpitur in mare venti vis*, the violence of the wind bursts over the sea, Luer. 2. (v. n.) To rush forth, to burst forth, to break forth, to break out (lit. and metaph.): *ad minas erumpens*, breaking out in threata, Tac.

prōrumpo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To tear down in front, to tear down, throw down, overthrow, overturn, demolish. 2. (v. n.) To rush forth, to burst out. 3. To fall: *fores omnes proruunt se*, they all rush out of doors, Jer.

prōruptus, a, um. part. pass. fr. prorumpo. †Broken down: *prorupta audacia*, headlong audacity, Cic.; *toto proruptus corpore sudor*, sweat breaking out over his whole body, Virg.

prosa oratia. Prose. Quint.

prōscopia, aa. f. (no pl., not found in nom. sing.). A stock, race, family.

prōscenium, i. n. The place in front of the scene in a theatre, the stage.

- procedo, is, sc̄idi, sc̄issum. v. a. 1. To tear open, to tear up, to plough (lit. and metaph. as a ship ploughs the sea). 2. To cut down. 3. To cut up (with words, i. e.) to revile, to defame, to satirize.
- proscribo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. 1. To publish in writing. 2. To announce publicly. 3. To post up, to advertise for sale, to offer for sale or hire. 4. To publish (the name of) a person as having his property confiscated, to confiscate the property of by public notice (c. acc. pera.) 5. To proscribe, to outlaw.
- proscriptio, onis. f. 1. A public notice of sale, an advertisement. 2. Proscription, outlawry.
- proscriptūrio, Is. v. a. To be longing to proscribe.
- prōsēco, as, ivi, sectum. v. a. To cut off (esp. the parts of a victim that are to be sacrificed).—*Sprosecta, orum. n. pl.*, the entrails of a victim.
- prōsēmino, as. v. a. To sow, to scatter about, to propagate.
- prōsēquor, eris, sēcūtus sum. v. dep. 1. To follow (as a friend or an enemy), to pursue, to accompany, to attend (esp. at a funeral). 2. To copy, to imitate. 3. To regard, to treat: laudibus prosequentes virum, praising the man, Liv.; prosecuti cum donis legatos sunt, they honoured (or they dismissed) the ambassador with presents, Liv. 4. To pursue (a subject), to go on (speaking), to relate, to describe, to speak of: quem ut . . . honorificis verbis prosecutus eset, and when he had addressed him in complimentary language, Cic.; Cattos suos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit, the Hercynian forest goes as far as the territory of the Catti extends, Tac.
- †*prōsēucha, ss. f. [wpoēvχη.]* A Jewish synagogue.
- prōallio, Is, ui, sultum. v. n. 1. To leap forth, spring forth, spring up, spring forward. 2. To burst out (as tears, blood from a wound, etc.).
- prōdecer, ēri. m. A wife's grandfather.
- prospecto, as. v. a. 1. To look forth, to look out upon, to survey, to view. 2. To look towards, to have such and such an aspect. 3. To look forward to, to expect, anticipate, to await (as one awaits a fate, or as a fate awaits a person); †pass. impers.: qua longissime prospectari poterat, where the most extensive view could be obtained, Tac.
- prospectus, fū. m. 1. A prospect, a view, a sight. 2. Sight, vision.
- prospēcūlōr, ēris. v. dep. 1. To explore, to reconnoitre. 2. To look out, to look out for, to watch for.
- prospēre, adv. Agreeably to one's hopes or wishes, favourably, prosperously, successfully.
- †prospergo, is, si, sum. v. a. To besprinkle.
- prospēritas, atis. f. Prosperity, good fortune, success: prosperitas valetudinis, admirably good health, Nep.
- prospēro, as. v. a. To prosper, to make prosperous or successful.
- prospērus, a, um. adj. [pro spea.] 1. Agreeable to one's hopes, favourable, of good omen. 2. Prosperous, successful, fortunate (of events, not of persons): prospera frugum, (of the morn) giving prosperity to the crops, Hor.; res prosperæ and †prospera (*n. pl.* as *subst.*), prosperity, success.
- prospicentia, ss. f. Foresight, forethought, precaution.
- prospicio, Is, spaxi, spectum. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To look forward, to look out, to see. 2. (c. dat.) To look out for, to provide for the interests of, to take care of. 3. (v. a.) To look out upon, to descry, to see, to view, to survey, to look towards, to have a view of (as a house has of a prospect). 4. To gaze upon. 5. To foresee. 6. To provide, to provide beforehand: quem si excideris multum prospexeria, and if you cut it (a tree) down you will have an extensive view, Cic.
- prosterno, is, strāvi, strātum. v. a. 1. To throw down, to prostrate (esp. p. me, to prostrate oneself). 2. To overthrow, to defeat. 3. To throw to the ground, to overthrow, destroy, ruin: sic te ipse abicies, et prosternes? will you so lower and degrade yourself? Cic.
- †prostibūla, ss. f., and †prostibūlum, i. n. A harlot.
- prostituo, is, ui, fidum. v. a. To prostitute.

- prosto, as, st̄ti. v. a.** 1. †To project. 2. †To stand in a public place. 3. To be exposed for sale or hire. 4. To prostitute oneself, to be prostituted.
- prōstūbigo, is, ēgi, actum. v. a.** To dig up, to turn up.
- prōsum, prōdes, prōfui, prōdēsse. fut. infin. profōre, part. profuturus (see sum).** v. a. To be useful, to be serviceable, to profit, to do good to (c. dat.).
- prōtēgo, ia, xi, etum. v. a.** 1. To cover, to shelter. 2. ‡To conceal, to hide. 3. To defend, to protect: qui s̄edes protexisset, who had furnished his house with a projecting roof, Cic.
- †prōtēlo, as. v. a.** To drive away.
- †prōtēlūm, i. n.** A line, a succession.
- prōtēndo, is, di, tum. v. a.** To stretch forth or out, to extend.
- prōtēro, ia, trivi, tritum. v. a.** 1. To drive or push forward, to drive away. 2. To tread down, to trample under foot, to crush. 3. To overthrow, defeat, subdue.
- prōtereo, es, ui, itum. v. a.** To frighten away, to drive away by terror, to terrify.
- prōterve. adv.** 1. Saucily, impudently. 2. Wantonly.
- prōtervitā, atis. f.** Sauciness, boldness, pertness, wantonness.
- prōtervus, a, um. adj.** 1. Wanton, playful (often of the wind), (of wind, etc.). 2. Forward, bold, saucy, pert, impudent. 3. Stella proterva Canis, the fierce or scorching Dogstar, Ov.
- prōtinus. adv.** 1. (Rare) Forward, onward, in front of oneself. 2. Continually, uninterruptedly, without stopping. 3. Immediately, instantly, forthwith.
- †prōtōtōmus, a, um. adj. [πρῶτος τέμνειν.]** That is cut first, the first ripe.
- prōtraho, is, xi, etum. v. a.** 1. To draw or drag forth, to bring forward. 2. To bring to light, to expose, to disclose, to discover. 3. †To protract.
- prōtrudo, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To push or thrust forward. 2. To defer, to postpone.
- prōturbo, as. v. a.** 1. To drive away, to repel, to repulse. 2. To push down, to beat down.
- prōut. adv.** As, according as.
- prōveho, is, xi, etum. v. a.** 1. To carry or conduct on, onward or forward, to conduct, to convey. 2. To raise, to exalt, to promote, to advance. 3. (In pass.) To advance, to proceed onward (esp. on horseback or in a ship): serius a terrā prōvectae naves, the ships quitting the land too late, Cæs.; s̄etate prōvectus, advanced in years, Cic.; prōvectā s̄etate mortua est, she died at an advanced age, Cic.
- prōvēnio, is, vēni, ventum. v. n.** 1. To come forward, to come forth, to appear. 2. To be produced, to grow. 3. †To turn out, to issue. 4. To proceed prosperously, to succeed (of deeds, etc.): quique mox prōvenere, and those who were born soon after, Tac.
- prōventus, ūs. m.** 1. Growth, increase, produce, yield, a crop (esp. large produce, a good crop). 2. A result (esp. a fortunate result, good fortune, success).
- prōverbium, i. n.** A proverb, an adage: in prōverbium venit, in prōverbii consuetudinem venit, prōverbii locum obtinet, it has become a proverb, Cic. Liv.
- prōvidens, entis. pres. part. of provideo; used also as adj. c. compar. etc.** Provident, prudent, gifted with foresight.
- prōvidenter. adv.** Providently, prudently.
- prōvidentia, ae. f.** Foresight, forethought, prudence, caution.
- prōvideo, es, vidi, visum. v. a.** 1. To use foresight, to be prudent, to provide for (often c. dat.), to take care. 2. §To see before another sees, to be the first to see. 3. To perceive beforehand, to foresee. 4. To provide or arrange beforehand, to prepare: (pass. impers.) ubi quid petatur prouid provideri nequeat, where what is armed cannot be seen

at a distance, *Liv.*; *provisum atque præcautum est*, care and precaution were taken beforehand, *Liv.*; *verbaque proviaam rem non invita sequentur*, and words will without reluctance (i. e. without difficulty) attend upon a subject well considered beforehand, *Hor.*

prōvidus, a, um. adj. 1. Foreseeing (c. gen.). 2. Provident, prudent, cautious. 3. Careful to provide for (c. gen.).

próvincia, sc. f. 1. A province, a territory out of Italy. 2. A charge, an employment.

próvincialis, e. adj. Of a province, provincial, in any way connected with, arising in or from a province; *sc. pl.* as *subst.*, the inhabitants of a province.

próvisio, ónis. f. 1. Foresight, foreknowledge. 2. A providing against, a taking precautions against or for: *horum incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio*, there is one way of being on one's guard against and of providing against these evils, *Cic.*

†próviso. adv. Providently, prudently.

†próviso, is, si, sum. v. a. To go or come forth to see.

próvisor, óris. m. 1. One who provides, who provides for. 2. **‡One who foresees.**

†próvisus, ús. m. 1. A looking before or forward. 2. A foreseeing. 3. Providing for, prudent preparation, management or care.

próvisus, a, um. part. pass. fr. *provideo*, q. v.

†próvivo, is, xi. v. n. To live on.

próvocatio, ónis. f. 1. **‡A challenge.** 2. An appeal.

próvocátor, óris. m. 1. A challenger. 2. A kind of gladiator.

próvoco, as. v. a. 1. To call forth, to summon forth. 2. To challenge, to invite. 3. To appeal (often c. ad and acc. of the party to whom). 4. To excite, to stimulate, to rouse, to provoke. 5. **‡To call forth, i.e. to occasion.**

próvolo, aa. v. n. To fly forth, to rush out, to sally out, to rush forward, to hasten.

próvolvo, is, vi, völütum. v. a. 1. To roll forward on or along. 2. Provolo me, or provolvor, to fall down, to prostrate oneself (c. ad and acc. or c. dat. of him before whom: *multi fortunis provolvebantur*, many were ruined in their fortunes, *Tac.*; *ad libita Pallantis provoluta*, who had submitted to the wishes of Pallas, *Tac.*

†provómo, is, ui, itum. v. a. To vomit forth.

†proxénēta, sc. n. [πρόξενος.] An agent, a go-between, a broker.

proxime, and proximus. — See *prope* and *propior*.

proximitas, atis. f. 1. Nearness, proximity. 2. Near relationship. 3. Resemblance.

prudens, entis. adj. 1. Prudent, provident, cautious, sagacious, wise. 2. Skilful, well-acquainted with (often c. gen.). 3. Intending (of a person doing a thing intentionally), with one's eyes open, knowing the result: *quos prudens prætero*, whom I pass over on purpose, *Hor.*

prudenter. adv. 1. Prudently, courteously, wisely. 2. Skilfully.

prudentia, sc. f. 1. Foresight, providence, prudence, caution, wisdom, sagacity. 2. Knowledge of, acquaintance with, skill in.

pruina, sc. f. 1. Hoarfrost, rime. 2. **§Snow.** 3. **§(In pl.) Winter.**

pruínōsus, a, um. adj. Frosty, bringing frost.

prúna, sc. f. A live coal, a burning coal.

prúnūm. i. n. A plum.

†prúrigo, inis. f. 1. Itching. 2. Lasciviousness.

†prúrio, Is, no perf. v. n. To itch, to itch for, long for.

prýtānēum, i. n. The town-hall in Grecian cities, where those who had done service to the state were maintained at the public expense.

prýtānis. m. [πρύτανης.] A chief magistrate in Grecian cities.

psalio, is, li, no sup. v. n. To play upon the harp, to sing to the harp.

psaltrium, i. n. A psaltery.

psaltria, sc. f. A female harp-player.

- pōcas, ūdīs, f. A lady's maid who dressed her mistress's hair.
- pōphisma, ūtīs, n. [ψῆφισμα] An ordinance of the people among the Greeks.
- pseudōmēnus, i. m. [ψευδόμηνός] A logical fallacy.
- pseudōthȳrum, i. n. [ψευδῆς θύρα] A back door: per pseudothyram, secretly, Cic.
- p̄ellōthrum, i. n. [ψιλὸς] A depilatory.
- p̄ittacus, i. m. A parrot.
- psychōmantēum, i. n. [ψυχομαντεῖον] A place where the souls of the dead could be consulted, a necromancer's office.
- p̄ȳthia, ū. f. A kind of vine.
- p̄tisāna, ū. f. 1. Pearl barley. 2. Barley water.
- p̄tisārium, i. n. A decoction like barley water.
- p̄ubes, entis. adj. Arrived at full growth, in full vigour, flourishing.
- p̄ubertas, atis. f. 1. Puberty. 2. The sign of puberty, the beard. 3. Manly power, virility.
- p̄ubes and ūpuber, ūris. adj. m. f. 1. Grown up, full grown, arrived at the age of puberty: ad puberem etatem, till the age of puberty, Liv. 2. (Metaph. of plants) Flourishing or downy, soft; (m. pl. as subst.) men of ripe age, grown up men.
- p̄ubes, is. f. 1. The down or soft hair which appears on young men when they come to years of puberty. 2. The groin. 3. The youth, the body of young men: Dardana pubes, the Trojan nation or people, Virg.
- p̄ibesco, is, no perf. u. n. 1. To arrive at the age of puberty, to begin to have a beard. 2. (Metaph. of plants) To grow up, to flourish, to come to maturity, to be vigorous: prataque pubescunt variorum flore colorum, and the meadows are ripe with flowers of varied hues, Ov.
- publicanus, a, um. adj. Belonging to the public revenues; m. as subst., a farmer of the revenue.
- publicatio, ūnia. f. A confiscation.
- publice and ūpublicitus. adv. 1. On the part of, at the cost of, in the name of, on account of the state. 2. In a public or national point of view. 3. Publicly: exsultatum publice ire, to go as a whole nation into banishment (from Rome to Veii), Liv.
- p̄iblico, aa. v. a. 1. To make public property, to confiscate. 2. To make public, to give to the common people, to devote to the use of the public.
- p̄iblicas, a, um. adj. [populus.] 1. Belonging to the state, done in the name of, at the expense of, on behalf of the state, public. 2. General, common, usual, ordinary. 3. Ordinary, i. e. not good, poor: quod antea causam publicam nullam dixerim, because I have conducted no criminal case before (as we say the Crown Court, opp. to civil actions), Cic.; m. as subst., a public officer.—n. as subst. 1. The public territory. 2. The public revenue: in publico esse, to appear in public, Cic.; prodire in publicum, to appear in public, Cic.; carere publico, not to appear in public, to live in privacy, Cic.; in publico, publicly, Liv.
- p̄udendas, a, um. part. gerundive, fr. pudet; as adj. To be ashamed of, shameful, disgraceful.
- p̄udens, entis. part. fr. pudet; as adj. Bashful, modest.
- p̄udenter. adv. Modestly, bashfully.
- p̄udet, uit and p̄uditum est. v. impers. (as v. pers. Plaut., Lucan., but very rare). It shames (c. acc. pers., gen. of the cause, or c. infin.): puderet me, I should be ashamed, Cic.
- p̄udicundus, a, um. adj. Shamefaced, modest, bashful.
- p̄idies. adv. Modestly, chastely, virtuously.
- p̄idicitia, ū. f. Modesty, chastity.
- p̄idicus, a, um. adj. Modest, chaste, bashful.
- p̄idor, ūris. m. 1. Shame, bashfulness, modesty, shamefacedness: famous pudor, a respect for one's character, Cic. 2. A thing to be ashamed of,

- shame, disgrace : ne sit ancillæ tibi amor pudori, be not ashamed of thy love for a waiting maid, Hor.; prob. pudor, for shame, Ov.
- puella**, *m.*, dim. **puellula**, *sc. f.* 1. A girl, a damsel, a young woman (whether unmarried or married). 2. § A daughter.
- puellaria**, *e. adj.* Belonging to a girl, girlish.
- puer**, *ēri*, and dim. **puellus**, *i. m.* 1. A boy, a male child under seventeen years of age (though used of Octavianus and of Scipio after they were of that age): a puer and a pueria, from one's childhood, Cic. 2. § A son. 3. A servant, a page. 4. (In *pl.*) Children (boys and girls; and in the old poets, puer in the sing. is used even of a girl): semper fac puer esse velia, do thou choose always to remain unmarried, chaste, Ov.
- puerasco**, *is*, no perf. *v. n.* To attain the age of boyhood.
- puerilis**, *e. adj.* 1. Of a boy, boyish, of childhood, childish. 2. Childish, puerile, i. e. silly: puerile agmen, a troop of boys, Virg.
- pueriliter**, *adv.* 1. Like a child. 2. Childishly, foolishly.
- pueritia**, and *sing.* **puertia**, *sc. f.* Childhood.
- puerpera**, *sc. f.* A lying-in woman: verba puerpera dixit, she uttered words to assist her delivery, Ov.
- puerperium**, *i. m.* 1. Childbirth, delivery. 2. A child (rare).
- puerulus**, *i. m.* A little boy.
- pugil**, *Iinis. m.* A boxer.
- pugilatio**, *enīs. f.* and **pugilatus**, *ūs. m.* Boxing, pugilism.
- pugillaris**, *e.* 1. § That can be held in the hand; *m. pl.* as *subst.*, writing tablets.
- pugio**, *ōnis. m. dim.* **pugiunculus**, *i. m.* A dagger, a poniard.
- pugna**, *sc. f.* 1. A fight, a battle; (lit. and metaph.) of a debate. 2. A line of battle.
- pugnaciter**, *adv.* Contentiously, pugnaciously, obstinately.
- pugnator**, *ōris. m.* A fighter.
- pugnax**, *acia. adj.* 1. Fond of fighting, warlike, pugnacious, martial; (metaph.) contentious, disputatious. 2. Obstinate, stubborn: cumque sit ignis aquæ pugnax, and as fire is opposed to water, Ov.
- pugno**, *as. v. a.* 1. To fight, to combat, to engage in battle. 2. To be at variance with, to disagree, to differ from (of rival arguers, etc.): ut tecum ipse pugnares, so that you contradicted yourself, Cic.; frigida pugnabant calidis, cold was at variance with hot, Ov. 3. § To fight against, to resist (c. dat.). 4. To strive vigorously, to struggle, to exert oneself (c. ut or ne and subj.; often in sense 1. as *passa. impers.*): comines gladiis pugnatum est, they fought hand to hand with swords, Ces.; pugnantia te loqui non vides? do you not see that you are saying things inconsistent with one another? Cic.
- pugnus**, *i. m.* A fist: superare pugnis nobilis, illustrious for his victories as a boxer, Hor.
- pulcher**, *chra*, *chrumb*, and dim. **pulchellus**, *a. um. adj.* 1. Fair, beautiful, beauteous, handsome. 2. Glorious, admirable, noble: pulcher dies, a day of good omen, Hor.
- pulchre**, *adv.* 1. Very properly, excellently, cleverly, finely. 2. Favourably (of omens, etc.): quis cœnantibus unā pulchre fuerit tibi, [I wish to know] in whose company you enjoyed yourself, Hor.
- pulchritudo**, *Iinis. f.* 1. Beauty. 2. Excellence.
- pulegium** or **pulgrium**, *i. m.* Pennyroyal.
- puplex**, *Iicis. m.* A flea.
- pullarius**, *i. m.* The man who kept the chickens from which omens were taken.
- pullatus**, *a. um. adj.* Wearing black garments (in mourning).
- pullilo**, *as. v. n.* To sprout, to grow vigorously: tot pullulat atra columbia, with so many snakes (for hair) does she illomened shoot up (i. e. so many snakes shoot up in her hair), Virg.
- pullus**, *i. m.* 1. The young of any animal, of a horse, even of a frog (esp. of fowls), a chicken. 2. (As a term of endearment) Darling, chuck:
- pullus milvinus**, a young kite (i. e. a rapacious wretch).

pallum, a, um. adj. 1. Dark-coloured, black (of hair and of mourning robes), dark green (of the myrtle). 2. Sad, mournful; §n. as substant., a dark or mourning robe.

palmentarium, i, and **pulmentum**, i. n. Anything eaten with bread as a relish, a sauce, a condiment: *pulmentaria quære sudando*, seek a relish for your food (an appetite) by hard exercise, Hor.

palmo, ònis. m. A lung.

palpa, ss. f. 1. The juicy part of meat. 2. §The flesh of man (i. e. man), Pera.

pulpamentum, i. n. Delicate food (esp. game), anything eaten as a relish.

pulpitum, i. n. A scaffolding, a platform, a stage.

pula, tis. f. Pottage, porridge.

pulsatio, ònis. f. A beating, a striking.

pulso, ss. v. a. 1. To beat, to strike, to batter: *ter pede pulsat humum*, thrice he beats the ground, stamps on the ground with his foot (in dancing), Ov.; *cum pulsarunt arva ligones*, when the spades had dented the fields, Ov. 2. To strike against, to touch, to reach. 3. To strike, to make an impression on (the mind), to agitate, to affect, to disturb.

pulsus, a, um. parti. pass. fr. *pello*, q. v.

pulsus, tis. ss. A pushing, a striking, a blow, a knock, a stroke: *pulsus pedum*, the stamping of feet, Virg.; *pulsus lyrae*, the striking or playing on the lyre.

pulso, ss. v. a. To strike, beat, knock.

palværus, a, um. adj. 1. Of dust, dusty, covered with dust. 2. Like dust, fine (of flour, etc.).

palvælitentus, a, um. adj. 1. Dusty, covered with dust. 2. Causing dust (as heat, etc.): *praemia militis palverulenta sequi*, to aim at the labours prizes (i. e. won only by labour and being covered with dust) of military service, Ov.

pulvillus, i. m. A little cushion or pillow.

pulvinar, aria. a., and **pulvinarium**, i. n. A couch covered with cushions, placed before the statues and altars of the gods to receive offerings.

pulvinus, i. m. A cushion, a pillow.

pulvia, èris. m. 1. Dust. 2. Powder. 3. The dust of the arena: *eruditus ille pulvia*, that learned sand, i. e. that in which the mathematicians drew figures at their lectures, etc., Cic.; *pulvis Etrusca*, the soil of Etruria, Prop.; *noveundiales dissipare pulveres*, to scatter the ashes of the dead taken from the tomb nine days after their interment, Hor.; *hyberno latissima pulveris farina*, corn is most abundant after a dusty, i. e. a dry winter, Virg.; *inque suo noster pulvere currat equus*, and let my horse run in his own arena, in the field best suited to him, Ov.; *doctrinam . . . in solem atque in pulverem produxit*, he has brought learning . . . into broad daylight and into the field of battle (i. e. into the arena of discussion), Cic.; *sine polvere palma*, & prize won without dust, i. e. without exertion, Hor.

pumex, Icis. m. §f. 1. Pumicestone. 2. §Rock, (prob.) soft rock.

pumilio, a, um. adj. Of pumicestone, of stone.

pumilio, onis. m. f. A dwarf, a very little person.

punctim. adv. With the point, thrusting with the point (of a sword).

punctum, i. n. 1. A small hole pricked. 2. A point, a mathematical point, etc. 3. A dot pricked in a tablet as the sign of a vote, a vote. 4. A small weight. 5. *Punctum temporis*, p. horæ, a moment, Cic., Hor.; *puncto tempore*, in a moment, Luer. 6. A very brief sentence.

pungo, is, pùpñgi, punctum. v. a. 1. To prick, to puncture. 2. To pierce. 3. To sting (metaph.). 4. To vex, to annoy, to mortify, to disturb.

puniceus, a, um. adj. Red.

Punicus, a, um. adj. 1. Carthaginian. 2. §Red. *Punicum malum*, a pomegranate, Plin.

punio, Iis, Ivi, Itum. v. a., and **punior**, Iris. v. dep. 1. To punish, to chastise. 2. To avenge.

- pánitor, óris. *m.* 1. A punisher. 2. An avenger.
 pánipa, se. *f.* 1. A girl. 2. A doll.
 pánilla, se. *f.* 1. An orphan girl under age, a female ward. 2. The pupil of the eye.
 pánilláris, e. *adj.* Of or belonging to wards or minors.
 pupillus, i. *m.* An orphan boy under age, a ward.
 puppis, e. *f.* 1. The stern or poop of a ship. 2. § A ship: *surgens s. puppi ventus*, a wind rising from behind the ship (i. e. fair), Virg.
 pánila, se. *f.* The pupil of the eye.
 §tápútlus, i. *m.* A little boy.
 páre, *adv.* 1. Purely, virtuously, properly, duly. 2. In correct style (to speak, etc.). 3. Brightly, clearly: *quid pure tranquillet, what gives pure tranquillity*, Hor.
 purgámen, Inis. *n.* 1. Sweepings, offscourings. 2. Means of purgation or purification, expiation, expiatory or averting sacrifice.
 purgámentum, i. *n.* 1. Sweepings, offscourings, refuse, dirt.
 purgátio, ónis. *f.* 1. A cleansing, a purging. 2. An apology, an excuse, a justification. 3. § A religious purification from guilt.
 purgatus, a, um. *part.* of seq.; also as *adj.*, c. compar. etc. 1. Purified, pure, clean. 2. Exculpated.
 purgo, as. *v. a.* 1. To make clean or pure, to cleanse, to purify, to purge (sometimes c. gen. of the evil from which). 2. To exculpate, excuse, justify: *purgandis criminibus*, in disproving charges, Cic. 3. To purify by religious rites, to purge from crime, to make atonement for (a people, etc.).
 §tápúrter. *adv.* Purely, cleanly.
 purpúra, se. [πορφύρα] 1. Purple, the colour of purple. 2. A purple robe: *purpuram sumere*, to assume the sovereignty (because kings wore a purple robe), Eutr.; *non gemmis neque purpúra venale*, not to be sold for jewels or purple (i. e. not to be bought at the price of the most valuable things), Hor.
 purpúrasco, is, no perf. *v. n.* To grow purple, to grow dark.
 purpúratuś, a, um. Wearing a purple robe: *ex purperatis et propinquis regis*, one of the chief officers and relations of the king, Liv.
 purpúreus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Purple, of a purple colour, rosy (of the morning), red (of blood), dark (of hair and of the sea when ruffled by the wind). 2. Clothed in purple: *purpureus pennia et pectoris conjugis estru*, all purple with the feathers in his helm and the purple robe wrought by his espoused wife, Virg. 3. Brilliant, dazzling, beautiful (Albinovans has even *purpurea nix*).
 §tápúrissum, i. *n.* A purple or red dye for cloths, and for the face.
 §tápúlentus, a, um. *adj.* Full of corrupt matter, purulent.
 purus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Clean, pure, unadulterated, unalloyed, uncorrupt, undefiled, unstained. 2. Simple, plain, unadorned, undisguised, pure (of style). 3. § Purifying. 4. Spotless, virtuous, stainless, faultless: *dimitaturus puro et patente campo*, about to fight in an open plain free from all obstacles, Liv.; *pura hasta*, a headless spear, Prop.
 pus, púria. *n.* 1. Corrupt matter. 2. Venom, i. e. malice.
 púsillus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Very little, very small, petty, insignificant, weak (of a voice). 2. Paltry mean: *animus pusillus*, a timid spirit, Hor.
 púlio. ónis. *m.* A little boy.
 pustúla, se. *f.* A blister on the skin, a pustule.
 §tápúla, se. *f.* A blister, a pustule.
 pútámen, Inis. *n.* That which is pruned away, waste, refuse (of the pods of fruit, shells of nuts, etc.).
 páltačio, ónis. *f.* Pruning, the lopping of trees.
 púteal, ális. *n.* The cover of a well: *Puteal Libonis* (often called simply Puteal) was an enclosure like the top of a well in the forum at Rome, in memory of the cutting through of the whetstone with a razor by Atius Navius (see Liv. i. 36.), restored by Scribonius Libo.

pītēlis, *e.* *adj.* Of or from a well.

pītēo, *es*, *ui*, no sup. *v. a.* To be putrid, to stink.

pītēscō or pītēscō, *is*, *ui*, no sup. *v. n.* To rot, to putrefy.

pītēus, *i. m.* 1. A well. 2. A cistern. 3. §A pit. 4. +A dungeon.

pītēde. *adv.* Affectedly, pedantically.

pītēdūscūlūs, *a.* *um. adj.* Somewhat more affected and tedious.

pītēdūs, *a.* *um. adj.* 1. Putrefied, putrid, rotten, stinking. 2. §(Metaph.) Worn out, withered (of persons). 3. (Of style or speakers, etc.) Affected, pedantic, (and, as such) wearisome, tiresome, tedious.

pītēo, *as. v. a.* 1. +*(rare)* To clean. 2. To prune, to trim, to lop. 3. (*rare*) To clear up, to settle (accounts, etc.). 4. To value, to estimate (c. abl. of the value, or c. gen. magni, pluris, etc.). 5. To meditate on, to reflect on, to ponder. 6. To think, to be of opinion, to suppose, to believe (that such is the fact, etc.): Quinte puta aut Publi, O Quintus, for instance, or Publius, Hor.

+pītōr, and +pītōrōr, *ōria. m.* Rottenness, putridity.

pītēfācio, *is*, *fēci*, *factum*, *pass. putrefactio*, *fīa*, etc. *v. a.* 1. To make rotten, to cause to putrefy. 2. To soften (rocks with vinegar).

pītēscō.—See putesco.

pītēdūs, *a.* *um. adj.* Decayed, rotten, putrid.

pītēris, *e.* *adj.* 1. Putrid, rotten, stinking. 2. Decayed, mouldering from age, withered, old. 3. Soft, crumbling, flabby: omnes in Damalim putres deponent oculos, all will turn their languishing eyes on Damalis, Hor.

pītēs, *a.* *um. adj.* (*very rare*). 1. Pure. 2. Brilliant, splendid.

+pītētos, *as. [xīkryns.]* A boxer, a pugilist.

pītēga, *as. f. [xīyñ.]* The rump.

+pītēgargus, *i. m.* A kind of antelope with a white rump.

Pītēmōs, *a.* *um. adj.* Pigmy, of the Pigmies, a race of dwarfs believed to exist in Africa.

Pītēdēus, *a.* *um. adj.* Of Pyladea, like Pylades, the son of Strophius king of Phocia, celebrated for his friendship for Orestes.

Pītēla, *a.* *um. adj.* 1. Of Pylos, a city in Messenia, where Nestor was king. 2. Messenian: sequarint Pylios cum tua fata dies, when your life shall have equalled the age of Nestor, i. e. when you are very old.

pītēra, *as. f. [xīpā.]* A funeral pile.

pītēmīdātūs, *a.* *um. adj.* In the form of a pyramid, pyramidal.

pītēmīs, *Idis. f. [xīpāmīs.]* A pyramid.

pītēpūs, *i. m.* 1. Bronze. 2. (According to some interpretations also) §A carbuncle.

Pītēhus, *a.* *um. adj.* 1. Of Pytho or Delphi, where Apollo had a temple and an oracle. 2. Of Apollo; *f. as subst.*, the priestess who delivered the oracle; *n. pl. as subst.*, the Pythian games.

+pītētīma, *ātīs. n.* That which is spit out on tasting wine.

+pītētīmo, *as. v. n.* To spit out wine on tasting it.

+pītēzagathūs, *i. m. [xītē dīyāθōs.]* A good boxer.

pyxis, *Idis. f.* A small box (esp. for medicines, unguents, etc.).

Q.

qua. *adv.* 1. Where, in which place, by which road. 2. As far as, so far as. 3. +In what manner, how: qua...qua, both...and also; partly...and partly; as well...as.

quacumque. *adv.* 1. Wherever. 2. Whithersoever.

quādāntēnūs (in times). *adv.* 1. Up to a certain point. 2. Some-
what.

- quâdra, m. f.** 1. A square. 2. A square table: patulis nec parente quadratis, and not to spare their broad squares of bread (which they were using as tables, i. e. on which they put their meat), Virg.
quâdrâgôni, m. a. adj. pl. 1. Forty apiece, forty each. 2. Forty.
quâdrâgôlîmus, a, um. adj. Fortieth.
quâdrâgôs. adv. Forty times.
quâdrâgônta. indecl. Forty.
quadrans, tis. m. 1. A fourth part, a quarter. 2. The fourth part of an as, a farthing. 3. $\frac{1}{4}$ A quarter of a pound, a quarter of a pint.
quadrantarius, a, um. adj. That can be bought for a farthing.
quâdrâtus, a, um. post pass. fr. quadro; used also as adj. Square: saxum quadratum, hewn stone; ut agmine quadrato ad urbem accederet, that he might approach the city in order of battle.—(a. as substant.). 1. A square. 2. Quartile (an astronomical expression).
quâdriennium, i. a. A period of four years.
quadrifâriam. adv. In or into four parts.
quâdrifidus, a, um. adj. Split into four parts or four divisions.
quâdrigâ, arum. pl. f.; dim. quadrigula, arum. f. 1. A team of four horses. 2. A chariot with four horses, $\frac{1}{2}$ a chariot (of Aurora, of night, etc.): corrigan tarditatem quadrigis poeticis, I will amend my lassiness by driving my poetical car, i. e. writing poetry, Cie.; navibus atque quadrigis petimus bene vivere, we seek happiness by land and sea, i. e. by every possible contrivance, Hor.
quâdrigarius, a, um. adj. Of a four-horse chariot; m. as substant., one who has or drives a four-horse chariot (esp. for the chariot races).
quâdrigâtus, a, um. adj. Stamped with the figure of a quadriga (a coin).
quâdriljûges, um. pl. m. Harnessed in a team of four.
quâdriljûgus, a, um. adj. 1. Harnessed in a team of four. 2. Having four horses (of a chariot); m. pl. as substant., chariot horses.
quadrimus, a, um. adj. Four years old.
quadrîngêñârius, a, um. adj. Of four hundred, consisting of four hundred men
quadrîngôni, m. a. adj. pl. Of four hundred each, four hundred.
quadrîngentâlîmus, a, um. adj. The four hundredth.
quadrîngenti, m. a. pl. adj. Four hundred.
quadrîngentica. adv. Four hundred times.
quadrîpartitus, a, um. adj. Divided into four parts: quadruplicate, four-fold.
quadrîremis, i. f. A vessel with four banks of oars.
quâdrivium, i. n. A place where four roads meet.
quâdro, as. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To square, to make square. 2. (v. n.) To be square, to agree, to suit: nisi omnia in istam quadrat viderentur, if every circumstance did not appear to agree with her character, Cic.; quoniam tibi ita quadrat, since it seems good to you, Cic.
quadrum, i. n. A being squared, a proper shape, proper order.
quadrupedans, antis. adj. Galloping; m. as substant., a horse.
quâdrupes, edis. m. f. 1. A quadruped. 2. A horse; as adj., going or standing on four feet, or on all fours: quadrupedem constringito, bind him hand and foot, Ter.
quadruplâtôr, ôris. m. 1. A public informer (who received a fourth part of the fine). 2. A trickster, a rogue.
quâdruplex, loris, and quâdruplus, a, um. adj. Fourfold.
quâsperito, as. v. a. 1. To seek. 2. To ask, to enquire. 3. To earn.
quare, i. q. quæsivi, item. v. a. 1. To seek, to seek for, to search for. 2. To look for without finding, to miss. 3. To earn, to get, to obtain, to acquire, to find. 4. To seek (for means, etc.), to wish or attempt (to do; c. acc. or c. infin.), to meditate, to plan, to contrive. 5. To demand, to require. 6. To ask, to inquire (c. ab, de, or ex and abl. pers.). 7. To make an inquiry into, to investigate (c. de and abl. of

the dead or accusation); *de servo queri noluerunt*, they would not have a slave put to the question, i. e. examined by torture, Cic.; *si queris, si querimus, neli querere*, if you would know the plain truth, to speak the plain truth, in short: all in Cic.

Quæstio, òria. f. An investigation, an examination, esp. by torture.

Quæstib[er], òria. m. An investigator, a judge.

Quæstus, a, um. part. pass. fr. *queror*; also as *adj.* (e. compar.). 1. Sought for on purpose (i. e. special), extraordinary. 2. Far-fetched, affected, assumed; §n. as *subst.*, a question.

Quæsse, only in 1st sing. and pl. Quæstūnes. 1. To beg, to entreat, to beseech. 2. To ask.

Quæsticulus, i. m. [quæstus.] A slight gain, or profit.

Quæstio, ònia. f. 1. †A seeking. 2. An inquiry, an investigation (esp. by torture). 3. A matter for inquiry, a subject of investigation or for discussion, a question for debate.

Quæstiuncula, e. f. A trifling question or subject for inquiry.

Quæstor, oris. m. A Roman magistrate, of more than one kind; some having the charge of conducting criminal trials, and of seeing to the execution of judicial sentences; others had care of the revenue: the *quæstor urbanus* had charge of the treasury; the *quæstors* who accompanied the consuls provided for the payment and provisioning of the troops; but their numbers and duties were altered from time to time.—See Smith's *Ant.*; *voc. quæstor*.

Quæstorius, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to a *quæstor*: *quæstoria porta*, a gate in the camp near the *quæstor's* tent; *m.* as *subst.*, one who had been *quæstor*; *n.* as *subst.*, the *quæstor's* tent, or (in a province) the residence of the *quæstor*.

Quæstus, òia, and t. m. 1. Gain, profit.

2. †A profitable employment: *omnia quæstui sunt*, everything is looked on as a matter of profit, Sall.; *habere quæstui rempublicam*, to make a market of one's political power, Cic.; *pecuniam in quæstu relinquere*, to lend money on usury, Cic.

Quælibet. adv. 1. †Anywhere, everywhere. 2. Anyhow, by any means.

Qualis, e. adj. 1. (*Interrog.* direct and indirect) Of what kind? 2. (*Relat.*) Such as, of such a kind as. 3. (*When answering talis, such*) *Aa.* 4. *§As* (adverbially): *qualis . . . Philomela amissos queritur fetu*, as the nightingale bewails her lost brood, Virg. 5. (*In logic*) Having some quality or other.

Qualiscunque, qualècunque, etc. adj. 1. (*Relat.*) Of whatever kind, of what character soever. 2. (*Indef.*) Any whatever.

Qualitas, atis. f. A quality, property, natural condition.

Qualitater. adv. 1. *§As*, in such a manner as. 2. †In what way, how.

Qualus, i. m. A basket, a hamper, for fruit, wool, etc.

Quam. adv. 1. How, in what manner, in what a degree, how much. 2. (*With a superl.*) As much as possible: *quam maximus*, the greatest possible; *quam mollissime*, in the most delicate possible manner, Cic.; *tyranus quam qui unquam sevisissimus*, the most cruel tyrant that ever existed, Liv. 3. (*After a compar.*) Than. 4. (*After tam*) As: *tam magis illa frenens . . . quam magis effuso crudescunt sanguine pugna*, she raging the more, the more the battle (lit. so much the more in proportion as the battle) gets fierce with bloodshed, Virg. Sometimes *quam* joins two comparatives: *libentius quam verius*, with more eagerness than truth, Cic. 5. (*After contra, alias, aliter, etc.*) Than: *aliter quam ego velim*, in a different manner from what I could wish, or otherwise than I could wish, Cic.; *dimidium quam regibus ferre soliti erant*, the half of what they had been used to pay to their kings, Liv. 6. (*After nu-*

- merals or adverbs of time) After : die vicesimā quam creatus erat, the twentieth day after he had been appointed, Liv.; postridie quam suimus, the day after we had been . . . Cic. 7. (To qualify an adj., verb, or adv.) Very : quam pauci, very few, Cic.
- quamdiu. *adv.* 1. (*Relat.*) As long as. 2. (*Interrog.*) How long?
- quamlibet. *adv.* 1. As one pleases, at pleasure. 2. How much soever, ever so much.
- quamobrem. *adv.* 1. (*Relat.*) On which account, wherefore, why. 2. (*Interrog.*) Why? on what account? for what reason?
- quamplures, plūra. *compar. pl.*; *quamplūrīmus, a, um. superl.* Very many, very great (of number): *quamplurimo*, at the highest possible price, at a great price.
- quamprimum. *adv.* At the first possible moment, as soon as possible.
- quamvis. *adv.* 1. As much as you will, in as great a degree as you will, ever so. 2. Very, very much (with another *adv.* or *adj.*). 3. How ever much. 4. Though, although.
- quānam. *adv.* Where.
- quando. *adv.* and *interrog.* 1. When, at what time. 2. (*relat.*) When, at the time when. 3. *si quando*, if ever, if at any time.
- quandōcunque (sometimes in tmesis), and *quandōque. adv.* 1. Whenever, as often as, as soon as. 2. §Some time or other, hereafter.
- quandōquidem. *adv.* Since, inasmuch as.
- quanquam. *adv.* Though, although, albeit.
- †quantillus, a, um. *adj.* How little, how small.
- †quantitas, ētis. *f.* Quantity.
- quanto. *adv.* 1. (*Relat.*) By how much, by as much as, according as, in proportion as. 2. (*Interrog.*) How much? by how much? 3. (Answering tanto with a comparative) The more . . . the more: *quanto asperior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores literæ mittebantur*, the fiercer the siege was, the more frequent were the letters which were sent, Cæs.
- quantopere. *adv. relat.* How greatly, how much.
- quantūlum. *adv.* How little.
- quantūlus, a, um. *adj., relat. and interrog.* How little, how small.
- quantūluscunque, quantūlācunque, etc. *adj.* How little soever, however small or trifling.
- quantum. *adv.* 1. (*Relat.*) As much as: *quantum potest*, as much as possible, Cic.; *quantum in te est*, as far as it depends on you, Cic.; as far as you are concerned, Cic. 2. With a compar., very rare, equiv. to quanto. 3. The more: *vino et lucernis Medus acinaces Immane quantum discrepat*, how vastly incompatible is the Median dagger with feasting, Hor.
- quantumvis. *adv.* 1. As much as you will, how much soever, evensomuch. 2. §A though.
- quantus, a, um. *adj.* 1. (*Relat.* and *interrog.*) How great. 2. As great as, as much as, such as (in point of size, extent, or power): *quantus est frumenti hornotoni exaraverunt*, all this year's corn they dug up, Cic. 3. (With a superl. equiv. to quam) As great as possible: *quanta maxima esse potest distantia*, the greatest possible difference, Cic. 4. (Answering tantus) As: *tanta dimicatio quanta nunquam fuit*, such a struggle as never was seen, Cic.—(*Gen.*) *quanti*, with verbs of valuing, buying, etc.; (*relat.* and *interrog.*) at what price, how greatly: *cum scias quanti Tulliam faciam*, since you know how dearly I love Tullia, Cic.; *sed quanti quanti bene emitur quod necesse est*, but whatever the price may be, what is indispensable is well bought, Cic.; in quantum, as far as, as much as.
- quantuscumque, quantācunque, etc. *adj.* How great soever, however great.
- quantuslibet, quantāllibet, etc. *adj.* How great soever, ever so great.
- quantusvis, quantāvis, etc. *adj.* However great, ever so great.
- quāpropter. *adv.* 1. (*Interrog.*) For what reason? why? 2. (*Relat.*) For which reason, wherefore, on which account.
- +*quāquam. adv.* Anywhere.

quārē. *adv.* 1. Whereby, by which means. 2. (*Interrog.* direct and indirect.) Why? on what account? for what reason? 3. (*Relat.*) For which reason, wherefore.

quārtādēclmānūs, *i. m.* A soldier of the Fourteenth Legion.

quārtānā, *m. f.* A quartan ague.

quārtānūs, *i. m.* One who belongs to the Fourth Legion.

quārtāriūs, *i. m.* A quarter-part of any measure (esp. of liquid), a gill.

quārto. *adv.* A fourth time.

quārtus, *a. um. adj.* Fourth: *quartus pater*, a great-great-grandfather.

Virg.

quārtus dēclmūs, *a. um. adj.* Fourteenth.

quāsēl. *adv.* 1. As if, as it were. 2. Almost, nearly.

quāsillūm, *i. n.* A basket to hold wool.

quāssatiō, *ōnis. f.* A shaking.

quāsseo, *as. v. a.* 1. To shake, to toss about violently (a stronger word than *quatio*), to brandish fiercely, to wave. 2. To shatter (as a storm shatters a ship, and metaph. the state). 3. (*v. n.*) To wave, to rattle while waving.

quāssus, *a. um. part. pass. fr. quatio.* 1. Shaken. 2. Shattered, leaky (of ships battered in a storm): *quassae faces*, pieces of pinewood split to make torches, Ov.

+quāssus, *fis. m.* A shaking.

quātēfācio, *is, fēci, factum. v. a.* To cause to shake.

quātēnūs. *adv.* 1. How far, up to what point, to what extent. 2. As far as. 3. (*Interrog.*) How far? how long? 4. §Since, seeing that.

quāter. *adv.* Four times.

quāterni, *is, a. adj. pl.* By fours, four apiece, four together, four.

quātio, *is, quassi, quassum. v. a.* 1. To shake, to toss about, to wave, to brandish. 2. To batter (walls, etc.). 3. To agitate, to disquiet. 4. To harass (esp. with war); *prā se quātit arctum*, he drives on the bear before him, Cic. (quoting an old poet).

quātridūm, *i. n.* A space of four days.

quātuor. *indecl.* Four.

quātuordēcim. *indecl.* Fourteen.

que. *conj.* (never the first word in a clause, usu. the second). And, also, both.

quēis for **quibūs.** —See *qui*.

quēmadmōdūm. *adv.* 1. (*Interrog.* and *relat.*) In what manner, how. 2. Just as, aa.

quēo, *is, Ivi.* and **+quītus sum.** *v. n.* To be able, I can.

queroētūm, *i. n.* A grove of oaks.

queroētus, *a. um. adj.* Of oak, of oak leaves.

quercus, *fis. f.* 1. An oak. 2. Anything made of oak, or of oak leaves: *civilis quercus*, a garland of oak leaves (usu. given for saving the life of a citizen), Virg.

quērēla, *is. f.* 1. A complaint. 2. A lamentation. 3. A plaintive voice or sound.

quērbundūs, *a. um. adj.* Complaining, querulous.

quērimōnia, *is. f.* A complaint.

+quēritor, *ēris. v. dep.* To complain.

querneus, *a. um. and +querneus,* *a. um. adj.* Of oak, oaken, of oak leaves.

quēror, *ēris, questus sum. v. dep.* 1. To complain. 2. To bewail, to lament. 3. To sing with plaintive note, to utter a plaintive note.

—See seq.

quērlūs, *a. um. adj.* 1. Complaining, querulous. 2. Plaintive, uttering a plaintive or low-toned note. 3. §Musical, sounding (used of flutes, lyres, and even of a trumpet).

questus, *a. um. part. fr. queror.*

questus, *fis. m.* 1. A complaint. 2. §A plaintive song (of the nightingale).

qui, quæ, quæd, quæc, quæcæ, etc. (See Lat. Gr.). **pron.** 1. (*Interrog.*) Who? What? 2. (*Rélat.*) Who (of inanimate things), which; in relative sentences qui may be often translated, and I, and he, etc.: ratio docet esse Deos, quo excessus... reason shows us that there are Gods, and when this has been granted... Cic. 3. (Qui often states a reason and may be translated) Since. Malamus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigationem, we preferred making the journey by land, since we had had a very bad voyage (see quippe). 4. (After dignus, tam, etc., it may be translated) Te, as to. Dignus qui imperat, worthy to command, Cic.; quis potest esse tam mentis captus qui negat? who can be so deficient in sense as to deny? Cic. 5. (Sometimes qui expresses an idea of accordance with) Pater tuus si vivaret, quæ severitate fuit, tu profecte non vivere, if your father were alive, such was his severity, you would certainly not be so, Cic. 6. (After si or num) Any: si qui deciderat, if any one had fallen, Cesa. 7. (Next.) As much as: quæ ad me attinet, as far as it depends on me, as far as I am concerned, Cic.; quæ armis ex iis redactum est, all the arms that was got from them, Liv.; (n. abl. ado.: see quo) quadriduo quo hæc gesta sunt, four days after these things were done, Cic.

qui, adv. 1. (*Rélat.* and *interrog.*) How, in what manner. 2. +Where, for, why. 3. Wherewith, by which means: qui efficeretur vix reliquit, he scarcely left any means by which he could be buried (i. e. money to pay for his funeral), Nep. 4. +Whence, from what quarter, from what cause. 5. Oh that! oh I wish that!

quia, adv. Because: quiañnam, why? wherefore?

quisquam, quoquid, etc.—See quisquam, quicquid, etc.

quicunque, quacumque, etc. Whoever, whosoever, (of inanimate things) whatever: quicunque potui ratione placavi, I pacified them by every means in my power, Cic.

quid, adv. interrog. Why? wherefore? for what reason?

quidam, quendam, quoddam; and when used substantively, quiddam, etc. **pron.** A certain, some; often as *sabot.*, someone somebody, something.

quidem, adv. 1. Indeed. 2. At least, in truth, forsooth: ne.... quidem (with the word to which they refer between them), not even: afflictis succurrit, qui quidem Servilium colorit, he assisted people in distress; for instance, he paid great respect to Servilia, Nep.

quies, ètia f. 1. Rest, quiet, tranquillity. 2. A quiet life, neutrality between political parties. 3. Repose, sleep: uti... somno et quiescere ceteris, to indulge in sleep and other relaxations, Cic. 4. § The sleep of death. 5. Peace. 6. +§ The resting place, lair, or den of a wild beast.

quiesco, in, èvi, ètum. a. n. 1. To rest, to repose, to keep quiet. 2. To remain neutral (between opposite parties). 3. To be at peace. 4. To sleep, to be at rest, to be quiet, inactive, undisturbed, etc. (of arms, of fire ceasing to burn, of the sea after a storm: indoctusque pille... quiescit, and he who does not know how to play at ball keeps quiet and does not play, Hor.; quiescat rem adduci ad interregnum, let him remain quiet and allow matters to come to an interregnum, Cic. 5. +Te cease, to desist (c. infin.).

quiète, adv. Quietly, peacefully, tranquilly, in quiet.

quietus, a, um. adj. 1. Quiet, tranquil (of persons and circumstances). 2. Peaceful, neutral (between opposite parties). 3. Calm, proceeding gently, undisturbed, not agitated (of air, a stream, etc.). 4. +Asleep.

quilibet, quælibet, etc. Any one (person or thing) one likes, any: egregius quibuslibet temporibus senatus, who would at any (or every) period have been a splendid senate, Liv.; non quilibet, sed certus [motus], not any gesture (the first that comes into one's head), but a certain appointed one; do nomen quodlibet illi, I call her by any name I fancy at the moment, Hor.

quin. conj. [qui non.] 1. (After negatives or verbs of preventing, forbearing, denying, doubting, etc.) That not, so as not, but that, but: facere

non possum quin ad te mittam, I cannot but send (I cannot help sending) to you; cum nemo esset quin hoc se audire liquide diocret, when there was not a single person who did not say he had heard it distinctly, Cic. 2. (After verbs of doubting, suspecting, etc., with a negative) That: non dubitabat quin... non posset, he did not doubt that he was not able, Cic. 3. Because not: non quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, it was not because a brief answer could not have been given, Liv. 4. But indeed, but really, nay indeed. 5. Moreover. 6. (*Interrog.*) Why not? quin potius pacem aeternam... exerceremus? why should we not rather establish a perpetual peace? Virg.

†quinam, quenam, etc. pros. interrog. Who? (of inanimate things) what?

quincunx, cia. m. 1. Five-twelfths of an as, i. e. five eounces of a pound, of a pint. 2. **†Four per cent. interest.** 3. Trees planted as a five is marked on dice, i. e. in alternate rows.

†quinquplex, Icis. adj. Fivefold; quincuplex cera, a writing tablet of five waxed leaves.

quindēcies. adv. Fifteen times.

quindēcim. indecl. Fifteen.

†quindēcimvīrālis, e. adj. Belonging to the quindecimviri.

quindēcimvīri, orum. pl. m. A board or commission of fifteen magistrates, or commissioners appointed for different purposes.

quingēni, se, a. adj. pl. Five hundred apiece.

quingentēsimus, a, um. adj. Fivehundredth.

quingenti, se, a. adj. Five hundred.

quingenties. adv. Five hundred times.

quini, se, a. adj. pl. 1. Five apiece, five each. 2. Five.

quindēcimēni, or quindenī, se, a. adj. pl. 1. Fifteen apiece. 2. **†Fifteen.**

quinūlīcēni, se, a. adj. pl. Twenty-five each.

quinquāgēni, se, a. adj. pl. 1. Fifty each. 2. Fifty.

quinquāgēsimus, a, um. adj. Fiftieth.

quinquāginta. indecl. Fifty.

quinquātrūs, ium. pl. f. Two festivals of Minerva, Majores and Minores: the Majores fell the fifth day after the Ides of March (from which circumstance the name was derived), i. e. March 19; the Minores on the Ides of June, i. e. June 13.

quinque. indecl. Five.

quinquennalis, e. adj. Occurring every five years, or every fifth year, lasting five years.

quinquennis, e. adj. 1. Five years old. 2. Occurring every fifth year.

quinquennium, i. n. A period of five years.

quinquēpartitus, a, um. adj. Divided into five parts, fivefold.

quinquērēmis, is. f. A ship with five banks of oars.

quinquēvirātua, tis. m. The dignity of a quinquevir.—See seq.

quinquevir, īrum. pl. m. A board of five magistrates or commissioners, appointed for various purposes.

quinquies. adv. Five times.

†quinquēplīco, as. v. a. To multiply fivefold.

quintānua, a, um. adj. The fifth in order. —*f. as subst.* (sc. via quintana).

1. A street intersecting the camp of two legions so as to separate the fifth maniple and squadron from the sixth. 2. The market in a camp; *m. pl.* as *subst.*, the soldiers of the fifth legion.

Quintilis. in. m. July, (as *adj.*) of July.

quinto, and quintum. adv. For the fifth time.

quintus, a, um. adj. Fifth.

quintusdēclimus quintadecima, etc. adj. Fifteenth.

quippe. adv. 1. Surely, certainly, truly, forsooth. 2. (With *et* or *etiam*) Moreover. 3. (With *exim*, *etenim*, *quia*, etc.) For indeed, inasmuch as in fact. 4. **quippe qui**, as one in fact who, since I, you, or he

indeed [convivia cum patre non inibat] quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem nisi perraro veneret, in fact he did not even come into the town but very seldom, Cic.; nihil utinet eam ex lego considerare, quippe quae in lege scripta non sit, it is of no use to consider it in reference to the law, inasmuch as it is not mentioned in the law, Cic.

†quippēni, or quippīni. adj. Why not?

Quirinālis, a. adj. Of or belonging to Quirinus or Romulus, such as was borne by Romulus, (*m.* as *subst.*) the Quirinal Hill, (*a. pl.* as *subst.*) the quirinal festival on 17th February, in honour of Romulus.

Quirinus, i. m. 1. The name under which Romulus was worshipped: gemini Quirini, Romulus and Remus, Juv. 2. A name of Janus: Janum Quirini clausit, it has closed the temple of Janus, Hor.: victorique arma Quirini, and the arms of the divine conqueror Augustus, Virg.

Quirinus, a. *num.* adj. Belonging to Quirinus.

Quiris, Itis. *m.*; more usu. in *pl.* Quirites, *i.m.* 1. (Once in Virg.) An inhabitant of Cures, where Numa was born. 2. (After the union of the Sabine and Roman nation it came to mean) A citizen of Rome in his civil capacity, not as a soldier: divus Julius seditionem exercitus verbo uno compescuit, Quirites vocando qui sacramentum ejus detrectabant, the late chief, Julius, put down a mutiny in his army by a single word, calling those men Quirites who were renouncing their oath to him, Tac.; quis te redonavit Quiritem Diis patriis? who has restored you to your household Gods as a peaceful citizen (having quitted the military service)? Hor. Populus Romanus Quiritium was the technical expression for the whole body of Roman citizens; Jus Quiritium, full Roman citizenship. Of bees, Virgil says, Ipse regem parvoque Quirites sufficiunt, by themselves they supply a king and the little citizens of their commonwealth.

quiritātio, ónis. f. A plaintive cry, a cry for help.

quirito, as. c. a. 1. To raise a plaintive cry, to wail. 2. To cry out loudly.

quis, quæ (nom. sing. fem., and nom. and acc. pl. neut, more usu. *quă*), *quid.* *interrog. pron.*; usu. as *subst.* but in the masc. sometimes joined with another *subst.* as an *adj.* 1. Who? Which? (of inanimate things). What? Used also in indirect questions: rogitat quis vir esset, he asks who he is, Liv. 2. (After *num.*, *ne.*, *si.*, or †*quanto*, *quantum*) Any, some: nisi quid existimas in ēâ re violari existimationem tuam, unless you think that your reputation is in any degree injured in that affair, Cic.; (and sometimes without any of these words preceding it) injuriam cui facera, to do harm to any one, Cic.

quisnam, quænam, etc. *pron. interrog.*; a more emphatic form of *qui*. Who? Which? (of inanimate things) What?

quispiam, quæpiam, etc., quodpiam; when used *subst.* *quidpiam. pron. indef.* Any, some, any one, some one; of inanimate things, anything, something.

quisquam, quid- or quicquam, no *pl. pron. indef. subst.* (also as *adj.* by Plaut.). Any one, some one; (of inanimate things) anything, something.

quisque, quæque, quodque; and when used as *subst.* *a. quidque. pron.* 1. Every, each, everyone, everything. 2. Each (of two) (often *c. gen.*): tuorum quisque necessariorum, every one of your intimate friends, Cic.; doctissimus quisque, all the learned, Cic.; tertio quoque verbo excitabatur, he was stirred up at every third word, Cic.; primo quoque tempore, at the first possible moment, Cic. 3. (Very rare; for *quicunque*) Whoever: cujusque populi cives viciasset, of whichever nation the citizens were victorious, Liv.

quisquillæ, àrum. *pl. f.* Waste, refuse, sweepings, offscourings, drags. **quisquis, quid, or quoquid, no *fem.* (quisquis used as *fem.* by Plaut.), no *pl. pron. indef.*** Whoever, whosoever, whichever; (of inanimate things) whatever: quoquo modo se res habeat, however the matter may be, Cic. (often

e gen.); Deorum quicquid in celo regit terras, whatever God in heaven governs the earth, Hor.

quavis, quævis, quodvis, etc. Any whatever, any: quævis amplificationes, all sorts of amplifications, Cic.; quâvis (i. e. quavis ratione) aspergere cunctos, to ridicule every one in every way, Hor.

quæviscunque, quæviscunque, etc. Any whatever.

*qua. adv. 1. To what place, whither (often *c. gen.*): quo amentiss progressi sitis, (you do not seem to know) to what a pitch of folly you have advanced, Liv. 2. (After *si*) Anywhere, any whither. 3. To what end, to what purpose: quo mihi fortunam si non conceditur uti? what is the good to me of having fortune if I may not use it? Hor. 4. Where (often *c. gen.*): nescire quo loci esset, not to know where (in what place) he was, Cic. 5. On which account, for which reason. 6. (After a negative) Because, that: non quo libenter mali andiam, not that I like to be spoken ill of. 7. That (after verbs of providing, etc.): cautum erat quo ne plus auri et argenti facti . . . domi haberemus, it was provided that we should have no more wrought gold or silver plate at home, Liv. 8. (When answered by *eo* or *hoo*) In proportion as; quo difficilior hoc præclarius, the more difficult it is, the more glorious is it (i. e. in proportion as it is more difficult it is more glorious), Cic.*

quād. adv. 1. As long as, whilst. 2. Till, until. 3. How far.

4. As far as, in as great a degree as.

quæcirea. adv. For which reason, wherefore.

*quæcunque (sometimes in *tmei*). adv. Whithersoever, wherever.*

*quod. conj. 1. Because, that, in that. 2. (After the mention of a reason) Why: nihil est quod, . . . there is no reason why, . . . Cic. 3. §Although, though. 4. (When followed by *si* or *nisi*) But. 5. (After *diu*) Since.*

quōdammōdo. adv. Somehow or other, in some way, in some degree.

quōlibet. adv. To any place whatever.

quōminus. adv. (after verbs of hindering, deterring, forbidding, refusing, objecting, etc.). That not, from: ne quis impeditetur quominus frueretur . . ., that no one might be hindered enjoying (i. e. from enjoying . . .), Nep.; stetisse per Trebonium quominus oppido potirentur videbatur, it appeared to have been owing to Trebonius that they did not become masters of the town, Cæs.

quōmōdō. adv., relat. and interrog. How? in what manner?

quōmōdōcumque. adv. In what manner soever, however.

quōmōdōnam. adv. interrog. How? in what manner?

quōnam. adv. interrog. Whither? to what purpose?

quondam. adv. 1. Once, formerly. 2. Sometimes, at times. 3. §Ever, at any time (of the future).

quōniam. adv. Since, whereas, seeing that.

quōpiam. adv. To any place.

quoquam. adv. 1. To any place, whithersoever. 2. §In any point.

quōque. conj. Also, likewise, too.

quoquo. adv. To whatever place, whithersoever.

quoquōmōdo. adv. 1. In whatever manner, however. 2. In every possible way.

quoquaversus, or um. adv. In every direction.

quorsus, or -um. adv. 1. To what place, whither. 2. To what purpose, with what object: quorsum est opus? for what do you want it? Hor.; verebar quorsum id casurum esset, I was afraid how it would turn out, Cic.

quot. adj. indecl. 1. How many. 2. As many as.

quōtannis. adv. Every year.

quoteunque. indecl. How many soever, as many as.

quōtēni, &c. a. adj. pl. How many apiece, how many.

indeed [convivia cum patre non inibat] quippe qui ne in omni nisi perraro veneret, in fact he did not even come into the seldom, Cic.; nihil attinet eam ex lege considerare, qui scripta non sit, it is of no use to consider it in reference to as it is not mentioned in the law, Cic.

quippēni, or quippīni. *adv.* Why not?

Quirinālis, a. *adj.* Of or belonging to Quirinus or borne by Romulus, (*m.* as *subst.*) the Quirinal Hill

quirinal festival on 17th February, in honour of R

Quirinus, i. *m.* 1. The name under which R

gemini Quirini, Romulus and Remus, Juv.

Janum Quirini clausit, it has closed the temple

arms Quirini, and the arms of the divine con-

Quirinus, a. *um. adj.* Belonging to Quirinus.

Quiris, Itis. *m.*; more usu. in *pl.* Quirites, iu-

inhabitant of Cures, where Numa was born

the Sabine and Roman nation it came to

his civil capacity, not as a soldier: di-

verbo uno compescuit, Quirites vocando

tabant, the late chief, Julius, put down

single word, calling those men Quirites

to him, Tac.; quis te redonavit Quiri-

you to your household Gods as a

military service? Hor. Populus is an

expression for the whole body of

Roman citizenship. Of bees, Virgil

sufficient, by themselves they sup-

port their commonwealth.

to a moderate degree.

quiritātē, ônis. *f.* A plaintive cry.

quirito, a. s. v. a. 1. To raise a

loudly.

quis, quæ (nom. sing. fem., and

quid. interrog. pron.; usu. as

another subst. as an *adj.*

What? Used also in indignation, furious, frantic, savage.

who he is, Liv. 2. (Att.) savage fierceness, violence (of storms, some: nisi quid existimas i cœlum, to put an end to the fury of civil dissensions, think that your reputation is in ventris exigit rabies, whom cruel ravages sometimes without any of the modicula rabies, the fierceness of love, Hor. do harm to any one, Cic. fr. frantically.

quisnam, quænam, etc. *n.* *adj.* mad, furious, fierce, frantic.

Who? Which? (of insanity, rage, to be furious, to be frantic.

quispiam, quæpiam, etc. *n.* *adj.* Fowler, a wrangling noisy speaker.

indef. Any, some, any n. 1. Bearing clusters of grapes. 2. Crowned something.

quisquam, quid- or quie stalk of a cluster of grapes. 2. A cluster of Plaut.). Any one, *s. racemis*, not mixed with grapes *i. e.* with wine (of quisque, quæque, quod).

Every, each, everyone the roots, by the roots (of eradicating), utterly, completely, quicunque decolor, decolorans, decoloratus, quicquidque root.

He shone on the fruit beams, to shine, to glitter, to glow (also *pasa*).

—*stus*. (In the same sense.)

1. A staff, a rod, a stake. 2. A spoke of a wheel.

3. A ray, a brilliant light, a flash. 4. A shuttle (in weaving). 5. (The most

brilliant, a ray, a brilliant light, a flash. 6. A kind of

radish. 7. A radish. 8. The foot, bottom, or

a hill, a rock, a feather, a tongue, etc.): Pomponius, Pompey a man of such power, so firmly

1. ex iisdem, quibus nos, radicibus matut.,
half, Cie.
ratch. 2. To shave. 3. To
through gently or lightly:
the rocks of Pachynam,
through the liquid
upon (i. e. to

ood.
is knocked

the three original:
One of the three
Ranunes, the Proud

having branches [the
out, with serpents spring-
ing], paths branching off in

branch of a tree, a bough. 2.
3. A club: stemmate
that you trace your origin in the
Pers.; quia Samios deduxit litera
used by Pythagoras (as a symbol of
virtue and vice, the Greek T), Pers.
frogfish.

a, and *dim. rancidulus*, a, *nm. adj.* 1.
2. Loathsome, disgusting.

1. a tadpole.

2. rapacity.

greedy of plunder, rapacious, covetous, seizing,
away all things (of floods, winds, etc.).

swiftly, hurriedly.

1. §(Rare) Rapacious, fierce, devouring (of wild
of heat, etc.). 2. (More usu.) Quick, rapid, swift,
speedily. 3. Hasty, precipitate.

1. Rapine, plundering, pillage. 2. Booty, plunder.

raptum. *v. a.* 1. To seize, to seize and carry off, to
snatch, to drag, draw, tear, bear, carry or hurry away, to put

on: rapuitque in fomite flammam, and he quickly stirred up
the fuel, Virg.; nigrum rapuere colorem, they speedily assumed
our, Ov.; ferocios mille rapit populos, he leads on with speed a
fierce tribes, Virg.; rapiuntque ruuntque, they snatch up things
hurry and rush about, Virg.; pars densa ferarum tecta rapit sylvas,
range swiftly through the woods, the thick retreat of wild beasts.

To carry off by force, to seize as plunder, to steal, to abduct, to ravish.

To plunder, to pillage. 4. To conquer rapidly. 5. To seize, to
transport, to ravish, attract, to hurry away (as a feeling or temptation attracts
or hurries a person away, etc.): ut limis rapias quid prima secundo cera velit
versu, that you may with a glance seize the information what the first page
contains in the second line (which would contain the name of the hair),
Hor.

raptim. *adv.* Hastily, hurriedly, swiftly, speedily.

raptio, *ōnis. f.* A carrying off, a ravishing.

rapto, *as. v. o.* 1. To seize, to carry off, to hurry away, to drag along.
2. To waste, to lay waste, to ravage, to pillage, to plunder. 3. To
hurry away (as a feeling does), to agitate: quid raptem in crimina Divos?
why should I be in haste to involve Deities in accusations? Prop.

quōtidianus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Every day, daily, happening, etc., every day. 2. Usual, ordinary, common, in every day use.

quōtidie. *adv.* Daily, every day.

quōtice. *adv.* 1. How often. 2. As often as.

quōtiescumque. *adv.* How often soever, as often as.

quotquot. *indec.* As many as, however many : *quotquot sunt dies, as many (oxen) as there are days in a year; or (according to others) every day, Hor.*

quōtus, a, um. *adj.* 1. How many, of what number. 2. How much, what quantity : in *Atridā pars quota laudis erat?* how much of the glory belonged to Agamemnon? *Ov.*; *hora quota est?* what is the hour? what o'clock is it? *Hor.*; in *quotus esse velis restringe*, do you write word with how many companions you mean to come, *Hor.* 2. *quotus quisque*, how many, i. e. a few; *formā quota queque superbit*, how few are really beautiful, *Ov.*

quōtuscumque, quōtēcumque, etc. *adj.* Whatever the number or size may be, however great or small, how great, i. e. how small.

quōvia. *adv.* Whithersoever you please, to any place whatever.

quousque. *adv.* Till what time, how long?

quam, also written *cum*. *conj.* When (c. indic. or subj.; see *Etos Lat. Gr.* § 130.) : *multi anni sunt quum illi in sere meo est*, it is many years since or that (i. e. during which) he has been in my debt, *Cic.* 2. Since, as, seeing that (c. subj.). 3. In that (c. indic.): *præclare facis quum Luculli memoriam tenes*, you do very well in preserving (or to preserve, in that you preserve) a recollection of Lucullus, *Cic.* 4. *Quam . . . tam*, not only . . . but also, both . . . and.

quummaxime. *adv.* Very especially, in the greatest possible degree.

R.

rābide. *adv.* Furiously, madly, frantically.

rābidus, a, um. *adj.* Raving, mad, furious, frantic, savage.

rābies, ū. f. Rage, madness, fury, savage fierceness, violence (of storms, heat, etc.): *rabiem tollere civicam*, to put an end to the fury of civil dissensions, *Hor.*; *quos improba ventris exigit rābies*, whom cruel ravenous hunger has driven on, *Virg.*; *indomita rābia*, the fierceness of love, *Hor.*

rābiōse. *adv.* Furiously, madly, frantically.

rābiōsus, a, um. *adj.* Raving, mad, furious, fierce, frantic.

†rābō, is, no perf. v. n. To rage, to be furious, to be frantic.

rābūla, sc. m. A furious bawler, a wrangling noisy speaker.

srācēmiser, era, erum. *adj.* 1. Bearing clusters of grapes. 2. Crowned with grapes (of Bacchus).

rācēmus, i. m. 1. The stalk of a cluster of grapes. 2. A cluster of grapes : *mistus nullis racemis*, not mixed with grapes i. e. with wine (of water), *Ov.*

rādicitua. *adv.* With the roots, by the roots (of eradicating), utterly, completely.

rādīcta, sc. f. A little root.

rādio, aa. v. n. To emit beams, to shine, to glitter, to glow (also *pasa*).

rādior, aris. part. —*ātus*. (In the same sense.)

rādius, i. m. 1. A staff, a rod, a stake. 2. A spoke of a wheel. 3. The radius of a circle. 4. A shuttle (in weaving). 5. (The most usu. meaning) A beam, a ray, a brilliant light, a flash. 6. A kind of olive.

rādix, Icīs, f. 1. A root. 2. A radish. 3. The foot, bottom, or foundation (of anything, a hill, a rock, a feather, a tongue, etc.): *Pompeius eo robore vir, his radicibus, Pompey a man of such power, so firmly*

rooted in the state, Cic.; [Marius] ex iisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natus, of the same origin (or country) as myself, Cic.

rādo, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To scrape, to scratch. 2. To shave. 3. To polish. 4. To touch gently, to pass by or through gently or lightly: *saxa Pachyni radimus*, we shave (i. e. pass close to) the rocks of Pachynam, Virg.; *radit iter liquidum*, she (a bird) skims her way through the liquid air, Virg.; *teneras mordaci radere vero Auriculas*, to grate upon (i. e. to offend) tender ears by biting truths, Pers.

rānkle, is. a. (usu. in pl.). A dead branch, (in pl.) sticks, brushwood.

rāmentum, i. a. (usu. in pl.). Shavings, scrapings, chips, bits knocked off (from anything), refuse, what is thrown up.

rāmēus, a, um. adj. Of a branch, of a bough.

Rāmna, ium, and Rāmnenses, ium. pl. m. 1. One of the three original Roman tribes (the others were Tities and Luceres). 2. One of the three centuries of knights instituted by Romulus: *Celsi Rāmnes*, the Proud Knights, Hor.

rāmōsa, a, um. adj. Branching (lit. and metaph.), having branches [the Hydra]: *ramosa natis e cæde colubris*, branching out, with serpents springing from the head cut off, Ov.; *ramosa compita*, paths branching off in various directions, Pers.

rāmus, i. m., and dim. rāmīlūs, i. m. 1. A branch of a tree, a bough. 2. Anything like a branch, a branching antler. 3. A club: *stemmate quod Tusco ramum millesime ducis*, that you trace your origin in the thousandth descent from a Tuscan stock, Pers.; *que Samius deduxit litera ramos*, the letter which has the branch used by Pythagoras (as a symbol of the diverging paths of life, leading to virtue and vice, the Greek Τ), Pers.

rāna, es. f. 1. A frog. 2. The frogfish.

rānoena, entis; rāncidus, a, um, and dim. rāncidulus, a, um. adj. 1. Rank, rancid, putrid, stinking. 2. Loathsome, disgusting.

rānneculus, i. m. A little frog, a tadpole.

rāpēitas, ētis. f. Greediness, rapacity.

rāpax, acis. adj. Grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious, covetous, seizing, carrying off or sweeping away all things (of floods, winds, etc.).

rāphakus, i. m. A radish.

rāpide. adv. Rapidly, swiftly, hurriedly.

rāpidus, a, um. adj. 1. (Rare) Rapacious, fierce, devouring (of wild beasts, of the sea, of heat, etc.). 2. (More usu.) Quick, rapid, swift, speedy, moving rapidly. 3. Hasty, precipitate.

rāpina, es. f. 1. Rapine, plundering, pillage. 2. Booty, plunder.

rāpio, is, rapui, raptum. v. a. 1. To seize, to seize and carry off, to carry off, to snatch, to drag, draw, tear, bear, carry or hurry away, to put in rapid motion: *rapuitque in fomite flammarum*, and he quickly stirred up a flame in the fuel, Virg.; *nigrum rapuere colorem*, they speedily assumed a black colour, Ov.; *ferocios mille rapit populos*, he leads on with speed a thousand fierce tribes, Virg.; *rapiuntque ruuntque*, they snatch up things in a hurry and rush about, Virg.; *pars densa ferarum tecta rapit sylvas*, part range swiftly through the woods, the thick retreat of wild beasts. 2. To carry off by force, to seize as plunder, to steal, to abduct, to ravish. 3. To plunder, to pillage. 4. To conquer rapidly. 5. To seize, to transport, to ravish, attract, to hurry away (as a feeling or temptation attracts or hurries a person away, etc.): *ut limis rapias quid prima secundo cera velit versus*, that you may with a glance seize the information what the first page contains in the second line (which would contain the name of the heir), Hor.

rāptim. adv. Hastily, hurriedly, swiftly, speedily.

rāptis, ðnis. f. A carrying off, a ravishing.

rāpte, es. v. o. 1. To seize, to carry off, to hurry away, to drag along. 2. To waste, to lay waste, to ravage, to pillage, to plunder. 3. To hurry away (as a feeling does), to agitate: *quid raptēm in crimina Divos?* why should I be in haste to involve Deities in accusations? Prop.

- raptor, ðris. *m.* One who seizes, one who carries off, a plunderer, robber, ravisher: lupi raptoreæ, rapacious wolves, Virg.
- raptum, i. *a.* Plunder, pillage, booty.
- raptus, ðs. *m.* 1. A carrying off, a seizing, a tearing or dragging away. 2. Abduction, ravishing, rape.
- raptus, a., um. *part. pass. fr.* rapiō, q. v.
- träpum, i. *a.*, and räpūlum, i. *a.* A turnip.
- †rärfäcio, is, fœci, factum. *v. a.* To rarefy, to make thin or light.
- räresco, is, no perf. *v. a.* To grow thin or light, to become rarefied: angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, the barriers of the narrow Pelorus will grow wider, will open, Virg.; sonitus rarescit arenæ, the noise of the sand gets more faint, Prop.
- räritas, ätis. *f.* 1. Looseness of texture. 2. Smallness of number, rarity, fewness.
- räro. *adv.* 1. Rarely, seldom. 2. Thinly, in small numbers.
- rärus, a., um. *adj.* 1. Of loose texture, having wide interstices: retia rara, nets with holes, i. e. meshes, Virg.; rariores sylva, the thinner parts of the forest, Tac. 2. Far apart, thin, scattered. 3. Scanty, in small numbers, few: quæ Samnites raris ordinibus constiterant, where the Samnites had stationed themselves with their ranks widely spread, Liv.; ex sylvis rari propugnabant, they sallied out of the woods and fought in skirmishing order, Cæs.; vitio parentum rara juventus, the youth thinned by the vices of their parents, Hor. 4. Rare, uncommon, unusual, of rare excellence.
- räslis, e. *adj.* Scraped, smoothed, polished, smooth.
- rastrum, i. *n. pl.*; usu. rastri. *m.* A rake, a harrow.
- ratio, önia. *f.* 1. A reckoning, an account, a calculation, a competition: abs te rationem reposcent, they will call you to account, Cæs. 2. A list, a roll, a register. 3. A sum, an amount (rare). 4. A transaction, a matter of business, an affair, business: me ad ejus rationes adjungo, I unite myself to (I embrace) his interest, Cic.; ad omnem rationem humanitatis, on every consideration of humanity, Cic. 5. Relation, reference, respect: ad nostrorum annalium rationem, with respect to our annals, Cic. 6. A regard for, concern, consideration, care (esp. in the phrases habeo et duco rationem, c. gen.). 7. Course, conduct, procedure, method, plan, system. 8. Condition, nature, character, kind, sort. 9. The reasoning faculty, reason, judgment. 10. A reason, a ground for action, a course, motive, object. 11. A reason alleged, an argument. 12. Reasoning, ratiocination, argumentation. 13. Reasonableness, a reasonable course, regularity. 14. A theory, a doctrine, a view, an opinion.
- ratiocinatio, önia. *f.* 1. Ratiocination, argumentation. 2. A syllogism.
- ratiocinatus, a., um. *adj.* Of or belonging to reasoning, argumentative, syllogistic.
- ratiocinator, oris. *m.* A reckoner, a calculator, an accountant.
- ratiocinor, aris. *v. dep.* 1. To reckon, compute, calculate, sum up. 2. To reason, to argue. 3. To infer, to conclude.
- ratiocinalis, e. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to reason, rational. 2. Of a syllogism, syllogistic.
- ratis, is. *f.* A raft, a float. 2. A ship, a boat.
- ratiuncula, ss. *f.* 1. +A small reckoning, a little account. 2. A slight reason. 1. A petty syllogism.
- ratus, a., um. *part. fr.* reor, q. v.; also in pass. sense, as *adj.* (c. superl. etc.) 1. Fixed by calculation, fixed, established, unalterable, ratified, valid, certain, sure: pro ratâ parte and pro ratâ, according to a fixed share, i. e. in proportion, proportionally; ratum facio, ratum habeo, ratum duco, to ratify; idque ratum Stygi per flumina fratris annuit, and he nodded the ratification of his words, pledging himself by the waters of his Stygian brother, i. e. by the Styx, Virg.
- granulosus, a., um. *adj.* Hoarse (of a trumpet).

- raucus, a., um. adj.** Hoarse, rough-sounding; *n.* sing. and *pl.* as *adv.*
hoarselv.
- rādūscūlūm, i. n.** A small sum of money.
- rāvus, a., um. adj.** Tawny.
- reapee. *adv.*** In reality, really, actually.
- réatūs, fū. m.** A being accused, a being a defendant.
- rébellātio, ónia. f.** Revolt, rebellion.
- rébellātrix, Icia. f.** Rebelling, rebellious, revolted (of a province).
- rébellio, ónia. f., and rēbellium, i. n.** A renewal of war, rebellion, revolt.
- rébellia, is. adj.** Renewing war, rebellious, renewing resistance.
- rébello, as. v. n.** To renew war (after being conquered), to rebel, to revolt.
- réboo, as. v. n.** To resound, to re-echo, to sound loudly.
- récalitro, as. v. n.** To kick out behind, to lash out.
- récaleo, es, and rēcalesco, is, lisi. v. n.** To grow warm again, to warm again, to be warm, to warm.
- récalifacio, Is, fecl, factum. v. a.** To make warm again, to warm again.
- récandesco, is, dui, no sup. v. n.** 1. To grow white again. 2. To grow warm again, to glow again, to glow.
- récantō, as. v. a.** 1. To recant, to recall. 2. †To re-echo: curse recanta:se, cares charmed away, Ov.
- récedo, is, cessi, cessum. v. n.** 1. To go back, fall back, recede, retire, retreat. 2. §To go to bed. 3. To stand back, to be placed back in a recess. 4. (c. ab and abl.) To go away from, to depart from; (lit. and metaph.) to be separated from. 5. To disappear: in ventos vita recessit, his life vanished into air, Virg.; a vitâ recessit, he died, killed himself, Cic.; ab armis recessimus, and we laid aside our arms, Cic.; nomen [hostes] a peregrino recessit, the word hostes has lost the signification of foreigner, Cic.
- récello, is, no perf. v. n.** To spring back, to fly back.
- récens, entia. adj.** 1. Fresh, recent, new: recentes flores, freshly-blown flowers, Hor.; sertæ recentia, newly-gathered garlands, Virg.; recens a vulnera Dido, Dido lately wounded, with her wound still fresh, Virg.; Homerus qui recens ab illorum aetate suit, Homer who lived immediately after their time, Cic. 2. Fresh, i. e. not fatigued, not brought into action before (of troops, etc.); (*compar. pl. as subst.*): recentiores, the moderns, Cic.
- récens. *adv.*** Recently, newly, lately.
- réconesco, es, ui, sum. v. a.** 1. To reckon up, to count, to enumerate. 2. To survey, to examine, to review: signa recensuerat bis sol sua, twice had the sun gone through the appointed signs of the zodiac, Ov.
- récensio, ónis. f.** 1. The register of the Censor. 2. †An enumeration, a reckoning up.
- Recentorius ager.** A district in Sicily, the public property of the Roman people.
- réceptaculum, i. n.** 1. A receptacle, magazine, reservoir, store, preserve. 2. A place of retreat, of refuge, a shelter, a retreat, a hiding place.
- réceptator, óris. m.** A receiver, harbourer, concealer.
- récepto, as. v. a.** 1. To receive, to receive back again, to recover. 2. To admit, to receive as a visitor. 3. §To draw back, pull back, take back. Frigide Saturni sese quo stella receptet, [observe] whither the cold star of Saturn retires, withdraws itself, Virg.
- réceptor, oris, m., f.-trix, tricis.** A receiver, a harbourer, a concealer.
- réceptum. i. n.** An engagement, promise, undertaking.
- réceptus, a. um. part. pass. fr. recipio, q. v.**
- réceptus, fū.** 1. †A recovery. 2. A withdrawing, retiring, a retreat: Caesar receptus cani jussit, Cæsar ordered a retreat to be sounded, Cæs. 3. A return. 4. A place to retreat to: unde receptum ad poenitendum non haberent, from which there would be no room for them to turn and repent, Liv.
- récessus, fū. m.** 1. A going back, a receding, retiring, retreating: re-

cessum primis ultimi non dabant, those behind prevented the first ranks from retreating, Cæs. 2. A secret place to which to retire, a retreat, a recess: nos recessus ipse defendit, our remote situation has been our defence, Tac.; umbra aliqua ac recessus, a degree of shade and background, Cic.

rēclīdūs, a, um. adj. Flourishing again, restored.

rēclīdo, is, clīdi, clīsum. v. a. [cadō.] 1. To fall back, to fall again, to relapse, to subside, to be subdued, beaten down. 2. To recoil. 3. To fall, to sink, to settle down, to be reduced: ad nihilum recedere, to fall away and come to nothing, Cic. 4. To fall in with, to light upon: huic omnia cediderunt, it has all come to this, Cic.; quersum recidet responsum tuum non magnopere labore, I am not very anxious as to what may be the tenor of your reply, Cic.

rēclīdo, is, clīdi, clīsum. v. a. [cadō.] 1. To cut away, to cut off. 2. To cut short, to prune, to retrench, to cut down: priscum ad morem recidere, to prune (extravagance) down to the limits of old-fashioned times, Tac.

§rēcīngō, is, nxi, nctum. v. a. To ungird, to loosen: recingere, I strip myself, Ov.; sump unque recingitur angues, and she divests herself of the snake with which she was gilded, Ov.

rēclīno, is, no perf. v. a. 1. To sing again, repeat. 2. To re-echo.

rēcipīo, is, cōpī, cōptum. v. a. 1. To take back, get back, take again, retake, regain, recover. 2. To draw off, withdraw, cause to retreat (one's own troops, etc.). 3. To reserve, to retain. 4. To admit, to accept, to receive. 5. To take, to capture, to recapture. 6. To receive (as income), to get. 7. To be liable to, capable of. 8. To undertake, to engage (to do so and so), to promise: fidem receperisse sibi et ipsum et Appium de me, (he said) that both the man himself and Appius had made him a solemn promise with respect to me, Cic. 9. Recipio me (c. ad and aor.), to betake oneself to, to withdraw to, go to (and even without me): si quo erat celerius recipiendum, if there was any point to which they ought to hasten with speed, Cæs.; neque prætor recipere voluit (the phrase at full length would be, nomen recipere), nor would the prætor entertain the charge, Cic.; spatiū recipiendi a mato pavore animū, time to recover their courage after such an alarm, Liv.; ut me recipi, when I recovered myself, Cic.; in semet ipsum religionem recipit, he takes the guilt of impiety on himself, Liv.; re jam nos alia recipiente cunctationem, the matter no longer admitting of delay, Liv.

rēclīprōo, as. v. a. 1. To move to and fro, forwards and backwards: reciprocare animam, to recover one's breath, Liv.; in motu reciprocando, in the alternate ebb and flow of the tide (in the Euripus), Cic.; fructū reciprocat, the sea rises and falls, Liv.; quinqueremē reciprocari non posse, that the quinquereme would not be able to tack, Liv. 2. To convert (a proposition).

rēclīprōeūs, a, um. adj. Going to and fro, forwards and backwards, ebbing and flowing.

rēclītātīo, ònīs. f. A reading aloud, a reciting (of documents in a public court, or of books, etc.).

rēclītātōr, òrīs. m. One who reads aloud (documents or literary works).

rēclītō, as. v. a. 1. To read out, to read aloud, to recite. 2. To call over (a roll, a list, etc.). 3. To recite, i. e. repeat by heart.

rēclāmātīo, ònīa. f. A cry of disapprobation or opposition.

rēclāmō, as, and rēclāmātō, as (rare). v. a. 1. To cry out against, to cry out at, so as to express disapprobation. 2. To reverberate, to resound; (pass. impers.): cum erat reclamatum, when an outcry had been raised at this, Cic.

§rēclīlinis, a. adj. Leaning back, reclining.

rēclīlinō, as. v. a. 1. To bend back, to cause to lean back. 2. To lay aside: nullum a labore me reclinat otium, no moment of rest gives

me a respite from labour, Hor. 3. recline me, and pass. reclinor, esp. in part. reclinatus, to lie down, to recline.

rēclūdo, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To open, to throw or lay open (in any way), to dig or break up (ground), to unsheathe (a sword), to pierce (a breast with a sword). 2. To discover, to reveal, to display. 3. To open the doors to, to let loose (passions, etc.): non lenis precibus fata rēcludere, not inclined mercifully to open again (i. e. to annul) the decrees of Fate for human prayers, Hor.

rēcoctus, a, um. part. pass. fr. recoquo, q. v.

rēdōgitō, as. v. a. To think over again, to consider deeply.

rēcognitio, ōnis. f. 1. A recollection. 2. A review, a re-examination.

rēcognosco, is, nōvi, nōtum. v. a. 1. To know again, to recognise, to recollect. 2. To review, to pass in review, to survey, to examine.

rēcolligo, is, lēxi, lectum. v. a. 1. To gather again. 2. To regain, to recover: quod scribis etiamsi cūjus animus in te esset offendior a me rēcolligi oportere, as to your saying in your letter that even if some one was rather offended at you, he ought to be reconciled to you by me.... Cic.; teque ipsa rēcolligis, and do you recover yourself (your courage), Ov.

rēdōlo, is, ul, cultum. v. a. 1. To till again, to cultivate again. 2. To inhabit again. 3. To resume, to renew (an occupation, etc.). 4. To re-establish, to set up again. 5. To recollect, to think over again, to contemplate.

rēcompōno, is, pōsui, Itum. v. a. To re-arrange.

rēconciliatio, onis. f. A reconciliation (often c. gen. of the friendship, goodwill, etc.).

rēconcilio, as. v. a. 1. To reunite, to reconcile. 2. To conciliate, to make friendly: curā reconciliandi eos in gratiam moratum esse, [he said] that he had been delayed by his anxiety to reconcile them to one another, Liv. 3. To re-establish (friendship, good will, etc.): ad reconciliandum pacem, for the re-establishment of peace, Liv.; reconciliare existimationem judiciorum amissam, to restore the lost credit of the judicial tribunals. Cic.

rēcondinno, as. v. a. To repair, to restore.

rēconditus, a, um. part. pass. of seq.; also as adj. 1. Lying deep, hidden, concealed. 2. Abstruse, profound, recondite. 3. Reserved (of a disposition), (in pl. as subst.) secret places.

rēcondo, is, didi, dītum. v. a. 1. To put up again (a sword in its sheath), to put back again. 2. To store away, to lay up, to hide, to conceal.

§reconflio, as. v. a. To rekindle.

rēcōquo, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To boil up again. 2. To forge anew in the fire, to forge. 3. To recast, to remould: Fuffitius senex recoctus, the old Fuffitius boiled young again, Cat.; recoctus scriba, a well-practised scribe, Hor.; aurum recoctum, refined gold, Virg.

rēcordatio, ōnis. f. A calling to mind, recollection, remembrance.

rēcordor, ūris. v. dep. 1. To think over again, to remember to recollect. 2. §To ponder, to consider, to contemplate.

rēcreo, as. v. a. 1. +§To recreate, to make again or anew. 2. To refresh, to recruit, to revive, to restore to vigour: animus cum se collegit atque recreavit, when the mind has recollected and recovered itself, Cic.

grēcrēpo, as, ui, Itum. v. a. 1. To re-echo. 2. To resound, to sound.

rēcresco, is, evi, etum. v. a. To grow again.

rēcrūdesco, is, dui, no sup. v. a. To break out again, to break open again (of troubles, wounds, etc.).

recta. adv. Straight forward, straight on, directly.

recte. adv. 1. Uprightly, perpendicularly, in a straight line. 2. Rightly, correctly, properly, suitably, well. 3. (Of arguing) Consistently, logically. 4. (In answers) Very well, quite so. 5. (In comedy, as a civil evasive answer) It is quite right, all is well.

rēctie, onis. f. Direction, regulation, administration.

- rector, ōris. m.** 1. A guide, leader, director, (of a ship) a pilot, a steersman, (of an animal) a rider, or driver, (of a state, an army, etc.) a governor, a ruler, a commander, (of youths) a tutor.
- rectus, a, um. adj.** 1. Straight, perpendicular, upright, erect 2. Right, correct, proper, suitable, becoming : recto ac justo prælio dimicare, to fight a regular pitched battle, Liv.; animas . . . secundis temperibus dubiusque rectas, a mind preserving its equilibrium alike in times of prosperity and difficulty, Hor.; cautus nominibus rectis expendere nummos, careful to lend his money to safe men (*or*, according to others, to invest it in lawful transactions), Hor. — n. *as substantia*. 1. What is straight. 2. Right, rectitude, uprightness, upright conduct.
- rectōbō, as. v. n.** To lie down.
- recumbo, is, cibui, Itum. v. n.** 1. To lie down. 2. To recline at table.
3. (Of inanimate things) To fall or sink down, to settle down (as clouds): partes in proclinatas onus recumbit onus, all the weight rests upon the parts that have begun to settle, Ov.
- rectūpēratīo, onia. f.** A recovery, a regaining.
- rectūpārātor, ōris. m.** 1. §A recoverer. 2. A bench of judges, originally established for trials between Roman citizens and foreigners, but afterwards employed in other cases where a speedy decision was wanted.
- rectūpārātoriūs, a, um.** Of or belonging to the judges, called Recuperatores.
- rectūpēro, as. v. a.** To recover, to regain, to get again.
- rectōfro, as. v. a.** To restore, to cure.
- recōrro, is, ri, rsum. v. n.** 1. To run back, to hasten back. 2. §To revolve (of the sun). 3. To come back, to return, to recur, to happen again.
- recōrso, as. v. n.** 1. To hasten back, to return. 2. To recur, to occur again (to the mind).
- recōrsus, ūs. m.** 1. A running back, a going back, a return, a retreat: alias ineunt cursus aliquo recursus, they move to and fro, advancing and retreating, Virg.
- recōrvo, as. v. a.** To bend back, to turn back: recurrat unde, the winding stream (of the Maeander), Ov.
- recōrvus, a, um. adj.** Turned, bent, or curved back, winding (of a labyrinth). barbed (of a fish-hook), arched (of a dolphin's back).
- recōsātīo, onia. f.** A declining, a refusal. 2. An objection. 3. A plea in defence, a counter-plea.
- recōfuso, as. v. a.** 1. To decline, to reject, to be unwilling to agree to, to refuse (c. infin., often c. ne and quin and subj.). 2. (In law) To plead in defence, to put in a plea in defence.
- recōssus, a, um. part. pass. fr. recutio.** Shaken violently, rebounding.
- recōstitua, a, um. adj.** 1. Circumcised. 2. Jewish.
- redactus, a, um. part. pass. fr. redigo, q. v.**
- redāmo, as. v. a.** To return love for love, to love mutually.
- redarguo, is, ui, no sup. v. a.** 1. To confute, to refute, to convict : inconstitiam redarguo tuam, I convict you of inconsistency, Cic.; advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis verba redargueret, the day has arrived which by a woman's arms shall prove your boastful words false, Virg.; improborum prosperitates redarguant rem omnem Deorum, the prosperity of the wicked gives the lie to all the ideas about the power of the Gods, Cic.
- reddo, is, dildi, diltum. v. a.** 1. To give back, to return, to restore. 2. To give over, give up, deliver. 3. To pay what is due (a debt, etc.), to suffer (punishment, once in Sall.), to fulfil (a promise, a vow, etc.). 4. To give out (a sound, etc.), to yield, to produce (fruit, a crop, etc.), to render. 5. To give, to grant, to confer, to dispense, to allow. 6. To appoint, fix (a time for a trial, etc.). 7. To translate. 8. To repeat, recite, rehearse. 9. §To reply, to answer, to say or utter in reply. 10. §To reflect the likeness of, to resemble. 11. To make (of such and such a character), to render : sive paribus paria redduntur, whether like is made to correspond to like, Cic.; se ipso convivio reddidit, he returned to

the banquet, Liv.; in tempus deligebatur qui jus redderet, he was appointed as a temporary judge to administer justice, Tac.

rédemptio, ómis. f. 1. A buying back, a ransoming, redemption. 2. A bribing. 3. A farming (of the revenue, etc.).

rédempto, as. v. a. To ransom, to redeem.

rédemptor, oris. m. 1. A contractor, one who takes a contract for the performance of any work. 2. A farmer of revenues.

rédemptura, se. f. An undertaking (a work) by contract, a farming (revenues).

rédemptus, a, um. part. pass. fr. redimo, q. v.

rédeo, is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. To go or come back, to return. 2. To come in (as income, revenue, etc.), to come (as property, inheritance, etc., comes to a person, or as one comes to a course of action): cum matre in gratiam redire, to be reconciled to one's mother, Nep.; haec bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, this property has not reached (i. e. been registered in) the public records, Cic.; (pass. impers.) si redditum (i. e. redditum esse ab iis) in vestram ditionem apparent, if it is made manifest that they have returned to their obedience to you, Liv.; in causas malorum aepius rediturus, likely often to be a cause of mischief, Tac.; . . . ubi reddit ad sese, when he comes again to himself (recovers his senses), Hor.

rédihalo, as. v. a. To breathe forth again, to exhale.

rédilbo, ea, ui, Itum. v. a. To give back, to return. 2. (Of a seller) To receive back (an article found to be defective).

rédigo, is, egi, actum. v. a. 1. To drive, lead, or bring back. 2. To get together, collect, to raise (money), call in (money due to one, etc.). 3. To bring down, to reduce (to such and such a condition, to a small number, etc.). 4. (Very rare) To render, to make (such and such).

rédimiculum, i. n. A fillet, a chaplet, a necklace.

rédimo, is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. To encircle, crown, wreath, gird, surround.

rédimo, is, ómi, emptum. v. a. 1. To buy back, repurchase. 2. To redeem, to ransom. 3. To buy off, to avert by giving money, to buy the release or acquittal of. 4. To contract for, to undertake (a work) by contract, to farm (revenues). 5. To buy, purchase, obtain by purchase. 6. To atone for, to make amends for, to counterbalance: quam a republicá meis privatis incommodis llbentissime redemisse, which (misfortune) I would gladly have averted from the republic at the price of private suffering to myself, Cic.

rédintgro, as. v. a. To renew, to recruit, to restore to a former state, to refresh (one's recollection, etc.).

réditio, ómis. f. A return (sometimes c. acc.). — See Eton Latin Grammar, 25 a.

réditus, fia. m. 1. A coming back, going back, a return (sometimes c. acc.—See above). 2. Income, revenue, that which comes in: redditus in gratiam cum inimicis, a reconciliation with one's enemies, Cic.

réditivus, a, um. adj. Coming to life again, (of building materials) taken out of old buildings and used in new ones.

rédilleo, ea, ui, no sup. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To smell of, to give out a smell of, to be redolent of (c. acc., lit. and metaph.). 2. (v. n.) To smell, to be fragrant (often c. abl.).

rédimitas, a, um. adj. Subdued again.

rédono, as. v. a. 1. To give back, to restore. 2. To resign.

rédono, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To lead or bring back, to conduct back, to move back. 2. To restore, reinstate (exiles, etc.). 3. To draw back (one's arm to give a blow, an oar, etc.). 4. To withdraw, to draw off, to cause to retreat (one's troops, etc.). 5. To bring, to reduce (into a condition, form, etc.); cum plebe in gratiam reductus, being reconciled to the common people, Liv.; cum uxorem reduxisset, when he had taken back his wife, Nep.; senatu dimisso domum reductus ad vesperum est a patribus, after the senate was dismissed he was escorted home in the evening by the senators, Cic.

r̄eductio, onis. *f.* A bringing back, a restoration (from exile).

r̄eductor, oria. *m.* One who brings back.

r̄eductus, a, um. *part. pass.* from reduco, q. v.; also as *adj.* Retired, remote, distant: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrinque reductum, virtus is the mean between vices, and that which is equally removed from both extremities, Hor.; reducta, things to be deferred (opp. to producta), Cic.

r̄eduncus, a, um. *adj.* Curved back, hooked.

r̄edundantia, ae. *f.* Redundancy, excess of ornament.

r̄edundo, ae. *v. n.* 1. To overflow (lit. and metaph., also in *pass. part.*): amne redundatis fossa madebat aqua, the ditch was wet with the water which had overflowed from the river, Ov. 2. To abound, be abundant, be excessive in quantity, to be superfluous, to remain or be over and above, to be over copious (of orators, etc.). 3. To redound (c. ad and acc.): non reus ex eā causa redundat Postumus, Postumus does not, as far as that cause is concerned, appear to be guilty, Cic.; acerbissimo luctu redundaret ista victoria, that victory would be abundantly productive of the most bitter mourning, Cic.; queque redundabat fecundo vulnera serpens, and the serpent which kept on increasing from its fruitful wound (the Lernaean hydra), Ov.

r̄edūvia, ae. *f.* An agnail, a trifle.

r̄edux, ticus. *adj.* 1. That leads back, that restores to one's home. 2.

Brought back, having returned, returning.

r̄efello, is, li, no sup. *v. a.* To refute, to disprove.

r̄efercio, is, si, tum. *v. a.* To cram full, to fill (c. abl. or c. gen.).

r̄efērio, is (only in *prea.*). *v. a.* To strike back, to reflect (an appearance).

r̄efēro, fer, r̄etuli, lātum. *v. a.* (irr.). 1. To bear, bring, or carry back, to move back, to draw back. 2. To give back, to restore. 3. To pay back, to repay. 4. To restore (an old custom or practice), to reproduce, to renew. 5. To reproduce the likeness of, to renew the recollection of, to represent (in a spectacle or play): qui te tamen ore referat, who might recall your likeness to my mind by his countenance, who might resemble you, Virg. 6. To bring, to direct, to turn (esp. attention, etc.). 7. To repeat, mention, relate, announce, report. 8. To say. 9. To rejoin, to reply. 10. (c. ad and acc.). To make a motion before, to propose to (an assembly: ad senatum, before the senate; ad populum, to the people, etc.); referunt consules de republica, the consuls make a motion on the state of the republic, Cic. 11. To refer. 12. To enter (in a return or list), to register, to record, to set down: cum illam pecuniam Flacco datam referant, as they return (or set down) that money as given to Flaccus, Cic.; eodem Q. Caepionem referrem, I should place Q. Caepio in the same category, Cic. 13. To refer, to ascribe (c. ad and acc., or c. adv. of place, e. g. *huc*, to this, Hor.). 14. Refero me, and retro pedem, to return, to retire, to withdraw, to retreat: retulit ille gradus, he drew back, Ov.; multa dies retulit in melius, time has brought many things into a better state, Virg.; voceque refert, iterumque quod audit, and it re-echoes sounds and repeats what it hears, Ov.

r̄efert, t̄llit. *impers.* [res fert.], (often c. nom. id, illud, etc.). It concerns, it imports, it makes a difference, it is of consequence (often c. gen. pers., or c. meā, tuā, nostrā, etc., or sine c. pers.; often c. gen. of the amount of importance, i. e. magni, parvi, etc.): nil referte putas, do you think that it makes no difference? Hor.

r̄efertus, a, um. *part. of* refercio, q. v., as *adj.*, c. compar. etc. 1. Full (c. abl. or gen.). 2. (Of a person), amply provided, richly endowed.

r̄eserveo, es, and r̄eservesco, is, bui, no sup. *v. a.* To boil up, to boil over.

r̄eficio, is, fēci, fectum. *v. a.* (*pass. reficior*, etc.). 1. To make anew, to repair, to restore. 2. To make (money), to get in, to receive (income, etc.). 3. To re-appoint, to re-elect. 4. To refresh, to revive, recruit, re-invigorate (exhausted strength, etc.). 5. To recruit, fill up the numbers of (an army, etc.): ego hic cogito commorari quoad me reficiam, I think of remaining here till I am quite recovered, Cic.; ad ultimum ref-

- ciendum, to cheer up the countenance, Cic.; refecta spe, hope being restored, Liv.
- rēfīgo**, *is, xi, xum. v. a.* 1. To unfix, to unfasten, to take down. 2. to remove. 3. To repeal, to abrogate (laws): cœlo refixa sidera, falling stars, Virg.
- rēfīingo**, *is, xxi, ietum. v. a.* To repair, to make anew.
- rēdāgito**, *as. v. a.* To demand again, to demand back.
- rēlatus**, *us. m.* A contrary wind.
- rēlecto**, *is, xi, xum. v. a.* 1. To bend back, to turn back. 2. To bring back, guide or lead back. 3. To bend, to change. 4. reflector, pass., to bend oneself back, to lean back: longoſque reflectitur unguis, and he bends himself back into long claws (*i. e.* his nails are bent into long claws), Ov.; nec prius amissam respexi animumque reflexi, nor did I once look back for her who was lost, or once think of her (*i. e.* turn my attention to her), Virg.
- rēdo**, *aa. v. a. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To be contrary (of winds), to blow in the opposite, or in a wrong direction. 2. $\ddagger\ddagger$ (*v. a.*) To exhale.
- rēfluo**, *is, uxi, uxum. v. a.* To flow back, to flow backwards and forwards, to ebb: cum refluit campis, when it flows back from the fields (the Nile), Virg.
- rēflūns**, *a. um. adj.* Flowing back, refulgent, ebbing.
- rēformidatō**, *ōnia f.* Great fear.
- rēformido**, *aa. v. a.* To fear greatly, to fear, to dread.
- rēformo**, *aa. v. a.* To remould, to refashion: dum quod fuit ante reformet, until she resumes her former shape, Ov.
- rēfōveo**, *ea, fōvi, fōtum. v. a.* To warm again, to revive, to refresh, to restore (exhausted strength, etc.), to reinvigorate, re-establish (a party, etc.).
- rēfractus**, *a. um. part. pass. fr.* refringo, *q. v.*
- rēfrāgor**, *āria. v. dep.* To oppose, to thwart, to gainsay, to withstand.
- rēfrāno**, *aa. v. a.* To curb, to bridle, to check, to restrain.
- rēfrīeo**, *aa, ui, atum. v. a.* 1. To rub, to open again (a wound) by rubbing, to gall, to fret. 2. To re-awaken (a recollection), to revive, to renew (a feeling). 3. (*As v. n.*) To break out again (as a sore).
- rēfrīgrātō**, *ōnia f.* A cooling, coolness.
- rēfrīgrō**, *aa, v. a.* 1. To cool, to make cool (lit. and metaph.). 2. (*In pass.*) To be cooled (*i. e.* to be indifferent, remiss, languid, to relax).
- rēfrīgesco**, *is, xxi, no sup. v. a.* To grow cool, to cool; (lit. and metaph.) to become indifferent, remiss, to flag, to relax: sortes refrixerunt, oracles have gone out of fashion, Cic.; quum a judiciis forum refrixerit, as the forum has had a respite from judicial business, Cic.
- rēfrīngō**, *is, fragi, fractum. v. a.* 1. To break down, to break off, to break open, to tear open, to break to pieces. 2. To break, *i. e.* to weaken (force, etc.), to put down. 3. To subdue.
- rēfīgīo**, *ia, fūgi, fūgitum. v. a.* 1. To flee back, to flee, to escape, to flee for refuge. 2. To retire, retire from sight (even of inanimate things in retired situations), to be out of sight, to disappear. 3. (*c. ab. and abl., or sc. abl. or sc. infin., or c. acc.*), to shrink from, to shun, to avoid.
- rēfīgium**, *i. n.* A refuge, a place of refuge (lit. and metaph.).
- rēfīgia**, *a. um. adj.* Fleeing back, retiring, receding; *m. pl.* as *sab.*, fugitives.
- rēfulgeo**, *ea, si, no sup. v. a.* To shine brightly, glitter, be brilliant, be resplendent.
- rēfūsū**, *fūdi, fūsum. v. a.* 1. To pour back, throw back, cast back: liberis strage obstante molis refusus, the Tiber being thrown back by the mass of ruin which blocked it up (and thus made to overflow), Tac. 2. To pour: fletu super ora refuso, tears pouring over his cheeks, Ov.
- rēfūtātō**, *ōnia f.* Refutation.
- rēfūteo**, *aa. v. a.* 1. To drive back, to check, to repress, to put down. 2. To refute, confute, rebut, disprove, make false, give the lie to.

rēgallis, a. adj. 1. Of or belonging to a king, kingly, royal, regal : scriptum regale, a writing or work treating of kings, Ov. 2. Suited to a king, splendid, magnificent, noble.

rēgalliter. adv. 1. In a royal manner, royally, magnificently. 2. Imperiously.

rēgale, as. v. a. To thaw.

rēgare, is, grexi, gestum. v. a. 1. To bear, bring, or carry back. 2. To throw back, to throw up (ground). 3. To retort (reproaches, etc.), to say or mention by way of retort. 4. To get rid of, to turn aside (unpopularity, etc.).

rēgia, m. f. A royal palace, the residence of a king. 2. (Esp.) the palace of Numa in the Via Sacra near the temple of Vesta, and used for religious purposes : atrium regium, the hall of Numa's palace, Liv. xxvi. 27. 3. The king's tent (in a camp). 4. The court, i. e. the royal family and chief officers of the court. 5. § A city which is a royal residence. 6. ♫ A colonnade, a piazza.

rēgie. adv. 1. Royally, in a royal manner, splendidly. 2. Imperiously.

rēglificare. adv. Royally, splendidly.

rēglificans, a, um. adj. Royal, splendid, magnificent.

rēgigno, is, gēnui, gēnitum. v. a. To reproduce.

rēgimen, inis. n. 1. Rule, guidance, government, power of governing, authority. 2. (Esp.) The administration of state affairs. 3. ♫ A rudder : regimen rerum, the chief magistrate, Liv.

rēgina, m. f. 1. A queen (lit. and metaph.). 2. A princess.

rēgio, ônis. f. 1. A line, a direction. 2. A boundary line, a boundary. 3. (Most usu.) A district, region, quarter, territory, country, province (metaph. even of the provinces of an art, etc.): e regione moveri, to advance in a straight line, Cic.; non rectâ regione iter instituit, he did not march on in a straight direction, Liv.; (bat e regione, c. gen. or c. dat. means opposite to) quum [luna] est e regione solia, when the moon is opposite to the sun, Cic.; acie e regione instructâ, having arrayed his men in line of battle opposite to them, Nep.; natura et regio provinciae tue, the character and situation of your province, Cic.; regiones portae Esquilinae, in the district (or neighbourhood) of the Esquiline gate; huc eadem est nostræ rationis regio et via, this same is the line and plan of my own conduct, Cic.

rēgionâtim. adv. By districts.

rēgius, a, um. adj. 1. Of or belonging to a king, kingly, royal, regal. 2. Like a king, magnificent, splendid, noble : regius ales, the eagle, Ov.; regius morbus, the jaundice.

rēglutino, as. v. a. To unglue, to loosen.

rēgnâtor, ôria. m.; f. -atrix, idia. One who reigns over, a ruler, a king: in domo regnatrice, in the imperial family, Tac.

rēgno, as. v. a. and a. 1. (v. a.) To reign. 2. To be a king (lit. and metaph.), to rule, to have one's own way, to have the mastery. 3. (v. a.) To rule, to reign over (sc. gen., more usu. in pass., esp. in part. regnatus and regnandus, to be ruled over, to be governed): Gothones reguantur, the Gothones submit to the rule of a king, Tac.; vivo et regno, I am as happy as a king, Hor.

rēnum, i. a. 1. Kingly power, royal authority, royalty. 2. A kingdom, a dominion : mea regna videns, beholding my own kingdom (i. e. my own property), Virg.; nec regna vini sortiere talis, nor shall you decide who shall be the master of the feast by dice, Hor.

rēgo, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To lead in a straight line, to keep straight, to lead, to guide, to steer (a ship), to conduct. 2. *rēgo fines*, to mark out or fix boundaries. 3. To rule, govern, sway, control, manage, be king of, be supreme over. 4. To put (one who is wrong) in the right way, to set right.

rēgrōdior, ēris, gressus sum. v. dep. 1. To go or come back, to return. 2. To march back, retire, retreat, to fall back (c. in and acc. of that towards or upon which).

- rēgressus**, *is. m.* 1. A going or coming back, a return. 2. A retreat (lit. and metaph.), a drawing back (from wrong).
- rēgīla**, *m. f.* 1. A ruler (i. e. standard by which to draw a straight line), a straight wand, staff, or base. 2. A rule, pattern, model, a fixed standard. 3. §A rule, a law.
- rēgīlus**, *i. m.* 1. A petty king, a petty chieftain. 2. A prince. 3. ♫A wren.
- rēgūsto**, *aa. v. a.* 1. ♫To taste over again, to lick clean. 2. To read again.
- rejectānus**, *a. um. adj.* That is to be rejected.
- rejōctio**, *ōnis. f.* 1. A rejection. 2. A challenging (of judges). 3. A shifting from oneself to another.
- †rējōcto**, *as. v. a.* To throw back, to reecho.
- rējōctio**, *Is. jōci. jectum.* (Simper. also *reīce*). 1. To throw, cast, fling or push back. 2. To throw away behind one, to place behind one. 3. To throw away: oculos Rutulorum rejicit arvis, he turns his eyes away from the fields of the Rutulians, Virg. 4. §To drive back, drive away, to beat back, to repulse. 5. To cast off, to lay aside. 6. To reject, to disdain, to refuse. 7. To make over to, to refer to (c. ad and acc. of the more remote object). 8. To defer, to put off, to postpone: si huc te rejicia, if you apply yourself to this object or pursuit, Cic.
- rēlāber**, *ōris. lapsus sum. v. dep.* 1. To glide back, fall back, flow back, return, relapse. 2. To glide down, slide down, to fall gently down.
- rēlanguesco**, *is. gui. no sup. v. a.* To languish again, to grow languid or faint, to relax, to grow remiss, to slacken.
- rēlātio**, *ōnis. f.* 1. A retorting. 2. A proposition, a motion (in the senate for a law, etc.), a report (of a commission after an investigation).
- rēlātor**, *ōris. m.* A bringer forward of a motion, a mover.
- rēlātus**, *is. m.* 1. An official report. 2. A narration. 3. Recital, recitation.
- relatus**, *a. um. part. pass.* from *refero*, q. v.
- rēlāxātiō**, *ōnis. f.* 1. Relaxation. 2. Mitigation, abatement.
- rēlāxo**, *aa. v. a.* 1. To relax, to slacken, to unloose, to loosen, to open. 2. To lighten, mitigate, alleviate. 3. To give relaxation to, to cheer, to enliven. 4. To set free, to release, to free: insanii cum relaxentur, lunatics, when their paroxysms abate, Cic.
- rēlēgatio**, *ōnis. f.* A sending away, banishment.
- rēlēgo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To send away, to dismiss, to remove to a distance, to banish. 2. To send away, to reject: ambitione relegatā, without ambition, without seeking to curry favour with you, Hor.
- rēlēgo**, *is. ēgi. ectum. v. a.* 1. To gather together again, to collect again. 2. To travel over again, to traverse again, to pass close to, to coast along again. 3. To read over again.
- rēlēntesco**, *is. no perf. v. a.* To grow slack again, to languish again.
- rēlēvo**, *aa. v. a.* 1. §To lift up, to raise. 2. To make light, to lighten. 3. To assuage, diminish, lessen (an evil). 4. To relieve, to comfort, to deliver, to release.
- rēlīctio**, *ōnis. f.* A leaving, forsaking, abandoning.
- rēlīctus**, *a. um. part. pass.* fr. *relinquo*, q. v.
- rēlīgatio**, *ōnis. f.* A binding up, a tying up.
- rēlīgio**, *ōnis. f.* 1. Religion, piety, reverence for the Gods, religious awe or respect. 2. Religion, i. e. religious belief. 3. (*In pl.*) Religious matters, things belonging to religion, religious ceremonies. 4. Conscientiousness, scrupulousness, a scruple. 5. An offence against religion, guilt: nullā mendacii religione obstictus videretur. He would not seem involved in any guilt of falsehood, Cæs. ; religio jurisjurandi, scrupulous regard to an oath, Cic. 6. Holiness, sanctity (of a thing, a temple, etc.). 7. An object of religious veneration. 8. Integrity, a virtuous life: si qua in re ipse a religione officii declinarit, if he has in any respect violated the sacred obligations of duty, Cic.

- rēligiose.** *adv.* 1. Religiously, piously. 2. Conscientiously, uprightly.
rēligiōsus, a., um. adj. 1. Religious, pious, devout. 2. Holy, sacred.
 3. Conscientious, scrupulous, upright, virtuous. 4. Unlucky (of an action), forbidden by scruples respecting omens: *dies religiosus*, a day on which it was unlucky to do anything, Liv.
- rēligo, as. v. a.** 1. To bind, to tie, to fasten, to moor (a ship). 2. To grapple. 3. §To unbind, to unfasten.
- rēlinco, is, lēvi, lītum. v. a.** To unseal, to open.
- rēlinquo, is, līqui, līctum. v. a.** 1. To leave behind, to leave, to desert, to quit. 2. To leave alone, to leave untouched. 3. To leave, to bequeath (rare). 4. To resign, to neglect, to forsake, to abandon, to relinquish. 5. To give up, to desist from, to raise (a siege): *pass. impers.* it remains, it follows as a natural consequence; *relinquitur ut, si vincimur in Hispaniā, quiescamus*, it remains that if we are defeated in Spain we must stay quiet, Cic.
- rēliquiae, arum. pl. f.** Remains, relics, leavings, that which remains, the rest: *reliquiae Danaūm*, those who had been left, spared, or passed over, by the Greeks, the remnant spared by the Greeks, Virg.
- rēliqua, a., um. adj.** 1. That which is left, remaining, the remainder of, the rest of, the other, what is over and above. 2. Remaining (in point of time) subsequent, future. 3. What is still due, what is in arrear: *quos reliquias fortuna ex nocturnā cōcēdē ac fugā fecerat*, whom fortune had left alive after the nocturnal rout and massacre, Liv.—But *relicuum facio*, when preceded by a negative sometimes means to leave undone: *nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt*, they omitted nothing which could contribute to despatch, Cœs.—*m. pl.* as *subst.*, the rest; *n. sing.* as *subst.*, the rest, the remainder, the residue: *quod belli reliquum erat*, which was all that remained of the war, Liv.; *reliquum est ut officiis certemus inter nos*, it remains for us to vie with one another in the discharge of duty, Cic.
- rēlucceo, es; and rēlūcesco, is, luxi, no sup. v. a.** To shine again, to shine out, to glow, to be brilliant, to dawn.
- rēluctor, ēris. v. dep.** To struggle against, to resist.
- rēmando, as. v. a.** To send word back, to notify in return.
- rēmāeo, es, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To stay behind, to remain behind. 2. To remain, to last, to endure, to continue. 3. To be steady, lasting, constant (as a friend, etc.).
- §rēmāno, as. v. a.** To flow back.
- rēmansio, ūnia. f.** A remaining behind, a continuing in the same place.
- rēmādium, i. n.** A remedy, a medicine, a cure, a means of relief.
- rēmensus, a., um. part. fr.** remetior, in *pass. sense*. Travelled over again.
- rēmeo, as. v. a.** To go back, to return, to flow back, pass back: *avum remeare peractum*, to live one's past life over again, Hor.
- rēmōtior, īris, remensus sum. v. dep.** 1. To measure over again, to survey again, to travel over again. 2. To consider.
- rēmex, īgis. m.** A rower, an oarsman.
- rēmigatio, onis. f.** Rowing.
- rēmigium, i. n.** 1. Rowing. 2. §All that belongs to rowing, an oar. 3. A crew of rowers: *volat ille per aera magnum*, he flies through the vast air, borne on propelling wings [which urge him on as oars do a ship], Virg.
- rēmigo, as. v. a.** To row.
- rēmigro, as. v. a.** To go back, to return (to a former habitation; metaph. to former principles).
- rēminiscor, ēris, no perf. v. dep.** 1. To remember, to recollect (c. gen. or acc.). 2. To imagine, to conceive (rare).
- rēmisceo, es, ui, sum. v. a.** To mix again, to mingle.
- rēmisse. adv.** Mildly, gently, indulgently.
- rēmissio, ūnia. f.** 1. A letting down, a lowering. 2. A slackening, abating, flagging, relaxation, remission (of exertion, etc.). 3. Remission (of punishment). 4. Lenity, indulgence.

rémisces, a, um. *part. pass.* of *seq.*; also as *adj.*, c. *compar.* etc. 1.
Slackened, loosened, loose. 2. Slack, languid, remiss, indifferent. 3.

Mild, gentle, indulgent. 4. Cheerful, good-humoured, merry.

rémitto, *is*, *misi*, *missum*. v. a. 1. To let go back, to send back, to send. 2. To leave behind (as fruit in a jar leaves juice behind), to yield. 3. To loosen, slacken, relax: *si brachia forte remisit*, if for a moment he slackens the exertions of his arms, Virg. 4. To melt, to thaw: *cum se purpureo vere remittit humus*, when the ground again becomes open in purple spring, id. 5. To give back, return, restore, & to re-echo, & to reflect (an image). 6. To dismiss, to reject. 7. To relax, lessen, diminish, mitigate: *cum se furor ille remisit*, when that madness has abated, Ov. 8. To relieve, to refresh. 9. To cease, to desist, to give over (c. *infin.*). 10. To resign, to surrender, to give up, to sacrifice, to remit (a punishment, a tribute, etc.): *qui eum moverent ut memoriam simultatum patris remitteret*, to urge him to sacrifice the recollection of his private quarrels to the good of his country, Liv. 11. To allow, to permit. 12. (As v. a.) To abate, to decrease (of wind, rain, pain, etc.): *remittentibus tribunis plebis*, the tribunes of the people permitting it, or desisting from their opposition, Liv.

rémolitor, *Iris*, *itus sum*. v. dep. To push back, to force back, to remove away.

rémollesco, *is*, no perf. v. a. 1. To become soft. 2. To be softened, appeased. 3. To become enervated, effeminate.

rémollio, *Is*, *Ivi*, *Itum*. v. a. To soften again, to make soft.

rémorâmen, *Inis*. a. A delay, a hinderance, an impediment.

rémordeo, *es*, *di*, *sum*. v. a. 1. To bite again, to bite in retaliation. 2. To vex, to distress.

rémôrör, *áris*. v. dep. 1. To stay, to tarry, to linger, to loiter, to delay.

2. To cause to delay, to delay, hold back, keep, detain: *quamvis te longæ remorentur fata senectæ*, though the fate of a long old age should detain you on earth, Prop.; *nox atque præda castrorum hostes quominus victoriâ uterentur remorata sunt*, night, and the pillage of the camp, prevented the enemy from making the most of their victory (the time occupied in pillaging the camp delayed them till night, and so prevented them, etc.), Sall.; *num unum diem postea Lucium Saturninum . . . mors ac pena remorata est*, did the punishment of death delay a single day to overtake L. Saturninus? Cic.; (Spart. *remoratus* in *pass.* sense) *pomi jactu remorata secundi*, delayed by the throwing of the second apple, Ov.

rémôte. adv. At a distance.

rémôtio, *Inis*. f. Removal, putting away, the getting rid of.

rémôtus, a, um. *part. fr.* *removeo*, used as *adj.*, c. *compar.* etc. 1.

Distant, remote. 2. (c. *ab* and *abl.*) Separate from, free from, unconnected with, ignorant of, different from: *a. pl. as subst.*, things to be rejected.—See *principua*.

rémôveo, *es*, *môvi*, *môtum*. v. a. 1. To move back, to move away, to remove, to take off, to withdraw, to send away. 2. To put aside, to lay aside: *remoto joco*, without jesting, jesting apart, Cic.; *remove istac*, say no more of that, Cic.; *nocturnos Aurora removerat ignes*, Aurora had driven away the stars, Ov.

rémungie, *Is*, *Ivi*, *Itum*. v. a. 1. To low in reply to. 2. To bellow, to growl (used even of the Sibyl). 3. To resound, to re-echo (as a sound, or a place).

rémulcoo, *es*, *si*, no sup. v. a. To let droop.

rémulcum, i. a. A towing-rope.

rémunératio, *ónis*. f. Repayment, recompense, remuneration.

rémunérör, *áris*. v. dep. To recompense, to requite, repay.

rémurmôro, *as*. v. a. To sound with rumbling noise (of the sea).

rémus, i. m. An oar: *velis remisque*, with sails and oars, i. e. by every means in one's power, Cic.; *remis ego corporis utar*, I will use the oars of my body (i. e. my hands and feet to swim with), Ov.: *alarum insistere*

- renis, to rest upon your osrlike wings, Ov.; dialecticorum renis (esp. to
vela orationis), the more measured movements of logicians, Cic.
- ren, rēnīs. a., usu. in pl. The kidneys, the veins.
- rēnarro, aa. v. a. To relate over again, to relate.
- rēnascor, ēria, nātus sum. v. dep. To be born again, to come to life again,
to spring up again, to revive, to flourish again, to reappear: Pythagore
arcana renati, the mysteries of the twice-born Pythagoras (because he
believed, according to his doctrine of the metempsychosis, that he had
existed as Euphorbus, before he was Pythagoras), Hor.
- rēnāvigo, aa. v. a. To sail back.
- rēnōo, es, evi, ērum, v. a. To unspin, undo, unravel: detent hinc fila reni,
they grieve that this thread (i. e. this destiny) is reversed, Ov.
- rēnlideo, es, and + ūrealdesoo, is, no perf. v. a. 1. To shine, glister, be
brilliant, to glisten, to gleam: circum residentes lare, around his glowing
hearth, Hor.; adiecisse prædam torquibus exiguis renidet, [the band of
Pacorus, i. e. the Persians] rejoice to have added booty taken from us to
their own little chains (or ornaments), Hor. 2. To smile, to look
cheerful.
- rēnitor, ēria, nātus sum. v. dep. To struggle against, to resist.
- rēno, aa. v. a. To swim again.
- rēno, ònis. m. A reindeer.
- grēnōdo, aa. v. a. To unbind, to loosen.
- grēnōvāmen, Inis. z. A renewal.
- rēnōvātio, ònis. f. 1. A renewal. 2. Compound interest.
- rēnōvo, as. v. a. 1. To renew (of land, either by cultivating, or by
letting it lie fallow). 2. To refresh, to recruit, to reinvigorate, to re-
cover, to revive. 3. To repeat, to say over again: veteres annos leto
renovasse procorum, to have renewed the achievements of his old bow by
the death of the suitors, Prop.; renovato sonora, by compound interest,
Cic.
- rēnūmōre, aa. v. a. 1. To count up, to count over. 2. +To repay.
- rēnūciātio, ònis. f. A report, a formal notice, an announcement, the
declaration of the result of an election.
- rēnuncio, aa. v. a. 1. To bring or carry back word, to report, to give
notice, to announce, to declare. 2. To report formally, to make an
official declaration (esp. of the character of omens, etc., or of the result of
an election): legationem renunciare, to give an account of one's conduct or
success in an embassy, Cic. 3. To renounce, to disown. 4. To protest
against, to disclaim: (pass. impers.) ne Stoicis renunciarerat, lest it
should look like protesting against the Stoics, Cl.
- rēnū, is, ui, and rēndō, as, no sup. u. a. To shake the head, to deny, to
refuse, to object to (usu. c. acc.): renuentes criminī, denying the charge, Cic.;
credero me tamen hoc oculo renuentes negavi, but by my disapproving eye I
showed that I did not believe this, Ov.; renentes Deo, the God being un-
favourable to his wishes, Ov.
- reor, rēria, rātus sum. v. dep. To think, suppose, believe, to be of opinion.
—See ratus.
- rēpāgūla, orum. pl. z. 1. Bolts, bars (of a door). 2. Barrier, limits,
bounds.
- rēpāndus, a., num. adj. Bent backward, turned up, crooked.
- rēpāribilis, e. adj. Reparable, that can be repaired or retrieved: repa-
bili Echo, Echo which repeats the words, Pera.
- + ūrēparo, is, no perf. v. a. To refrain from, to abstain (c. dat. or c. infin.).
- rēpāro, aa. v. a. 1. To get or procure again. 2. To repair, mend,
restore, renew. 3. To buy, to purchase. 4. To revive, to refresh:
nec latentes classe citā reparavit oras, nor did she seek out a remote dis-
trict in her swift fleet, Hor.
- rēpastinātio, ònis. f. A digging up again.
- rēpello, is, repūli, rēpulsum. v. a. To drive back, beat back, repel, re-
pulse, to push back, to force back: mediā tellurem repulit undā, (the sea)

drove back the land, bringing his waves in the middle between the divided portions (of Italy and Sicily), Ov.; pedibus tellure repulsa, spurning the ground with his feet (of a fast runner), Ov. 2. To repulse, reject (esp. unsuccessful candidates, suitor, etc.). 3. To strike: illa tuā toties sc̄a repulsa manu, those brazen cymbals so often struck together by your hand, Tib.; a verā ratione repulsum, far removed from true reasoning, Lucr.

rēpōndo, is, di, sum. v. a. 1. To weigh back: sequaque formosae pensa rependis heret, and (as a slave) you weigh back to your beauteous mistress the same weight of wool that you received (to show that you have not stolen any while at work), Ov. 2. To weigh out: cui pro C. Gracchi capite aurorum erat repensum, to whom an equal weight of gold was paid for C. Gracchus's head (i. e. he was paid its weight in gold), Cic. 3. To pay back, to repay, to requite, to recompense. 4. To balance, to counter-balance. 5. To purchase, to ransom, to redeem.

rēpōnsa, entia. adj. Sudden, unlooked for, unexpected. 2. New, fresh, recent. §a. as *adv.*, suddenly.

rēpōnte. adv. Suddenly.

rēpōntinus, a, um. adj. 1. Sudden, unexpected. 2. Hasty (of plans): ignoti homines et repentini, men unknown and suddenly raised to riches, Cic.; in novo populo ubi omnis repentina atque ex virtuti nobilitas sit, in a new nation, where all rank is of sudden growth, originating in the virtue of the individual, Liv.

rēpercussus, fū. m. A reverberation (of sound or sight), a re-echoing.

rēpercūtio, ia, oussi, cussum. v. a. (very rare except in *part. pass.*) **rēpercussus.** To beat back, to reflect (light etc.), to cause (a sound) to reverberate, to re-echo, to cause to rebound (i. e. in *part.* rebounding, re-echoed, reflected).

rēpōrio, Is, reppōri, rēportum. v. a. 1. To find, to meet with. 2. To find out, to discover, to learn (a fact). 3. To find out, invent, devise, contrive: sibi salutem repererunt, they managed to save themselves, Cæs.

rēpōrtor, oris. m. A finder out, a discoverer, an inventor: hominum rerumque repertor, the Creator of all men and things (i. e. Jupiter), Virg.; vitiisque repertor, and the discoverer of the vine (i. e. Bacchus), Ov.

rēpōrtus, a, um. part. pass. fr. *reperiō*, q. v.; §†n. pl. as *subst.*, inventions.

rēpōtitor, oris. m. One who demands back, who demands restitution.

rēpōto, is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. 1. To seek again, go back, to return, to revisit. 2. To attack again, or a second time. 3. To fetch anew, to fetch back, to bring back. 4. To return to (a pursuit, etc.), to recommence, to resume. 5. To look back to, to trace back: viam quā venisset repeterere, to retrace his steps, to go back by the path by which he had come, Liv.; repetitis diebus, reckoning the days backward, Cæs. 6. To retrace in the mind, to recollect, to call to mind. 7. To demand back, to demand the restoration of, to reclaim, to claim restitution of, to demand, to claim: in repetendā libertate, in an endeavour to recover one's freedom, Cic.; quæ parentum poscas a filiis repeatant, who inflict on sons the punishments incurred by the murder of their parents, Cic.; repetentibus res Romanis superbe resonsum redditum, they give an arrogant reply to the Romans when they demand reparation, Liv.—**Repetitus. part. pass.** Repeated, done again, attacked again, etc.: repetita suis percussit pectora palmia, she beat her breast again (i. e. smitten again) with her hands, Ov.; repetitaque longo vellera mollebat... tractu, and she was softening her wool by drawing it out over and over again for a long time, Ov.—**Pecunia repetundæ** (an old and legal form of *repetendæ*), and very often simply *repetundæ*. The crime of extortion, of illegal exactions made by a provincial governor.

rēpōxus, a, um. part. pass. fr. *repecto*. Combed again, dressed (of hair).

repleo, ea, ēvi, ētum. v. a. 1. To fill, to make full, to replenish. 2. To complete. 3. To satisfy, to satiate: replete iis rebus exercitu, the

army being amply provided with those things, Cæs. (usu. c. abl., but *perf.* *pass.* also c. gen.).

replicatio, ònis. f. A folding up again, a winding up again.

replieo, as, &vi, òrum. v. a. To unfold, to unroll (a book): ne replicet annalium memoriam, that you may not go back to the records of old annals, Cic.

répo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. To creep, to crawl (lit. and metaph.), to move on slowly.

répoño, is, pösui, pösitum, often sync. repòstum. v. a. 1. To place again, put again, place back, put back, replace, reestablish. 2. To repay, to requite, to retaliate. 3. To lay aside (so as to keep), to store up, to reserve. 4. To put instead, to substitute. 5. To lay aside, put away, discard, abandon. 6. To lay, to place, to rest: in vestra humanitate causam totam repono, I rest the whole case upon your mercy, Cic.; hortatur ut spem omnem in virtute reponant, he exhorts them to place all their hopes on their own valour, Cæs.; mollia crura reponit, he puts down lightly (or he bends back) his flexible legs, Virg.; jam falcem arbusta reponunt, the trees now no longer require (permit the woodman to lay aside) the knife, Virg.; in cubitum se reponet, he will lean again on his elbow, Hor.; sic nos in sceptrâ reponis? is this the way in which you restore us to dominion? Virg.; non illis epulae nocuere reposte, banquets often replaced (i. e. of many courses) have not injured their health, Virg.; fabula quæ posci vult et spectata reponi, the play that would be redemandied and, after having been seen once, be exhibited again on the stage, Hor.; si reponis Achillem, if you are describing Achilles, Hor.

rèporto, aa. v. a. 1. To bring back, to carry back, to lead back: qua... victrix redit illa, pedemque ex hoste reportat, where she returns victorious, quitting a conquered enemy, Virg. 2. To bear off, carry off, gain, win (a prize, a triumph, etc.), to bring back for oneself: nuncius . . . reportat advenisse viro, the messenger brings back news (he reports) that men have arrived, Virg.

rèposco, is, no perf. v. a. 1. To demand back, to ask for again, to demand the return or restoration of, to reclaim. 2. To claim, to demand, to ask.

repositor, oris. m. A replacer, restorer, rebuilder.

rèpostus, a, um. part. sync. fr. repono, q. v.

rèpotia, òrum. pl. n. A drinking party the day after a feast.

rèpræsentatio, ònia. f. 1. §A representation. 2. A cash payment.

rèpræsento, as. v. a. 1. To represent, show, exhibit, to give a representation or appearance of. 2. To pay in cash, in ready money, to pay at once: dies promissorum adeat, quem etiam rèpræsentabo, the day is at hand when the security becomes due, which I will even settle beforehand, Cic. 3. To do (in any way) at once, to perform, execute, or procure immediately: neque expectare temporis medicinam quam rèpræsentare ratione possimus, and not to wait for that relief by lapse of time which we can procure at once by skill, Cic.; quam minas irasque coelestes rèpræsentatas casibus suis exposuisset, when he had shown them that the threats and anger of the gods were already worked out by their disasters, Liv.

rèprehendo, and sync. rôprêndo, is, di, sum. v. a. 1. To take hold of, seize, hold back. 2. To hold fast, to retain, to restrain. 3. To reprove, blame, find fault with, rebuke. 4. To refute.

rèprehensio, ònis. f. 1. Check, interruption. 2. Blame, rebuke, reproof, reprimand. 3. Refutation.

rèprehenco, as. v. a. To seize hold of, to hold back, to detain.

rèprehensor, òris. m. 1. A blamer, censurer, reprobator. 2. A corrector.

rèpressor, òris. m. One who represses, who checks, who limits.

rèprimo, is, pressi, pressum. v. a. 1. To repress, press down, put down, check. 2. To control, to curb, to limit, to confine. 3. To suppress. 4. To keep off, to restrain.

rēprobō, *as. v. a.* To disapprove, to reject.

rēprōmissio, *ōnia f.* A counter-promise.

rēprōmitto, *is, misi, missum. v. a.* To promise in return.

rēpto, *as. v. a.* To crawl, to creep, to move slowly or lazily.

rēpādiātio, *ōnia f.* Rejection, repudiation.

rēpūdio, *as. v. a.* 1. To put away, to divorce, to repudiate. 2. To reject, refuse, to reject with scorn, to disdain: si consilium senatū a republicā repudiaret, if he sought to separate the counsel of the senate from the republic (i. e. to deprive the republic of it), Cic.

rēpūdium, *i. n.* A putting away, repudiation, divorce.

rēpūrasco, *is. (no perf.) v. a.* 1. To become a boy again. 2. To be childish, to play like a child.

rēpugnanter. *adv.* Reluctantly, unwillingly.

rēpugnantia, *as. f.* 1. Incompatibility, inconsistency. 2. Contradiction.

rēpugno, *as. v. a.* 1. To fight against, to oppose, to resist, to contend against (c. dat.). 2. To be obstinate, unwilling, reluctant. 3. (Of several things compared together) To be contradictory, incompatible, inconsistent, repugnant to one another.

rēpulsa, *as. f.* 1. A repulse, a rejection (of an unsuccessful candidate). 2. A refusal, a denial.

ſt̄rēpulsans, *antia adj.* 1. Repelling. 2. Re-echoing.

rēpulsus, *a. um. part. pass. fr. repello, q. v.*

rēpulsus, *as. m.* 1. Reverberation (of sound). 2. +Reflection (of what is seen).

rēpungo, *is. v. a.* To prick again, to stir up.

rēpurgo, *as. v. a.* 1. To cleanse again, to clear. 2. To purge away, remove.

ſt̄rēptūtio, *ōnis f.* Consideration, contemplation.

rēpūto, *as. v. a.* 1. To count over, to reckon, calculate, compute. 2. To think upon, consider, meditate upon, contemplate, reflect upon, to think.

rēquies, *ōtis, acc. istem and iem, abl. iese and ie, no pl., f.* Rest, repose (esp. after labour), relaxation.

rēquiesco, *is, ūvi, ūtum. v. a.* 1. To rest, to repose, to take rest (esp. after labour). 2. To find respite (from anxiety), to find comfort: suos requiérunt flumina cursus, rivers have rested on their course, Virg.

rēquiōtus, *a. um. part. pass. fr. prec.* Rested, refreshed with rest: requietus ager, a field that has lain fallow, Ov.

rēquirō, *is, ūvi, ūtum. v. a.* 1. To seek again. 2. To seek, seek for, look for. 3. To ask, to inquire. 4. To require, to want, to need. 5. To look for without finding, to look in vain for, to miss: majorum nostrorum requiro prudentiam, I feel the want of the wisdom of our ancestors, Cic.

rea, *rei. f.* 1. A thing, a matter, an affair, an object, a circumstance. 2. Fact, reality. 3. Property, riches: in tenui re, (a person) of small property, Hor. 4. Interest, advantage: tua res agitur, your own interest is at stake, Hor. 5. A business: quoniam cum senatore res est, since we have to do with a senator, Cic. 6. A lawsuit, an action: res bellica, war, military service, Cic.; res gestae, exploits, military achievements, Cic.; nobis est mala res, our affairs are in a bad condition, Sall.; id frustra an ob rem faciam, whether in doing this I shall be labouring in vain or advantageously... Sall.; narrat aniles ex re fabellas, he tells some old wives' stories appropriate to the subject, Hor.; pro re natā, as affairs stand, Cic.; rerum potiri to obtain the chief power in the state, Nep.; custode rerum Caesare, while Cæsar watches over the state, Hor.; ob eam rem, on that account, Cic.; animus inter Fidenatem Romanamque rem anceps, a mind divided between the interests of Fidene and Rome (between a wish for the supremacy of Fidene and Rome), Liv.; novis rebus studebat, he was desirous of a revolution, Cæs.

ſrēſſvio, is. v. a. To rage again.

rēſālūto, aa. v. a. To salute in return, to return a salutation.

ſrēſāneco, is, nui, no sup. v. a. To grow sound or healthy again, to be cured.

†rēſarcio, is, si, tum. v. a. To patch, to mend, to repair.

rēſcindo, is, ſcīdi, ſciſſum. v. a. 1. To cut down, break down. 2. To cut open, tear open. 3. §To open (a road, etc.). 4. To rescind, annul, abrogate.

rēſcisco, is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. To learn (a fact), find out, ascertain, know.

rēſcribo, is, pſi, ptum. v. a. 1. To write back in return, in reply, to reply in writing. 2. To write over again. 3. To re-enlist, to enlist anew. 4. †To give a formal answer (to a petition). 5. To pay back, to repay (lit. to make an entry on the paid side of an account): nunc (Caſarem) ad equum rēſcribere, (he said that Caesar) was now enrolling them among the cavalry, Caſa.

†rēſcriptua, i. n. An imperial reſcript.

rēſcoo, as, cui, ſtum. v. a. 1. To cut off, to amputate, to extirpate with the knife, to cut. 2. To curtail, to cut short, to restrain.

rēſecro, aa. v. a. 1. †To beseech again. 2. To free from a curse.

ſrēſemine, aa. v. a. To reproduce.

ſrēſequor, ſris, ſecutus ſum. v. dep. To answer, reply to (c. acc.).

rēſero, aa. v. a. 1. To unbolt, unlock, open, to throw open (lit. and metaph.). 2. To disclose, to reveal: ubi Jane . . . rēſeraveris annum, when, O Janus, you have opened (i. e. begun) the year, Ov.

rēſervo, aa. v. a. 1. To keep back, lay up, reserve. 2. To preserve, to save.

rēſes, Idia. adj. n. sing. not used. [ſedeo]. 1. That remains sitting, i. e. lazy, indolent, spiritless, inactive. 2. (Rare) Remaining behind.

rēſideo, ea, and rēſido, is, ſedi, ſeſſum. v. n. 1. To sit down, to settle down, to sit, to rest. 2. To remain, to remain behind, to linger, to abide. 3. To settle down, i. e. sink down, to subside, grow calm (as a stormy sea, a war, impetuosity of mind, etc.): hujus incommodi culpa ubi residentat . . . , to whom the blame of this disaster belongs (I can guess), Cie.; quorum in concilio . . . pristinæ residere virtutis memoria videtur, in whose council alone the recollection of our ancient valour appears to dwell, Caſa.; quia residentur mortuis, (of days) because they are kept as holidays in honour of the dead, Cie.; [they thought that] longo certamine senecte residere Samnitium animos, in a long contest the spirit of the Samnites would gradually flag, Liv.

rēſiduua, a, um. adj. 1. What is left behind, remaining, residuary. 2. (Of debts) Still due, unpaid; n. as ſubſet., the remainder, the residue.

rēſigno, aa. v. a. 1. To unſeal, to open: lumina morte resignat, he releases eyes from death, Virg. 2. To annul, to abolish, to cancel. 3. §To disclose, to reveal. 4. To give up, to resign.

rēſilio, Is, ui, ſultum. v. n. 1. To leap, spring, or bound back. 2. To recoil, to rebound: in ſpatium resilire manus breve vidit, he saw his hands shrunk into a narrow space, Ov.

rēſimus, a, um. adj. Turned back, turned up (of a nose, etc.).

†rēſina, m. f. Resin (used by the Romans as a depilatory).

†rēſinatus, a, um. adj. Smeared with resin, flavoured with resin.

rēſipio, Is, no perf. v. a. To taste of, give out a taste or flavour of.

rēſipico, is, Ivi, no sup. v. n. To come to one's senses, to one's right mind, to become reasonable again.

rēſisto, is, ſtiti, no sup. v. n. 1. To stand still, to stop, to halt. 2. to oppose, withstand, resist (c. dat.); pata. impors., ab nostris rēſisterat, our men make a resistance, Caſa. 3. To recover one's footing (very rare).

rēſolvo, is, vi, ſolūtum. v. a. 1. To untie, to unbind, to loosen, to unloose, to relax, to release, to unyoke (horses): triplicesque Dea tareſſis rēſolvent, and the three Goddesses (the Fates) will keep continually un-

winding (will never cut off) your thread of life, Ov. 2. To open. 3. To dissolve, to melt, to soften : cum zephyro putris se gleba resolvit, when the softened earth opens itself under the west wind, Virg. 4. To put an end to, abolish, banish (care, etc.), to disperse, to dissipate. 5. To stretch out (one's body in sleep, etc.). 6. To perform (a promise).

frēsōnābilis, o. adj. Resounding.

rēsōno, as, ui, Itum. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To sound, to resound, to ring with a noise. 2. To reecho, to repeat, to cause to resound : litoraque alcyonem resonant, and the shores re-echo the note of the kingfisher, Virg.

frēsōnās, a, um adj. Re-echoing, re-echoed.

frēsōrbeo, es, no perf. v. a. To suck in again, to swallow up again.

respecto, as. v. a. 1. To look back, to look behind. 2. To look upon, to look at, to gaze upon. 3. To look for with expectation, to await, to expect. 4. To regard, to reverence, to respect.

respectus, fūs. m. 1. A looking back. 2. A refuge, a retreat, a shelter. 3. Respect, regard, consideration.

respergo, is, si, sum. v. a. To besprinkle, to bespatter (lit and metaph.).

respersio, onia. f. A sprinkling, a besprinkling.

respicio, Is, spaxi, spectum. v. a. 1. To look back, to look behind. 2. To look upon, to look at, to behold, to see. 3. To look to (as a pattern, a support, etc.): ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, the chief command centered in him, Cæs. 4. To have a care for, a regard for, to feel an interest in : ne tum quidem te respicies, will you not even then think of your own interest? Cic.

frēspīrāmen, Inis. a. The windpipe.

respirātio, omis. f. 1. Breathing, respiration. 2. Exhalation. 3. A taking breath (in the midst of labour), intermission, respite, rest.

respirātus, fūs. m. Breathing, respiration.

respiro, as. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To breathe, to respire. 2. To exhale. 3. To fetch one's breath again, to take breath (after exertion), to revive, to recover : respirare a metu, to recover from one's alarm, Cic. 4. (v. n.) To abate, diminish (of exertion, etc.) — (pass. impers.) ita respiratum, thus a respite was gained, Liv.

frēsplendeo, es, no perf. v. a. To shine, glitter, be brilliant.

respondeo, es, di, sum. v. a. 1. To give in return (only in the phrase par pari, or paria paribus : see par) : ut sit unde par pari respondeatur, that there may be means of requiting like with like, Cic. 2. (The usu. sense) to answer, reply, respond : seu civica iura respondere paras, or if you prepare to give your opinion when consulted about civil right, Hor. 3. To answer (to your name when called on), to appear (in a court of justice when cited, to a summons, etc.), to be present. 4. To answer to, correspond with, agree with (c. dat. or, more rarely, c. ad and acc.): contra . . . respondet Gnoasia tellus, Crete lies opposite, Virg.

responsiō, onia. f. 1. A reply. 2. A refutation.

responsito, as. v. a. To give an answer, esp. as a lawyer gives an opinion.

frēsponso, aa. t. a. 1. To answer, to reply, to reply as an echo. 2. To resist, to withstand.

responsum, i. n. A reply, an answer, a response, esp. the reply of a lawyer, or of an oracle.

respublica, reipublicæ, etc. A republic, a commonwealth.

respuo, is, ui, no sup. v. a. 1. (Rare) To spit out. 2. To reject, refuse, repel, disdain, spurn.

restagno, aa. t. n. To run over, to overflow : longe lateque is locus restagnat, that place is a swamp for a great distance, Cæs.

restauro, aa. v. a. To restore, to rebuild.

restinctio, onia. f. Quenching, extinction.

restinguo, is, nxi, nctum. v. a. 1. To extinguish, to quench, to allay (thirst, fire, etc.). 2. To put an end to, to destroy, to annihilate, to appease (anger, etc.)

- restipilatio, ūia. f. A counter engagement.
- restipulor, ūia. v. dep. To stipulate in return.
- restia, ū. m. A rope, a cord: ad restim res rediit, things are come to such a pass that I could hang myself, Ter.
- restito, ū. v. n. To stay behind, to loiter, to hesitate.
- restituo, ū. ui. ūtum. v. a. 1. To put up again, to set up again, to replace, restore, re-establish, rebuild. 2. To reinstate, restore to the former condition. 3. To restore, i. e. make restitution of, give up, give back. 4. To reverse (a judicial decision).
- restitutione, ūia. f. 1. Restoration, rebuilding. 2. A recalling from exile, re-establishment or reinstating in the former condition.
- restitutor, ūria. m. A restorer, a rebuilder.
- resto, ū. stiti, and ūtāvī (once in Prop.), no sup. v. n. 1. §To stand, to stand firm. 2. To resist, to make resistance: qua minimā vi restatur, where the least resistance is offered, Liv. 3. To remain, to remain behind or after, to be left, to be left uninjured: dona . . . flammis restantia Trojæ, offerings that had survived the flames of Troy, Virg.; hoc Latio restare canunt, they predict that this remains for Latium, Virg.
- restricta. adv. 1. Closely, sparingly. 2. Exactly.
- restrictus, a, ūm. part. pass. fr. seq.; also as adj. 1. Stingy, niggardly. 2. ‡Rigorous, strict.
- restringo, ū. iaxi. ietum. v. a., usu. in part. pass. To bind, to tie, to fasten: animum mætitia restringunt, they (events) fetter the energies of the mind through sorrow, Tac.
- rēsulto, ū. v. n. 1. To rebound, to recoil. 2. To reverberate, to re-sound (of a sound or of a place).
- rēsumo, ū. ūpsi. ūptum. v. a. To take up again, to take again, to take back, to resume.
- rēcipino, ū. v. a. 1. To lay on one's back, to beat back, or down. 2. To beat in, to break down (doors, etc.).
- rēcipinus, a, ūm. adj. 1. Lying on one's back. 2. Leaning back. 3. Looking back in a disdainful manner, arrogant, proud. 4. ‡Placed on a hill (of a city). 5. ‡Lazy, making lazy (of pleasure, etc.).
- rēsurgo, ū. surrexi. v. n. To rise again, to revive, to flourish again.
- rēsuscito, ū. v. a. To re-awaken, to revive, to resuscitate.
- rētardatio, ūnia. f. A delaying, delay.
- rētardo, ū. v. a. 1. To delay, to retard, to hinder, to keep back, to restrain. 2. (As v. n.) To loiter, to remain behind.
- rēte, ū. n. A net, a toil, a snare (lit. and metaph.).
- rētōgo, ū. xi. ūtum. v. a. 1. To uncover, to lay bare. 2. To open, to throw open (i. e. make accessible). 3. To show, reveal, disclose, make visible, make plain.
- rētendo, ū. di. ūtum. v. a. To unbend, to slacken (a bow, etc.), to relax.
- rētentio, ūnia. f. [retineo.] 1. A holding back, a keeping back, a restraining. 2. A withholding (assent, etc.).
- rētentio, ū. v. a. 1. To hold back, to hold fast, to keep back, to restrain. 2. §To keep in one's place, to maintain in existence. 3. To try or attempt again, to re-attempt, to utter again, to touch again (one's lyre, etc.).
- rētentus, a, ūm. part. pass. fr. retineo, q. v.
- rētexo, ū. ui. ūtum. v. a. 1. To unweave, to unravel. 2. To destroy, to put an end to: luna quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, four times had the diminished moon reduced her full orb to nothing (i. e. there had been four moons, or four months had expired), Ov. 3. To annul, to cancel: iustius prætorum retexere, to cancel his prætorship (i. e. all that has been done in it), Cic. 4. To revise, to correct, to amend: id nunc . . . commutem ac me ipse retexam, can I now change that, and reverse all my conduct? Cic. 5. To weave again, to renew: quinque orbes explet cursu totidemque retraxunt huc illuc, they complete five circles as they run, and retracing their steps to and fro complete five more, Virg.

- reticarius, i. m.* A gladiator who fought with a net in which he endeavoured to catch his adversary.
- retentia, m. f.* 1. A keeping silence, a being silent. 2. A pause in a speech, an aposeopesis.
- retinco, es, ui, no sup. v. a.* 1. (v. n.) To be silent, to keep silence, to forbear to reply. 2. (v. a.) To be silent about, not to mention, to suppress, to conceal.
- reticulum, i. a.* A little netlike bag.
- reiniculum, i. a.* A rein, a cable, a hawser, a rope.
- retinentia, m. f.* A keeping in the memory, recollection.
- retinens, entis. part. of seq.; also as adj. (c. gen.)* Tenacious, observant.
- retineo, es, ui, tentum. v. a.* 1. To keep back, detain, to hold fast, to hold, to check, to restrain. 2. To retain, preserve, maintain.
- retinere, as, ui. v. n.* To resound with a loud noise.
- retorqueo, es, si, tum. v. a.* To twist, turn, or bend back, to twist behind (the back). 2. To drive back, to repel, to repulse. 3. To turn so as to wrap (a cloak etc.) round one. 4. To bend back (i. e. to change one's mind). 5. (In pass.) To wheel round (of troops).
- retorridus, a. um. adj.* 1. Scorched up. 2. Dried up, i. e. old.
- retractatio, onis, f.* Refusal, shirking.
- retracto, as. v. a.* 1. To take hold of again, to handle again, to resume. 2. To take in hand again, to try, attempt again. 3. To feel (wounds) again. 4. To re-consider, to recollect. 5. To retract, to recant (what has been said). 6. To draw back, refuse, avoid, shirk; retractantem arripi jubet, as he refuses to come he orders him to be arrested, Liv.
- retractus, a, um. part. pass. of seq.; also as adj., c. compar.* Lying back, lying in a recess: Hispanus retracta mari... murus, the wall of the Spanish part of the town, thrown further back from the sea, Liv.
- retrahlo, is, xi, etum. v. a.* 1. To draw back, to withdraw, to call back, to remove. 2. To drag back, to bring back (a fugitive). 3. To keep back, to embezzle. 4. To reduce: retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens, and at the same time the retiring wave retreats, Virg.; genus ejusmodi... calumniae retrahetur in odium judicis, that kind of calumny will result in bringing odium on the judge, Cic.
- retribuo, ia, ui, fidum. v. a.* To give back, return, restore, to give.
- retro. adv.* 1. (Of place) Back, backwards. 2. (Of time) Back, i. e. in past time, formerly: quodcumque retro est, whatever is past or done, Hor. 3. On the contrary, on the other hand: omnia quae sine ea sint, longe et retro ponenda censem, he thinks everything which is devoid of it (honesty) should be removed far behind one (utterly discarded), Cic.
- retrahendo, is, cessi. v. n.* To retire, to retreat.
- retrorsum, and retrorsua, +retroversum.* 1. Backwards, back (after verbs of motion to). 2. Back again, in reversed order.
- retroversus, a, um. adj.* Turning back, turned back.
- retrudo, is, si, sum. v. a.* (usu. only in pass. part.). To thrust back, remove, conceal; pass. part. as adj., concealed, secret.
- retundo, is, tudi, fidum. v. a.* 1. To blunt. 2. (Metaph.) To spoil the point or edge of, to blunt, to dull. 3. To check, repress, put down, to quell.
- rethus, a, um. part. pass. of prec.; also as adj.* 1. Blunt. 2. Dull, stupid.
- reus, i. m.; and f. rea, se.* 1. A defendant in an action. 2. A prisoner, a criminal, a culprit. 3. A person guilty (c. gen. or c. de and abl. of the crime): voti reus, a debtor of one's vow, bound to perform one's vow by having had one's prayer or wish granted, Virg.; falsi criminis acta rea est, she was accused (or believed guilty) of a false charge, Ov.; reus fortunae ejus diei, one on whom all the blame falls for the evil fortune (or one responsible for the ill fortune) of that day, Liv.; ut sive quisque partis tutandae reus sit, that each may be responsible for the safety of his portion of the city, Liv.

rēvalesco, *is*, *lui.* *v. a.* To grow well again, to recover, to flourish again.
 rēvēho, *is*, *xi*, *etum.* *v. a.* 1. To bring, carry, or convey back. 2. (In pass.) To drive, ride, or sail back. 3. (In pass. metaph.) To go back, to return.

rēvello, *is*, *li*, *vulsum.* *v. a.* 1. To tear away, tear off, pull away, to separate, to remove. 2. To tear up, to tear down : nec patris Anchise cinerem manesque revelli, nor have I torn open the tomb and insulted the ashes and spirit of his father Anchises, Virg.

rēvēlo, *as.* *v. a.* To unveil, uncover, lay bare, to reveal.

rēvēnīo, *is*, *vāni*, *ventum.* *v. a.* To come back, to return, to come again. revera, *adv.* In reality, in truth.

rēvērendus, *a*, *um.* *gerundive* of revereor ; also *as adj.* To be revered, to be regarded with awe, venerable.

rēvērena, *entia.* *part.* of revereor ; also *as adj., c. compar. etc.* Reverent, respectful.

rēvērenter, *adv.* Reverently, respectfully.

rēvērentia, *as. f.* Reverence, respect : nulla est poscendi, nulla est reverentia dandi, there is no moderation in asking or in giving, Prop.

rēvereor, *ēris*, *véritus sum.* *v. dep.* 1. To stand in awe of, to reverence, to respect. 2. To fear. 3. To be bashful before.

rēversio, *ōnis f.* 1. A return. 2. A recurrence.

rēverte, *is*, *ti*, *sum.* *v. a.* 1. To return. 2. revertor. *pass.* To return, to come or go back. 3. To revert (to a subject, etc.).

rēvincio, *is*, *nxi*, *notum.* *v. a.* 1. To bind back, or backward. 2. To bind, to tie, to fasten.

rēvīneō, *is*, *vīci*, *victum.* *v. a.* To defeat, conquer, subdue.

rēvīrso, *es*, and rēvīresco, *is*, no perf. *v. a.* 1. To grow green again, to flourish again (lit. and metaph.). 2. To grow young again, to revive,

rēviso, *is*, *sī*, *sum.* *v. a.* To go to see again, to revisit, to return to.

rēvivisco, *is*, *rēvixi.* *v. a.* To come to life again, to revive.

grēvōcābilis, *a. adj.* Revocable, that may be recalled.

grēvōcāmen, *Inīa s.*, and rēvōcātio, *onis f.* A recall.

rēvōco, *as.* *v. a.* 1. To call back, to recall. 2. To fetch or bring back, to restore. 3. To call off, to summon to retreat, to withdraw (troops). 4. §To recall to a person's recollection, to mention. 5. To encore (a player). 6. To revoke, to retract. 7. To invite in return, to invite back. 8. To summon anew. 9. To regain, to recover : revocant se interdum, for a moment they recollect themselves (drunken men), Cic. ; nec tamen illa suæ revocatur parcere famæ, nor can she be called off from her course and induced to spare her reputation. Prop. ; omnia ad suam potentiam revocana, a man wishing to bring everything under his own power, Cic. ; si adduci potest ut illa quæ de altero deplorentur ad sens res revocet, if he can be persuaded to apply to his own affairs the melancholy account that he hears of another, Cic.

rēvōlo, *as.* *v. a.* To fly back.

rēvōlūbilis, *e. adj.* Revolving, that may be rolled back again.

rēvolvo, *is*, *vī*, *vōlūtum.* *v. a.* 1. To roll back. 2. To unroll, to unwind. 3. To go over again, to repeat : iterumque revolvore cassa da pater Iliacos Teucris, and grant, O Father, to the Trojans, that they may again experience the fortunes of Troy, Virg. 4. To revolve in one's mind, to reflect upon, to dwell upon, to contemplate. 5. *pass.* revolvor, to return. 6. To revolve (of time) : aversamque rapit revoluta per sequora navem, and hurries away the ship torn from the rocks over the receding seas, Virg.

rēvōmo, *is*, *ui*, *Itum.* *v. a.* To vomit up again, to disgorge.

rex, rēgis. *m.* 1. A king, a monarch, a sovereign. 2. (Used metaph. of animals, of the queen bee, which Virg. thought a male insect) A chief, a master, a leader. 3. One of a royal family, a son of a king, a prince : reges, the king and queen, Liv.; regem sacrificulum creant, they create a

- sacrificial priest with the title of *rex sacrificulus* (*or rex sacrorum*), Liv.; *populum late regem*, a nation of extensive dominion, Virg.
- rhapsódia, m. f.** [ῥαψῳδία.] A book of the Iliad.
- Rhéa, m. f.** The mother of Romulus.—**Rhéa, m. f.** Cybele.
- rhéda, m. f.** A four-wheeled chariot.
- rhédārius, a, um adj.** Of a chariot; *m.* as *subst.*, a charioteer.
- Rhénus, i. m.** The river Rhine, personified as Germany by Ovid.
- rhétor, óris m.** [ῥήτωρ.] A teacher of oratory, a rhetorician.
- rhétórica, m. f., or -ca, orum. n. pl., or -ce, ea. f.** Rhetoric.
- rhétóricē, adv.** Like a rhetorician, rhetorically.
- rhétóricus, a, um adj.** Of rhetoric, of a rhetorician, rhetorical.
- rhinocéros, ótis. m.** [ῥίνος κέρας.] 1. A rhinoceros. 2. A vessel of rhinoceros' horn.
- Rhipæus, a, um adj.** 1. Of the Rhipæan mountains in Scythia. 2. §Scythian, northern.
- Rhôdánius, i. m.** The river Rhone.
- Rhôdopéius, a, um adj.** 1. Of Rhodope, a mountain in Thrace. 2. §Thracian.
- Rhoëteus, a, um adj.** 1. Of Rhoëteum a cape near Troy. 2. Trojan.
- rhombus, i. m.** [ῥόμβος.] 1. A magician's circle. 2. A turbot.
- rhomphæsa, m. f.** A heavy javelin used among barbarous nations.
- rhonchus, i. n.** [ῥέγχω.] Snoring.
- rhýthmicus, i.** One who teaches the art of preserving rhythm.
- rhýtium, i. n.** A drinking-horn.
- rictum, i. n.** A small veil worn esp. by women or mourners.
- rictus, fū. m.** 1. The aperture of the mouth, esp. in laughing. 2. The mouth.
- rido, es, si, sum v. n. and a.** 1. (v. n.) To laugh, to smile. 2. §To look bright, cheerful, be fat. 3. To smile, i. e. be favourable. 4. (v. a.) To smile at, laugh at, ridicule, jest upon.
- ridicule, adv.** 1. Jestingly, smilingly. 2. Ridiculously.
- ridiculus, a, nm adj.** 1. Droll, jesting, pleasantly facetious. 2. To be laughed at, ridiculous, absurd: *ridiculum acri fortius ac melius magnas plerunque secat res*, a bantering observation often settles difficult matters better than strong language, Hor.; *t. m. as subst.*, a jester, a buffoon; *n. as subst.*, something laughable, a joke: *per ridiculum dicitur*, it is said in joke, Cic.; *mihi solæ ridiculo fuit*, I had the joke all to myself, Ter.; *qui sibi me pro ridiculo putat*, who looks on me as his butt, Ter.
- rigens, entia. part. fr. seq.; used also as adj.** 1. Hard, stiff. 2. Unyielding.
- rigeo, es, and rigesco, is, ui, no sup. v. n.** 1. To grow stiff, to be stiff, (esp. with cold or fright), to be benumbed, to bristle up, to stand on end (of hair). 2. To be hard.
- rigido, adv.** Rigidly, vigorously.
- rigidus, a, um adj.** 1. Stiff, rigid. 2. Inflexible, stern, rigorous. 3. Hard. 4. Rough, unpolished, rude. 5. Fierce, cruel.
- rigo, as. v. a.** 1. To moisten, wet, bedew, irrigate: *aquam per agros rigabis*, you will conduct water over the fields, (an old oracle in) Liv.; *natos uberibus gravidis vitali rore rigabat*, she bathed the children in (suckled them with) the dew of life from her heavy udders, Cic. (Poet.). 2. To shed like dew: *Ascanio per membra quietem*, she sheds sleep over the limbs of Ascanius, Virg.
- rigor, óris. m.** 1. Rigidity, stiffness, hardness. 2. Rigour, strictness. 3. Want of polish, rudeness.
- riguus, a, um adj.** 1. Watered, well-watered. 2. §Irrigating (of a river).
- rima, m. f.** A cleft, a chink, a crack, an opening, a leak: *ignea rima*, a flash of lightning, Virg.
- rimor, ária. v. dep.** 1. To make clefs in, to cleave, to turn up (the earth). 2. To examine, to explore, to investigate: *elatis rimantur*

- naribus auras, they snuff the air with upturned nostrils, Ov.; rimaturque epulis, he both breaks up his entrails into food (*or* in his banquet), Virg.
- rimosus**, *a.* *um.* *adj.* Full of leaks or fissures, cracked, leaky.
- ringor**, *eria*. *v. dep.* To show the teeth, to grin, to snarl.
- ripa**, *m. f.*, dim. *ripilla*, *m.* 1. A bank of a river. 2. §A shore of the sea.
- triseus**, *i. m.* A trunk, a chest.
- risor**, *ōria*. *m.* A laugher, a banterer, one who laughs at.
- risus**, *īa*. *m.* Laughter, a laugh.
- rita**. *adv.* 1. With due religious ceremony. 2. Duly, properly, rightly. 3. In the customary manner, as usual.
- ritua**, *īa*. *m.* 1. A religious ceremony, a rite. 2. A custom, usage, manner, habit: pecudum ritu, after the manner of, i. e. like beasts, Liv.
- rivalis**, *īa*. *m.* A competitor, a rival (esp. in love).
- rivalitas**, *ātia*. *f.* Rivalship, rivalry.
- rivus**, *i. m.*, and dim. *rivillus*, *i. m.* A stream (lit. and metaph. of tears, blood, of science, etc.), a brook: e rivo flumina magna facia, you make a large river of a brook (as we say, a mountain of a molehill), Ov.
- rixa**, *m. f.* A dispute, strife, quarrel, a brawl, a wrangle.
- rixor**, *ōris*. *v. dep.* To quarrel, dispute, wrangle.
- robigo**, *īa*. *um.* 1. Rusty. 2. Envious.
- robigo**, *Inia*. *f.* 1. Rust. 2. Mildew, blight. 3. Dirt. 4. §(Metaph.) Inactivity, a growing rusty through idleness.
- roboreus**, *a.* *um.* *adj.* Of oak, oaken.
- roboro**, *as. v. a.* To make strong, to strengthen, to confirm, to invigorate.
- robur**, *ōria*. *m.* 1. An oak. 2. Any hard wood (even of an olive tree). 3. §Anything made of wood (the Trojan horse, a lance, a club, etc.). 4. A dungeon, the lower part of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius. 5. Hardness, strength, force, power: civium vel flos vel robur, the flower or main strength of the citizens, Cic.
- robustus**, *a.* *um.* *adj.* 1. Of oak, made of oak, oaken. 2. Hard, firm, strong, vigorous.
- rōdo**, *īs*, *īi*, *sum.* *v. a.* 1. To gnaw. 2. To corrode, to eat away. 3. To cavil at, detract from, disparage, speak ill of.
- rōgalis**, *e.* *adj.* Of or belonging to a funeral pile.
- rōgatio**, dim. *rōgatiuncula*, *m. f.* 1. A request. 2. A question. 3. A proposed law or decree, a bill.
- rōgator**, *ōris*. *m.* 1. An officer to ask the people their votes, a polling clerk. 2. The proposer of a law or bill. 3. §A beggar.
- rōgatus**, *īa*. *m.* (only in abl. sing.) A request.
- rōgito**, *as. v. a.* 1. To ask, to inquire. 2. +To ask, to beg, to entreat.
- rōgo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To ask, to question, to interrogate. 2. To ask, to inquire. 3. Esp. to ask a senator his vote or opinion. 4. To ask the people their opinion about the law or the election of a magistrate. 5. To propose (a law, a bill, or a magistrate): ut duos viros sediles ex partibus dictator populum rogaret, that the dictator should propose two men of the patrician body to the people as sediles, Liv. 6. Rogo sacramenta (milites), to administer an oath (to soldiers): quo ex Cisalpini Galliā consulis sacramento rogavisset, whom he had enlisted into the consul's army out of Cisalpine Gaul, Cæ. 7. To ask, beg, entreat, solicit. 8. To beg for, to request (often c. dupl. acc.).
- rōgus**, *i. m.* 1. A funeral pile. 2. §The grave.
- Rōmīleus**, *a.* *um.*, and §**Romulus**, *a.* *um.* *adj.* 1. Of Romulus, the founder of Rome. 2. §Roman.—**Romulidae**. *m.* Descendants of Romulus, Romans.
- rōrārii**, *orūm*. *pl. m.* Light-armed troops who skirmished in front of the main body and then retired.
- rōresco**, *is*, *no peri.* *v. n.* To be dissolved, to melt.
- rōridus**, *a.* *um.* *adj.* Dewy.
- +§**rōrifer**, *ēra*, *ērum*. *adj.* Bringing dew.

- rēro, as. v. a. and a. 1. (v. a.) To distil dew. 2. To drop, to trickle down. 3. To drip, to be wet, to be bedewed. 4. §(v. a.) To moisten.
5. To sprinkle: *roratā pruinā*, the hoarfrost covering the ground like dew, Ov.; *pocula minuta atque rorantia*, cups of small size yielding the wine drop by drop, Cic.
- ros, rōris. m.** Dew (lit. and metaph. of any moisture, of water, of blood, of milk, of tears); *pluvii rores*, rain, Hor.; *non Arabo noster rore capillus olet*, my hair is not fragrant with Arabian perfumes, Ov.; *ros marinūs*, and *ros maria*, rosemary, Hor. Ov.; *ros by itself*, rosemary, Virg. G. ii. 213.
- rōsa, m. f.** 1. A rose. 2. A garland of roses: *in rosā* (opp. to *in cruciatu*), on a bed of roses, Cic.
- rōsarium, i. n.** A rosebed, a rose garden.
- rosidūs, a, um. adj.** Dewy, wet with dew, bringing dew, dropping like dew (honey): *dea roscida*, Aurora, Ov.; *rosida rivis saxa*, a rocky country irrigated with streams, Virg.
- Roscīus, a, um. adj.** Of Roscius: *Roscia lex*, the law carried by Roscius Otho appropriating fourteen rows of seats next to those of the senators to the knights.
- rōsetūm, i. n.** A rosebed, a rose garden.
- rōseus, a, um. adj.** 1. Of roses. 2. Rosy-coloured, rosy, red, ruddy, beautiful.
- Rōseus, a, um. adj.** Of Rosea, a district near Reate among the Sabines.
- rostratus, a, um. adj.** Having a beak, armed with a stout projecting point like a beak in front (of a ship): *cui . . . tempora navali fulgent rostra corona*, whose temples glitter adorned with a naval crown ornamented with figures of the beaks of ships, Virg.
- rostrum, i. n.** 1. A beak, a bill (of a bird), a mouth, a muzzle (of almost any animal, of swine, dogs, bees, etc.). 2. The beak or sharp projecting point of a ship's head. 3. (in pl.) The rostrum, the stage or tribune for public speakers (because that in the forum was adorned with the beaks of the ships taken from the people of Antium; v. Liv. viii. 14.).
- rōta, m. f.** 1. A wheel (of any kind, of a chariot, a potter's wheel, a wheel for torture, etc.). 2. §A chariot. 3. +§A disk or orb (of the sun etc.): *fortunæ rotam pertimescere*, to dread the vicissitudes of fortune, Cic.; *imparibus vecta Thalia rotis*, the muse borne on a chariot with unequal wheels (i. e. on the long and short verses of Elegiac metre), Ov.
- rōto, as. v. a. and n.** 1. (v. a.) To whirl round, to swing round. 2. To brandish. 3. (v. n.) To roll round, to revolve. 4. *pass.*, to revolve round and round, to wheel, to whirl round.
- rōtundo, adv.** Roundly, i. e. smoothly.
- rōtundo, as. v. a.** To make round, to round off: *mille talenta rotundentur*, let the round sum of 1000 talents to be made up, Hor.
- rōtundus, a, um. adj.** 1. Round, circular, rounded. 2. Well rounded, well turned (of a sentence, etc.) 3. Round, full, i. e. with a rich, full sound.
- rōbēfācio, is, fēci, factum. v. a.** To make red or ruddy, to redden.
- rōbellus, a, um. adj.** Red, reddish.
- rōbeo, ea, and rubesco, is, bui, no sup. v. n.** To grow red, to be red or ruddy, to redden. 2. To blush.
- rōber, bra, brum. adj.** Red, ruddy: *Eois timendum partibus, Oceanoque Rubro*, to be feared by the Eastern Districts and by the Red or Indian Sea, Hor.; *cum [sol] praecipitem . . . rubro lavit sequore currum*, when he bathes his horses in the sea growing red with his light, Virg.
- rōbēta, ī. f.** A toad.
- rōbēta, īrum. pl. n.** Bramble thickets, a coppice of brambles.
- rōbenus, a, um. adj.** Made of brambles.
- rōbētundus, a, um. adj.** Ruddy, rubicund, glowing.
- rabigo.—See Robigo.**
- rōbor, ūris. m.** 1. Redness. 2. A blush: *duas res ei rubori esse*, [he

- said] that he was ashamed of two things, Liv.; nec rubor est emisse palam, nor need one blush (i. e. be ashamed) to have bought openly, Ov.
- r̄ibrica, m. f. Red chalk, red ochre, red paint.
- r̄ibus, i. m. 1. A bramble, a blackberry bush. 2. A blackberry.
- ructo, as. v. n. and a., and more usu. ructor, aria v. dep. 1. (v. n.) To belch. 2. (v. a.) To have a taste of in one's mouth. 3. To utter.
- ructus, ūa m. A belching.
- rūdens, entis. m. 1. A rope, a cord, a halyard. 2. A cable. 3. (In pl.) The ropes and rigging of a ship.
- rūdēra, um pl. n. 1. A rude mass, esp. a piece of copper used as a coin.
- rūdimentum, i. n. A first attempt, a first essay, a beginning.
- rūdis, e. adj. 1. In the natural condition, not altered by art, unwrought, untilled, unsmoothed, unpolished, coarse, rough. 2. New, untried, inexperienced (often c. gen. or sc. ad and acc.). 3. Uncivilised, rude, ignorant, awkward.
- rūdis, ia. f. A foil: donatus rude, presented with a foil (of a gladiator) (i. e. discharged from all further service), Hor.; me quoque donari jam rude tempus erat, it was time for me to cease to practise my art (of poetry), Ov.
- rūdo (usu. ū), is, Ivi, Itum. v. n. To roar (of a lion or also of a man), to bellow (of a stag), to bray.
- rūdus, ūris. n. Rubbish, stones broken small for plastering walls, etc.
- rūfili, ūrum. m. The military tribunes chosen by the general (opp. to those chosen by the people).
- rūfus, a, um adj. Red, (esp.) redheaded, redhaired.
- rūga, ūs. f. 1. A wrinkle. 2. †A crease, a fold.
- rūgio, is. v. a. To roar (as a lion).
- rūgōsus, a, um adj. 1. Wrinkled. 2. Full of creases or wrinkles (of bark).
- ruina, ūs. f. 1. (Rare) A falling down, a fall. 2. (More usu.) A downfall, ruin by falling: Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam domus, the fine house of Deiphobus fell in ruina, Virg. 3. Disaster, ruin, destruction, a catastrophe, utter defeat: illa dies utramque ducet ruinam, that day shall bring the death of both of us, Hor.; nimias edit ruinas, it (a sect) will make too many false steps, Cic.; fluctibus oppressi, coelique ruinā, overwhelmed by the waves and the storm from heaven, Virg. 4. A building in ruina, a ruin, ruina.
- rūinōsus, a, um. adj. Ruinous, in ruinous condition, tumbling down, ruined, that has become a ruin.
- rūmīnātio, ūnis. f. 1. †A chewing of the cud, rumination. 2. Consideration, reflection.
- rūmino, as. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To ruminate, to chew the cud. 2. (v. a.) To eat (of an ox).
- rūmor, ūria. m. Report, a report, rumour, common talk, hearsay: fama rūmoresque hominum, the common talk and conversation of men, Liv.; Marcellus adverso rūmōre esse, Marcellus began to be unfavourably spoken of, Liv.; rūmōre secundo, the general talk of the people being in their favour, Virg.
- rumpo, is, rūpi, ruptum. v. a. 1. To break, to burst, to rend. 2. To break asunder, tear asunder, to burst in pieces, to force open. 3. To break, violate (a promise, treaty, a law, etc.). 4. To break off, to put an end to, to cancel, to annul. 5. §To utter abruptly: rupere cunes viam, they burst their way through in a solid wedge, Liv.; rapido cursu media agmina rumpit, with rapid advance he thrust his way through the middle of the army, Virg.; [sons] dura Medusæ quæm præpetis ungula rupit, which the hard hoof of the winged Pegasus burst open (or opened), Ov.; unde tibi rēdūtum certo subtemine Parcæ rupere, your return from whence the Fates with their unalterable woof have cut off (by breaking asunder the thread of your life), Hor.; vituli qui guttura cultro rumpit, who pierces the throat of the steer with a knife, Ov.
- rūmuscūlus, i. m., usu. pl. Idle report, gossip.

rīna, m. f. A kind of javelin.

fruncō, aa. v. a. To weed out, to pull out the hair from.

rēo, is, ui, ultum (in compounds *rātūm*). *v. n.* and *a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To fall with violence, to fall, to fall in ruins. 2. To meet with a downfall, to go to ruin (of states, fortune, etc.). 3. To rush, to run rapidly, to hasten, to hurry. 4. To go on in a headlong course, to act precipitately, hastily (so as to make mistakes). 5. (*v. a.*) To cast down, hurl down, break down, prostrate, overthrow. 6. §To tear up, turn up (as a storm tears up the bottom of the sea, etc.): cum ruit imbriferum ver, when spring descends in showers, Virg.; ruit arduus æther, the lofty sky descends in rain, Virg.; revoluta ruebat maturā jam luce dies, day having revolved round was hastening on with full light, Virg.; unde divitias ærisque ruam, dic augur, acervos, tell me, O prophet, whence I am to rake up riches and heaps of money, Hor.

rīpes, is. f. A rock, a cliff: rupes cavæ, rocks full of caverns, Virg.

raptor, òris. m. A breaker, a violator.

frūnicōla, ss. used as adj. with nouns of every gender, even with aratrum. 1. Cultivating the earth. 2. Presiding over the cultivation of the earth; *m. as subst.*, a farmer.

rūrigēna, ss. m. f. Born in the country, a countryman, a rustic.

rurus, and §rursum. adv. 1. On the contrary, on the other hand, in return, in turn: cursari rursum prorsum, to run to and fro, Ter. 2. (Most usu.) Again, anew, back again.

rūa, rūris. n. The country, the fields: rure paterno, in the farm inherited from your father, Hor.—rus is used after verbs of motion to or from, like the names of towns, i. e. without a preposition.

rūscum, i. n. Broom, butcher's broom.

rusticānus, a, um. adj. Of the country, countrified, rustic.

rusticātio, ònis. f. Living in the country, a country life.

rusticoe. adv. In a countrified, rustic manner, clownishly, awkwardly.

rusticitas, atis. f. Countrified, rustic, unpolished manners, rusticity.

rusticor, òris. v. dep. To live in the country, to rusticate.

rusticulus, a, um. adj. 1. A little rustic, clownish, or coarse; *m. as subst.*, a countryman; *f. as subst.*, a heathcock.

rusticus, a, um. adj. 1. Of or belonging to the country, rural, rustic, 2. Unpolished, rude, clownish, awkward. 3. Coarse, gross. 4. Simple, ignorant, not versed in the ways of the world. 5. Guileless, honest; *m. as subst.*, a countryman, a peasant, a rustic.—*f. as subst.* 1. A country girl. 2. *‡A heathcock.*

rūta cassa. pl. n. Everything dug up or cut down on an estate without being wrought, and which is reserved by the owner at a sale, e. g. the timber and minerals (ruta being *part. pass.* fr. ruo, q. v.).

rūta, ss. f. 1. Rue. 2. Unpleasantness, disagreeableness.

rūtabūlum, i. n. 1. A rake. 2. A ladle.

rūtabūtus, a, um. adj. Garnished or flavoured with rue.

rūtilo, ss. v. a. and n. 1. (*v. a.*) To make or colour red. 2. (*v. n.*) To be red, ruddy, to glow, to shine.

rūtilus, a, um. adj. 1. Red, ruddy. 2. Glowing, brilliant (of fire, etc.).

rūtrum, i. n. A spade, a mattock, a shovel.

rūtula, ss. f. A little bit of rue.

Rüttilus, a, um. adj. Of the Rutuli, a people of Latium, whose chief city was Ardea, and of whom Turnus was king.

S.

Sābas, a, um. adj. Of Saba, the chief town in Arabia, Arabian.

- sabbata, orum. pl. n.** 1. The Jewish sabbath. 2. §Any Jewish festival : tricesima sabbata, the new moon, Hor.
- Sabellus, a, um, and Sabellious, a, um. adj.** Sabine.
- Sabinus, a, um. adj.** Of the Sabines, an ancient Italian tribe adjoining the Latina.—n. as subst. Sabine wine : herbes Sabinæ, the herb savin, a kind of juniper, Ov.
- Sabis, is. m.** The river Sambre in France.
- sæburra, se. f.** Sand used as ballast.
- ſt̄isacco, as. v. a.** To strain through a bag, to filter.
- sacous, i. m., and diss. sacculus, i. m.** 1. A sack, a bag. 2. A money-bag, a purse.
- sæcolum, i. a.** A consecrated place without a roof, a shrine, a chapel.
- sacer, era, crum. adj.** 1. Sacred, holy, consecrated : sacram commissum, a crime against religion, Cic.; Mons Sacer, a mountain near Rome, on the other side of the river Anio; Via Sacra, a street in Rome leading from the Forum to the Capitol; sacer lapis, a boundary stone, Liv. 2. Devoted to a divinity for destruction, accursed : auri sacra fames, execrable thirst for gold.—n. as subst. 1. Any holy thing, any holy vessel or sacred utensil. 2. A sacred rite, a sacred festival. 3. Religion, Divine worship. 4. (In pl.) The private religious rites of a family. 5. (In pl.) Sacred mysteries, any mysteries : qui nocturnus Divum sacra legerit, who by night has stolen the sacred things belonging to the Gods (has committed sacrilege), Hor.
- sacerdos, ôtis. m.f.** A priest or priestess.
- sacerdotium, i. a.** The office of priest, the priesthood.
- sacramentum, i. a.** 1. An oath (esp. that taken by soldiers to be true to their standards: prætori imperatum est ut Petellius omnes minores quinquaginta annis sacramento rogaret, Petellius was ordered to administer the military oath to every one under fifty years of age, Liv. 2. The sum which two parties to a lawsuit at first deposited with the Tresviri Capitales, but for which they subsequently became bound, and the deposit of the losing party was used for religious purposes. 3. An action, a civil suit.
- sacerdrium, i. a.** A shrine, a sacristy, an oratory, a chapel.
- sacerdūs, a, um. part. pass. fr. sacro ; also as adj.** Holy, sacred.
- sacerdōla, se. m.f.** A priest or priestess.
- sacerdōter, èra, èrum. adj.** Bearing or conveying sacred things.
- sacerdōtialis, e. adj.** Belonging to sacrifices, sacrificial.
- sacerdōtatio, ônis. f.** An offering of sacrifice, sacrificing.
- sacerdōtium, i. a.** A sacrifice.
- sacerdōtio, as. v. a. and n.** To sacrifice (c. acc. or c. abl. of the victim or sine c.).
- sacerdōtius, i. m.** A sacrificing priest.
- sacerdōtius, a, um. adj.** Of or belonging to sacrifice, sacrificial : et modo sacrifico Clusius ore vocor, and sometimes I am called Clusius by the mouths of those who sacrifice to me, Ov.
- sacerdōtēgium, i. n.** Sacrilege, robbing a temple, stealing sacred things.
- sacerdōtēgus, a, um. adj.** Sacrilegious, committing or capable of committing sacrilege, impious; m. and f. as subst., a wicked person.
- sacerdo, v. a.** To consecrate, to set apart as sacred, to dedicate or devote to a Divinity or (metaph.) to any special purpose. 2. To devote to destruction, to declare accursed. 3. (Rare) To worship as sacred. 4. To immortalise (by panegyric poems, etc.): foedus quod in Capitolio sacram tam esse, the treaty which had been ratified with religious ceremonies in the Capitol, Liv.; lex sacrata, a law in one of the clauses of which it was enacted that whoever should violate it should be held accursed with all his family, Liv.
- sacerdōsanctus, a, um. adj.** Sacred, inviolable (often esp. of the persons of magistrates).
- sacerdōtum. v.** Sacer.
- sacerdōtialis, e. adj.** Belonging to a sacerdōtium, celebrated at the end of a

sæculum or period of 100 years: Carmen Sæculare (of Horace), the ode composed for the Ludi Sæculares celebrated by command of Augustus A. U. C. 737.

sæculum, sync. **sæcolum**, i. n. 1. +§A race: muliebre sæcum, the female sex, women, Lucr. 2. (Most usu.) A generation, an age, a lifetime: in id sæculum Romuli cecidit ætas, Romulus lived in those times, Cic. 3. An age, a century, a hundred years: tarda gelu sæclisque effeta senectus, old age chilled and worn out with the frost of many years, Virg.; so longo putida sæculo, Hor.

sæpo, compar. **sæpius**, **sæpissime**, also **sæpēnūmōro**. *adv.* Often, often-times, frequently, repeatedly, many times.

+sævidious, a. um. *adj.* Spoken with bitterness, harsh.

sævo, and **+sæviter**. *adv.* Fiercely, savagely, cruelly.

sævio, Is., Ivi, Itum. *v. a.* 1. To rage, to be furious, to be fierce. 2. To be very angry (sometimes c. dat.): (*pass. impers.*) constat Trojā captā in ceteros sævitum esse Trujanos, it is agreed that after the taking of Troy the rest of the Trojans were treated with great severity, Liv.

sævitia, ss., and **sæties**, ei. Rage, fierceness, savagery, cruelty, ferocity, violence, (in pl.) severe measures.

sævus, a. um. *adj.* 1. Roused to fierceness, fierce, cruel, raging, savage. 2. (In a good sense, of a warrior, etc.) Terrible. 3. Severe, stern, rigorous. 4. Violent, destructive (of storms, fire, etc.). 5. Powerful, to be looked on with awe, or dread. 6. In a desperate state (of affairs), desperate: sæva tympana, the drums (of Cybele) giving forth fierce sounds, Hor.

sæga, ss. *f.* A sorceress, an enchantress, a witch.

sægætias, **ætis**. *f.* 1. Keenness of scent (in hounds). 2. Acuteness of perception, sagacity, shrewdness.

sægæctier. *adv.* 1. With a keen scent. 2. Sagaciously, shrewdly, acutely.

sægtus a. um. *adj.* Clothed in a sagum, q. v.

sægax, **æcis**. *adj.* 1. Keen-scented (of hounds). 2. Sagacious, shrewd, acute, clever (sometimes c. ad and acc., or §c. gen., or §c. infin., §c. abl.).

sægina, ss. *f.* Stuffing, cramming, feasting, gluttony. 2. +Food. 3. +A fatted animal. 4. +Fatness, fat.

sægino, ss. *v. a.* 1. To fatten. 2. To feast, to give a feast to.

sægio, Is. *v. a.* (rare.) To perceive acutely.

sægitta, ss. *f.* An arrow.

sægittarius, i. m. 1. An archer, a Bowman: eques sagittarius, a body of mounted archers, Tac. 2. The constellation Sagittarius.

sægittifer, **erà**, **èrum**. *adj.* Armed with bows and arrows.

sægittipotens, **entis**. *m.* The constellation Sagittarius.

sagmen, **Inis**. *n.* Vervain, a tuft of which plucked within the citadel marked the persons of the Roman ambassadors as inviolable.

sæglum, i. n. A small military cloak (esp. the purple one worn by the general).

sægum, i. n. 1. A military cloak: saga sumere, to put on the dress of war (as was done in time of war by all Romans except those of consular rank), Cic.; so ad saga ire, Cic.; cum est in sagis civitas, when the state is under arms, is at war, Cic.; saga posita sunt, the sagum was laid aside (in honour of a great victory, as if it had terminated the war), Liv. 2. A coarse cloak worn by servants and by the Germans.

sæl, **sælis**. *sing. m. ss. pl. only m.* 1. Salt. 2. §The sea, sea-water. 3. Wit, humour, good taste (in speaking, etc.).

sæläco, **ònias**. *m.* [σαλδκων.] A braggart.

Sælämis, is., and **Inis**. *f.* 1. An island close to Athens, off which the great naval victory of the Greeks over the Persians took place. 2. A city in Cyprus, founded by Tucer.

sælkptium, i. n. A little bit of a man, a mannikin.

sælärius, a. um. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or arising from salt: *f. as sacer.*

- the Via Salaria, the road leading into the Sabine territory (by which the Sabines fetched salt from the sea); *n.* as *subst.*, a salary, a stipend.
- sālax, scis. adj.** 1. Salacious, lustful. 2. Exciting lust.
- sālēbra, sc. f.** 1. A rugged, rough road. 2. (Metaph.) Roughness (of style, etc.): *haeret in salebrā*, it sticks fast and cannot get on (of a speech; a kind of proverb), Cic.
- ſalebrōsus, a., um. adj.** Rugged, rough, difficult (metaph. of an author).
- Sāliāris, e. adj.** 1. Of the Salii, q. v. 2. (As splendid banquets were connected with the possession of the Salii) Splendid, sumptuous, luxurious.
- Sāliātus, ūs. m.** The office of a Priest of Mara.—See Salii.
- sālictum, i. n.** A grove of willows, an osierbed.
- sālignus, a., um. adj.** Made of willow, of osier.
- Sālii, ūrum pl. m.** 1. A college of priests of Mara, who had the care of the ancilia, and who made solemn processions about Rome in the beginning of March. 2. § Priests of Hercules.
- Sāllilum, i. n.** A saltcellar.
- sālinæ, ūrum pl. f.** Salt-works, salt-pits.
- sālinum, i. n.** A saltcellar.
- sālio, Is, ui, saltum. v. n.** 1. To leap, to jump, to bound, to spring. 2. To dance. 3. To beat (as the heart), to throb, to palpitate. 4. (As v. a.) To leap upon: *farre pio et saliente micā*, with a pious offering of corn and grains of salt (because, according to Facc., when thrown into the fire, it bounds up and crackles; but perhaps it comes from *salio*, to salt, scarcely found elsewhere except in part. *salsua*.); *pres. part. pl.* salientes, springs of water.
- Sāllubstūli, orum pl. m.** Priests of Mara.
- sāliunca, sc. f.** The wild nard.
- sāliva, sc. f.** 1. Spittle, saliva. 2. Taste, flavour.
- sālix, Icīs. f.** A willow-tree.
- salpa, sc. f.** A kind of fish.
- salsāmentum, i. n.** 1. Brine, pickle. 2. +Salt fish (usu. in pl.).
- salse. adv.** Wittily, facetiously.
- salsus, a., um. adj.** 1. Salt (esp. of the sea), briny. 2. Witty, facetious, humorous, in good taste (of a speech, a jest, etc.).
- saltātio, ūnis. f.** Dancing.
- saltātor, oris m., and f. saltātrix, Icīs.** A dancer.
- saltātōrius, a., um. adj.** Of or belonging to dancing.
- saltātus, ūs. m.** A dance at a religious festival, a sacred dance.
- saltem. adv.** At least, at all events: *non deorum saltem si non hominum memores*, not regarding men nor even the Gods, Liv.
- salto, sc. v. n.** 1. To dance. 2. To gesticulate. 3. (Almost as v. a. c. acc.) To dance in the character of, to represent in dancing: *saltāta poemata*, poems the recitation of which is accompanied by dancing, Ov.; *ficti saltantur amantes*, lovers are represented in the dance, Ov.
- saltūdus, a., um. adj.** 1. Full of forests, woody, well-wooded.
- saltus, ūs. m. [salio.]** 1. A leap, a spring, a bound. 2. A dance.
- saltus, ūs. m.** 1. A woody district, a forest, a glade in a forest, ūa grove. 2. A woody defile, a pass through woods or wooded mountains.
- sālüber,bris, bro;** also in prose more usu. **salubria. sc. f.** 1. Healthful, wholesome, salubrious, salutary. 2. Useful, advantageous, beneficial. 3. In good health, healthy.
- sālubritas, ūtis. f.** 1. Healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity. 2. A means of safety, a prospect of safety. 3. +Health: *salubritas orationis*, the healthy tone of a speech, Cic.
- sālubriter. adv.** 1. Healthfully, wholesomely. 2. Profitably, beneficially, advantageously.
- sālūm, i. n., no pl.** The sea, the high sea, the main: *in salo stare*, to lie at anchor in the open sea, Liv.; *salo nauseaque confecti*, worn out with the voyage and seasickness, Cass.

salūs, ūtis. f. 1. A being safe, safety, preservation, a safe and sound condition, welfare. 2. § Health. 3. A greeting, a salutation, a wish expressed for a person's safety and prosperity: Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, Terentia salutes you heartily, Cic.; salutem et foro dicam et curiae, I shall bid the forum and senate-house farewell [a rare use of the word], Cic.; quod cum salute ejus fiat, and may it do him good, Ter.

salūtaris, e. adj. 1. Healthful, wholesome, salutary. 2. Beneficial, serviceable, advantageous. 3. Presiding over or giving safety (epith. of Jupiter): salutaris littera, the letter A, the initial of Absolvo, I acquit.

salūtariter. adv. Beneficially, advantageously, in a salutary manner.

salūtatio, onis. f. 1. A greeting, salutation. 2. A complimentary visit early in the morning (of a dependant to a great man).

salūtātor, ūris. m. One who pays a complimentary visit to a great man.

salūtātrix, ūris. f. One who salutes: turba salutatrix, the crowd of salutatrices, Juv.

salūtifer, ūra, ūrum. adj. Bringing safety or welfare, giving health.

salūte, as. v. a. 1. To greet, to salute. 2. To pay a complimentary visit to early in the morning, to pay one's respects to. 3. To worship (a deity). 4. †To take leave of.

salve. adv. In good health, in good condition or fortune, well: satin' salve? is all well? Liv.

salveo, es, no perf. (only found in imper., fut. in imper. sense, and infin., and only in second pers.). 1. (A word of greeting) Hail, good morning, welcome, I wish you well: salve fatis mihi debita tellus, hail, O land, destined for me by the fates, Virg.; Alexin salvere jubeas velim, greet Alexis for me, Cic.; salvebis a meo Cicerone, my son Cicero greets you well, Cic.; salvere jubet, he wishes him good morning. 2. (More rare) Farewell.

salvus, a, um. adj. Safe and sound, in good condition, in good health, well, alive, prosperous: salvis rebus, while matters were in statu quo, Cic.; salvis legibus, without violating the laws, Cic.; ne sim salvus si aliter scribo ac sentio, may I die if I do not write as I feel, Cic.; salvus sis, may you prosper, God bless you, Plaut.

sambūca, ūs. f. A triangular stringed instrument of shrill tone.

sambūcistria, ūs. f. A player on the sambuca.

Sānius, a, um. adj. Of Samos, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its fine potters' clay, also as being the birthplace of Pythagoras: Samius, the Samian, i. e. Pythagoras, Ov.; Samiae testae, dishes of fine Samian china, Tib.: Threicia Samos, the island of Samothrace in the north of the Aegean Sea.

Samnitis. m. 1. †An inhabitant of Samnium, a district in Italy. 2. A kind of gladiator armed with Samnite weapons.

sanābilis, e. adj. That can be healed, curable, that can be relieved.

sanātio, onis. f. A healing, curing, relieving.

sancio, ūs, ūxi, ūtum. v. a. 1. To establish as sacred or inviolable. 2. To ratify, sanction, confirm. 3. To establish, appoint, ordain. 4. To forbid under pain of a penalty named (c. abl. of the penalty): capite sanxit ei quis . . . , he made it a capital offence for any one . . . , Cic.

sanete. adv. Solemnly, religiously, conscientiously, scrupulously.

sanctimōnia, ūs. f. Sacredness, sanctity, virtue, moral purity.

sanctio, onis. f. 1. An establishing, ordaining as inviolable under penalty of a curse. 2. A sanction, ratification. 3. An ordinance.

sanctitas, atis. f. 1. Sanctity, sacredness. 2. Virtue, moral purity, integrity. 3. Modesty, chastity.

sanctor, ūris. m. An establisher, a sanctioner.

sanctus, a, um. adj. 1. Sacred, inviolable, holy. 2. Pious, religious.

3. Upright, honest, virtuous, conscientious, scrupulous. 4. Pure, chaste.

sandālium, i. n. A sandal.

sandāpilla, ūs. f. A bier.

- sandix, Ida. f.** Vermillion, red paint, red dye, madder.
- sane. adv.** 1. Sensibly, discreetly. 2. Truly, forsooth, certainly, indeed, to be sure. 3. (In replies) By all means, certainly: recte sane, bene sane, very well, Ter. 4. (With a negative) In truth, altogether: non sane mirabile hoc quidem, this in truth is not very strange, Cic.; nihil sane esset, there would be absolutely nothing, Cic.
- +sanguinans, antis. adj.** Bloodthirsty, sanguinary.
- sanguinarius, a, um. adj.** Bloodthirsty.
- sanguineus, a, um. adj.** 1. Of blood, consisting of blood, bloody. 2. Bloodstained. 3. §Blood-red, red.
- seangulinulentus, a, um. adj.** 1. Bloody, bloodstained. 2. Blood-red. 3. Bloodthirsty.
- sanguis, Iinis. m., and +sanguen. n.** 1. (No pl.) Blood. 2. Relationship by blood. 3. §Race, family, descent: seu Deos regesve canit Deorum sanguinem, whether he sings Gods, or kings the children of the Gods, Hor. 4. Vigour, strength, spirit, life.
- skinis, ei. f.** 1. Diseased blood, bloody matter, gore. 2. §The slaver of a serpent, of Cerberus, etc.
- sanitas, itia. f.** 1. Soundness of body, health. 2. Soundness of mind, sanity, one's senses, good sense. 3. Correctness of style, purity of diction, etc., vigour of style: victoriam sanitas, the permanent effect of the victory, Tac.
- smanna, m. f.** A grimace by way of mockery.
- sanno, onia. m.** A buffoon, a grimacer.
- sano, as. v. a.** 1. To make sound, to cure, to heal, to restore to health. 2. To remedy, repair, to remove (an evil). 3. To pacify, quiet, appease.
- Sanqualis avis.** A bird sacred to Sancus a deity of the Sabines, an osprey.
- sanus, a, um. adj.** 1. Sound in body, healthy, whole, well. 2. Sound in mind, sane, in one's senses, rational. 3. Discreet, sensible, prudent: male sanus, out of one's senses, mad, raving.
- sarpa, m. f.** Must, or new wine boiled thick.
- +saplerda, m. f.** A kind of herring.
- sapiens, entis. adv.** Wise, sensible, discreet, judicious, prudent, shrewd; m. as subst., a wise man, a philosopher, a sage.
- sapienter. adv.** Wisely, prudently, discreetly, judiciously.
- sapientia, m. f.** 1. Wisdom, prudence, discretion. 2. Philosophy.
- sapio, Is, Ivi, no sup. v. a. and n.** 1. (v. a.) To taste of (as food does), to savour of. 2. (v. n.) To have taste, to have the sense of taste. 3. To have discernment, to be wise, prudent, sensible. 4. (v. a.) To be wise in respect of, i. e. to know, to understand (c. acc.): cum tu . . . nil parvum sapias, since you direct your attention to nothing trivial, Hor.; cum sapimus patruos, when we give a taste of our uncles, i. e. when we resemble them, Pera.
- sapor, ória. m.** 1. Taste, flavour. 2. +The sense of taste, the taste. 3. That which tastes well, a pleasant taste, a dainty. 4. §Juice: sapor vernacularis, native wit, Cic.
- Sapphicus, a, um. adj.** Of or derived from Sappho a Lesbian lyric poetess.
- sarcina, m. f.** A package, a bundle, a burden, a load: sarcina haec, this weight of care, or of grief, Ov.
- sarcinarius, a, um. adj.** Carrying baggage (of beasts).
- +sarcinula, m. f.** A package, a bundle: gener . . . puellæ sarcinulis impar, a son-in-law who falls short of the dowery given to the damsel, Juv.
- sarcio, Is, si, tum. v. a.** 1. To mend, to patch. 2. To repair, restore, renew. 3. To make amends for (a fault, etc., by doing better in future). —See sartus.

sarcophagus, i. m. [*σαρκόφαγος*.] A coffin, a sarcophagus (prop. one made of limestone, which caused the body to decay rapidly).

sarcillum. i. n. A hoe.

Sardonyx, *γάχις*. m. f. A Sardonyx, a precious stone.

Sardous, a, um, and **Sardus**, a, um, adj. Sardinian: *sardos herba*, crowfoot. Virg.

sargus, i. m. A kind of fish.

sarisso, m. f. A long Macedonian lance.

sarisophorus, i. m. A Macedonian lancer.

Sarmaticus, a, um. adj. Of the Sarmatae, a tribe dwelling in what is now part of Poland and Southern Russia : *Sarmaticum mare*, the Black Sea, Ov.

sarmentum, i. n., usu. in pl. 1. Brushwood, faggots. 2. Fascines.

Sarrinus, a, um. adj. (Sarra was an old name of Tyre) Tyrian.

sarracum, i. n. A kind of waggon or cart: *sarraca Bootæ*, Charles's wain, Juv.

sarrow, Is, Ivi, Itum v. a. To hoe.

sartago, Inis. f. 1. A fryingpan. 2. A medley, a hash (metaph.).

sartus, a, um. part. pass. fr. *sarcio*, q. v. (Of a house) In thorough repair, (metaph. of a person) in good condition in every respect.

sat. — See *satis*.

sätkgo, is, and **†sätagito**, as. sometimes in *tmesi.*, and then often as ago *satis*. To have enough to do, to have one's hands full.

sätelles, Itis. m. f. 1. An attendant, esp. a soldier in attendance, a life-guard; in pl., guards. 2. (In pl.) Attendants, retinue, followers, a train.

3. A satellite, one who does the bidding of another (in a bad sense) : *sätelles Orci*, Cerberus; *Jovis pennata sätelles*, the winged attendant of Jove, i. e. the eagle; *sätelites acelerum*, the ministers of his crimes, Cic.

satiás, ätis (no pl.), f. (rare except in nom.). Sufficiency, abundance, satiety.

sätiëtas, ätis. f. Satiety, a being glutted (with anything) loathing.

satin' for *satiene*. See *satis*.

säatio, as. v. a. 1. To fill, to satisfy, to satiate, to sate, to content (c. abl. or Sc. gen. of that with which). 2. To saturate, to impregnate.

säatio, onis. f. Sowing, planting, seed time.

sätilra, m. f. [Satur, therefore prop. *satura*]. Satire, satirical poetry, a satire.

sätiß (abridged sat; as n. subst. or adj., compar. *satius*). 1. Enough, a sufficient quantity, sufficient (often c. gen.): *non satis est pulchra esse poemata*, it is not enough for poems to be beautiful, Hor. 2. (compar. only in nom. and acc. neut. sing.) Better, preferable, more desirable (in legal forms): *satis do* (sometimes written as one word), to give sufficient security; *si quid tibi satisdandum est*, if any security is to be given to you, Cic.; *hoc quod satis dato debeo*, this debt for the payment of which I have given security, Cic.; *satis accipio*, to take sufficient security. See *satisfacio*, *satago*.

satis, abridged sat. adv. 1. Enough, sufficiently. 2. (Qualifying an adjective) Tolerably, in a tolerable degree, moderately passably.

sätsidäto, onis. f. A giving security, a giving bail.

sätsifäcio, Is, feoi, factum. v. a. (no pass. except as *impers.*). 1. To satisfy, to content (c. dat.). 2. To give sufficient security to. 3. To give satisfaction to, make reparation to (by restitution or apology): (pass. *impers.*) *ni si publice satisfactum sit*, unless a public apology be made, Cic.; *satisfieri postulat ille sibi*, he is requiring satisfaction to be made to him, Ov.

satisfactio, önis. f. Satisfaction, i. e. amenda, reparation (by way of restitution or of apology), excuse, apology.

sätor, öris. m. 1. A sower, a planter. 2. §A father. 3. An author, originator, contriver.

säträpes, m. m. A satrap, a viceroy of a Persian province.

sätur, üra, ürum. adj. 1. That has eaten enough, satisfied, sated (c. abl. or c. gen.). 2. Well supplied, well filled. 3. §Rich, fertile.

4. Rich in colour, deepdyed. 5. (Rare) Fruitful (of a subject): *satara lanx*, a dish filled with various kinds of fruit.—*See satara.*
- sāt̄reia, orum pl. a.** The herb savory.
- sāt̄ritas, ātia f.** 1. Abundance, plenty. 2. +Fulness, satiety.
- Saturnalia, um. pl. a.** A festival in honour of Saturn beginning December 17.
- Saturnius, a, um. adj.** Of Saturn: *Saturnia tellus*, Italy, Virg.; *Saturnia gena*, the Italians, Ov.; §m. as *sabat*, the son of Saturn, i. e. Jupiter; §f. as *sabat*, the daughter of Saturn, i. e. Juno.
- sāt̄ro, as. v. a.** 1. To fill, to glut, to satiate, to content. 2. To saturate, to impregnate, to dye thoroughly: (in pass.) [Juno] *needum antiquam saturata dolorem*, not yet satiated as to (i. e. not having yet appeased) her ancient grudge, Virg.
- satus, a, um. part. past. of sero, q. v.; as adj.** 1. Sown (of the crop or the land). 2. Born of (c. abl.): *satus Anchisa*, the son of Anchises, i. e. Æneas, Virg.; *sata nocte*, the daughter of night, Alecto; n. pl. as *sabat*, corn fields, standing corn.
- satus, ūs. m.** 1. Sowing, planting. 2. The begetting of children. 3. Race, origin. 4. Seed (rare).
- Satyriscus, i. m.** A little Satyr.
- Satyrna, i. m.** 1. A kind of sylvan Deity with goat's feet. 2. Grecian Satyric playa.
- sanciatio, īnis. f.** A wounding.
- saucio, as. v. a.** 1. To wound, to lacerate. 2. To pierce, to stab (§even of a plough piercing the ground).
- saucius, a, um. adj.** 1. Wounded (lit. and metaph., §even of the ground turned up by the plough). 2. Wounded in the mind, hurt, affected severely. 3. (Metaph.) Crippled, enfeebled (in one's resources).
- saxatilis, e. adj.** Dwelling among rocks and stones.
- saxetum, i. n.** A rocky place.
- saxeus, a, um. adj.** Of rock, rocky, of stone, stony: *ubi saxea procabat umbra*, where the shade of rocks overhangs (the pastures), Virg.; *stupit ceu saxa*, she stood stupefied and motionless, as if made of stone, Ov.
- saxificus, a, um. adj.** Turning people into stone, petrifying.
- saxifragus, a, um. adj.** Breaking or crushing stones.
- saxosus, a, um. adj.** Full of rocks or stones, rocky, stony: *saxosus sonans Hypania*, and the river Bog brawling as it passes over the rocks, Virg.
- saxum, i. and dim. saxulum, i. n.** 1. A rock (properly a detached fragment of rock, a large stone, a stone. 2. (Sometimes esp.) The Tarpeian rock. 3. §Marble. 4. §A stone wall: *satis diu hoc jam saxum volva*, I have been long enough trying to roll up this stone (i. e. labouring in vain, referring to Sisyphus), Ter.
- scabellum, i. or scăbillum, i. n.** 1. ♫A footstool. 2. A kind of castanet played on with the foot.
- scaber, bra, brum. adj.** 1. Rough (esp. from dirt), scurfy, coarse. 2. scabby, mangy.
- scabies, ei. f.** 1. Roughness (esp. from dirt or rust). 2. The mange, the itch. 3. (Very rare) An itching for, a longing desire: *occupet extreum scabies*, (answering to our proverb) the devil take the hindmost. Hor.
- scabiosus, a, um. adj.** 1. Rough, scurfy, mangy. 2. Old, mildewed.
- scabo, is, bi, no sup. v. a.** To scratch.
- scala, m. f., usu. in pl.** A ladder, a flight of steps or stairs.
- scalmus, i. m. [σκαλμός.]** A thole-pin, a peg to which the oar was strapped.
- scalpellum, i. n.** A small surgical knife, a scalpel, a lancet.
- scalpo, is, pei, ptum. v. a.** 1. To cut, carve, engrave. 2. ♫To scratch.
- scalprum, i. n.** A chisel, a sharp knife, a penknife.
- scalptōrium, i. n.** An instrument to scratch with.

scammonia, *sc. f.* Scammony.

scamnum, *i. a.* 1. A bench, a stool, a form. 2. A footstool.

scando, *is, di, sum. v. a. and n.* To climb, to mount, to clamber up, to ascend (c. acc. or c. in and acc. or sine c.): scandunt eodem, they climb up to the same height, Hor.

scapha, *sc. f. [σκαφή.]* A little boat.

scaphium, *i. a.* A basin or drinking-vessel in the shape of a boat.

scapulae, *arum. pl. f.* 1. The shoulder-blades. 2. †The shoulders.

scapus, *i. m.* 1. A stem, a stalk, a trunk, a post. 2. A weaver's beam.

scarus, *i. m.* A sea fish, a kind of char.

scatēbra, *sc. f.* A bubbling or gushing up of water.

scātoe, *es, and †scatio, ls.* 1. To bubble up, gush forth. 2. To abound, to be full of (c. abl. or †sc. gen.).

scātūrio, *ls.* no pers. v. n. To be full of, abound in.

scāurus, *a, um. adj.* With swollen ankles.

scēlērāte. *adv.* Wickedly, nefariously, atrociously.

scēlērātus, *a, um. part. fr. seq; used as adj.* 1. Polluted by crime and wickedness. 2. Wicked, impious, nefarious, atrocious. 3. Harmful, pernicious (of cold, disease, etc.): sceleratum limen, the entrance to the abode of the wicked in the shades below, Virg.; sedes scelerata, the abode of the wicked, Ov.; sceleratas sumere pœnas, to inflict the punishment due to her wickedness, Virg.; sceleratus Proteus, that cunning Proteus, Hor.

scēlērō, *aa. v. a.* To defile with wickedness.

scēleste. *adv.* 1. Wickedly, impiously. 2. Roguishly, mischievously.

scēlestus, *a, um. adj.* Wicked, impious, nefarious, impious.

scēlus, ēris. n. 1. A wicked action, an evil deed, a crime. 2. Wickedness. 3. †(In comedy) A rascal, a scoundrel.

scēna, *sc. f. [σκηνή.]* 1. The stage, the theatre (lit. and metaph.): scena rei totius hæc, the way the whole matter was acted was this, Cic.; scenam ultro criminis parat, he prepares a stage trick as a pretext for his crime, Tac.; Agamemnonis scenis agitatus Orestes, the frenzied Orestes in the play about Agamemnon, Virg.; scenæ scholasticorum, the schools of the rhetoricians for the display of eloquence, Tac.

scēnious, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the stage or theatre, scenic, theatrical. 2. Represented on the stage; *m.* as *subst.*, an actor, a stage player.

sceptrifer, ēra, ērum. adj. Bearing a sceptre.

sceptrum, *i. n.* 1. A sceptre, the ensign of royalty. 2. Royal authority.

sceptichus, *i. m. [σκηνιτοῦχος.]* A sceptre bearer, an officer of state in the East.

schēda, or **scēda**, *sc.* dim. **schēdūla**, *sc. f. [σχέδη.]* A leaf of paper.

†schēma, *ētis. n. [σχῆμα.]* A figure (esp. a figure of speech).

schēmēbates, *sc. m. [σχοῖνος βάιρω.]* A ropedancer.

Schēneus, *a, um.* Of Schēneus the father of Atalanta.

schēla, *sc. f. [σχολή.]* 1. A learned conversation, a scientific or philosophical discussion. 2. A place for such conversation, a school. 3. A school, i. e. a sect (of philosophers).

schēlasticus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of or belonging to a school (esp. of rhetoric). 2. (*n. pl. as subst.*) School exercises, declamations. 3. A lecturer (esp. on rhetoric), a rhetorician. 4. A pupil in a school of rhetoric.

scēda, *sc.* — See Scheda.

scēns, entis. part. pres. fr. scio, q.v.; also as adj., c. compar. etc. 1. Intentional (of an agent), with one's eyes open. 2. Knowing, understanding, skilful in (c. gen. or sc. infin.).

scienter. *adv.* Skilfully, expertly, cleverly.

scēntia, *sc.* 1. Knowledge, science, skill. 2. Theory (opp. to art, practice).

- scilicet.** *adv.* [scire licet.] 1. Evidently, certainly, surely, to be sure, of course, doubtless (often ironical). 2. Forsooth, namely.
scilla, *ss.*, or **squilla,** *ss. f.* 1. A small kind of lobster. 2. ♦A squill, a sea-onion.
- scindo,** *is, scoldi, scissum.* *v. a.* 1. To cut, to tear, to rend, to split, to cleave. 2. To divide, to separate. 3. To interrupt: genus amborum
- scindit se sanguine ab uno,** the descent of both branches off from one parent stock, Virg.; ne scindam ipse dolorem meum, that I may not myself tear open (i. e. renew) my grief, Cic.
- scintilla,** and dim. **scintillula,** *ss. f.* 1. A spark. 2. (Metaph.) A glimmer, a faint light or trace.
- scintillo,** *as. v. n.* Tu emit sparks, to flash, to gleam.
- scio,** *is, scivi, scitum.* *v. a.* To know, to understand, to perceive, to be aware of, to be skilful in: scire Latine, to understand Latin, Cic.; de legibus instituendis de bello sciisse melius, to have been a greater master of the subject of legislation, and of war, Cic.; fidibus scire, to be a skilful player on the lyre, Ter.; ut sciat plebs, that the people should ordain . . . , Liv. 26. 33. (probably *scisceret* is the true reading).
- scipio,** *ōnis.* *m.* A staff, a wand of office, a staff given as a present by the Romans to friendly princes.
- scirpeus,** *a, um.* *adj.* Of rushes, made of rushes.
- scirpticulus,** *i. m.* A basket of rushes.
- +scirpus,** *i. m.* A bulrush: nodum in scirpo queria, you are looking for a knot in a bulrush (i. e. finding a difficulty where there is none), Ter.
- +sciscitator,** *ōris.* *m.* An investigator.
- sciscitor,** *āris.* *v. dep.* 1. To ask, to inquire. 2. To consult (an oracle).
- scisco,** *is, scivi, scitum.* *v. a.* 1. To ordain, to enact, to decree (only of the *populus* or *plebs*, not of the senate or any single ruler). 2. To vote for (of an individual). 3. ♦To know.
- scissus,** *a, um.* *part. fr.* *scindo, q. v.* 1. Cut, torn, rent. 2. (Also as *adj.*) Scissum genus vocis, a harsh, grating kind of voice, Cic.; *scissae genae,* cheeks furrowed (by wrinkles), Prop.
- scilte.** *adv.* Skilfully, cleverly.
- scitur,** *āris.* *v. dep.* 1. To ask, to inquire. 2. To consult (an oracle).
- scitum,** *i. n.* 1. An ordinance, a decree, an enactment (esp., but not solely, one passed by the people). 2. A witty saying, a humorous incident.
- scitus,** *ūs. m.* (joined with *plebis*). An ordinance, a decree, an enactment.
- scitus,** *a, um.* *adj.*; *part. pass.* of *scio*, used as *adj.* 1. Shrewd, clever, judicious, sensible (of persons and things). 2. Skilful (c. gen.).
- scōbris,** *is. f.* Sawdust, scrapings, filings.
- scōmber,** *bri. m.* A mackerel.
- scōps,** *ārum. pl. f.* 1. ♦Twigs, bushes, thin branches. 2. A broom: ut in proverbio est, scōpas dissolvere, to untie a broom, as the saying is (i. e. to throw everything into confusion), Cic.
- scōptilōsus,** *a, um.* *adj.* Full of rocks, rocky, craggy.
- scōptilus,** *i. m. [σκόπτελος.]* 1. A rock, a cliff, a crag, a ledge or projecting point of rock. 2. (Metaph.) A difficulty, a danger.
- scorpio,** *ōnis.* *m.*, and **§scorpius** or *os,* *i. m.* 1. A scorpion. 2. A kind of prickly sea fish. 3. A military engine for hurling missiles.
- scortator,** *ōris.* *m.* A whoremonger.
- scortens,** *a, um.* *adj.* Made of leather, leathern; *f.* as *scobet*, a leather jerkin.
- scortor,** *aria.* *v. dep.* To go after harlots.
- scortum,** *i. n.* A harlot.
- +scrotatus,** *ūs. m.* A hawking, a clearing of the throat.
- scriba,** *ss. m.* A public clerk, a scribe, a notary, an official secretary.
- +scribilita,** *ss. f.* A kind of tart.

scribo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. 1. To write (in any way and in any sense).
 2. To write a letter, to write word, to communicate by writing. 3. To compose (any kind of work). 4. To write an account of, to describe, to depict. 5. To draw. 6. To inscribe, to engrave. 7. To draw up, to frame (any legal instrument, a decree, a resolution, a bill of indictment, etc.): *scribitur Heraclio dica*, an action is brought against Heraclius, Cic. 8. To write one's name as a witness, to sign as a witness, to witness: *ad scribendum amicitiae sedis adduci*, to be induced to sign a treaty of alliance, Liv. 9. To enlist, to enroll (because the names of persons enlisted were written in a roll): *scribitur gregis hunc*, set him down as one of your train, Hor.; *illum heredem scripsera*, he had set him down in his will as his heir, Cic.: *scribe decim a Nerio*, sign ten notes of hand drawn up by the usurer Nerius (i. e. borrow of Nerius on ten notes of hand), Hor.

scrinium, i. n. A writing desk, a portfolio, an escritoir.

scriptio, onis. f. 1. The act of writing. 2. Composing in writing, written composition: *non ex scriptione quae in litteris est interpretari*, not to interpret them according to the literal form in which they are drawn up (according to the letter), Cic.

scriptito, as. v. a. 1. To write often. 2. To write, to compose.

scriptor, òris. m. 1. (Rare) A writer, scribe, secretary. 2. A writer (of any kind of work), an author, a composer: *tuarum rerum scriptores*, men who write home accounts of your exploits, Cic. 3. A drawer up, a framer (of a law).

scriptum, i. n. 1. (Rare) A line: *duodecim scriptis ludere*, to play at a kind of draughts on a table marked with twelve lines, Cic. 2. Any kind of writing, any written composition, a book, a work: *oratio quae . . . dicta de scripto est*, a speech which was spoken from a written copy, Cic. 3. A written ordinance, a formally drawn up law.

scriptura, as. f. 1. Writing: *mendum scripturæ*, a slip of the pen, Cic. 2. Composing in writing, written composition. 3. A writing, i. e. a written work. 4. \ddagger A written law. 5. A tax paid on public pastures.

scriptus, a, um. part. pass. fr. scribo, q. v.

scròbis. ia. m. f. 1. A ditch. 2. \ddagger A grave.

scrèpus, a, um. adj. Full of sharp stones, stony, pebbly.

scrèpusus. a. f. 1. Pebbly, stony. 2. Rough, difficult.

scrèpusus, a, um. adj. 1. Full of sharp stones, pebbly, stony. 2. \ddagger Exact, precise.

scrèpus, i. m. A scruple, a doubt, a difficulty.

scrifta, orum. pl. n. Old clothes.

scriftor, òris. v. dep. 1. To search carefully, to search into, to examine, to investigate. 2. To look for, to seek to discover.

sculpo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. To carve, engrave, chisel out, to make, form or fashion as a sculptor, to sculpture.

sculptilis, e. adj. Carved, engraved, sculptured.

sculptor, oris. m. A sculptor, carver, engraver.

scurr, sc. m. 1. A buffoon, a jester. 2. \ddagger A dandy.

scurrilis. e. adj. Like a buffoon, jeering, scurrilous.

scurrillitas, atis. f. Conduct or language like that of a buffoon, scurrility.

scurror, òris. v. dep. To play the buffoon.

scutile, es. f. [skurðl̥η] The thong of a sling.

scutarius, i. m. A shieldmaker, an armourer.

scutatus, a, um. Armed with a shield.—See scutum.

scutella, se. f. A salver or waiter (of square or oblong shape).

scutica, se. f. A whip (of a slight kind).

scutula, se. f. 1. A little dish. 2. A diamond-shaped figure.

scutulatus, a, um. adj. Checkered, marked with diamond-shaped figures.

scutum, i, and dim. scutulum, i. n. A large oblong shield, made of wood and crossed with leather.

- Sylla, sc. f.** 1. A whirlpool between Italy and Sicily. 2. A daughter of Phorcys, transformed into a sea monster by Circe. 3. A daughter of Niobe, who, out of love for Minos, cut off her father's hair, on which his life depended, and was transformed into the bird called ciris.
- †Syrmata, i. m. [scripsit.]** A cub, a whelp.
- syphax, i. m.** A cup, a goblet.
- Syrus, i. f.** An island near Eubaea, where Achilles was concealed by Deidamia, daughter of Lycomedes, who became the mother of Neoptolemus: Scyria puer, the troops led by Neoptolemus, Virg.; Scyrias puella, the Scyrian damsels, i. e. Deidamia, Ov.
- sytylä, sc. f.** 1. A wooden roller or cylinder. 2. A secret despatch among the Lacedemonians (written on a slip of paper wrapped round a wooden cylindrical staff).
- Scythicus, a, um. adj.** Of Scythia, of the Scythians: Scythicus amnis, the river Tanais or Don.
- sc.** — See sei.
- †scizum, i. n.** Soot, tallow.
- scidere, in, cassi, cassum. v. a.** 1. To go away, to withdraw, to retire, to separate from. 2. To secede from, to revolt. 3. §To be distant (c. ab and abl.).
- scirno, is, crèvi, cratam. v. a.** (c. ab and abl., or §c. abl.). 1. To separate, to sunder, to sever, to divide. 2. To set apart, to distinguish (one thing from another). 3. To set aside, to reject.
- scissio, òris. f.** 1. A going on one side, a withdrawal. 2. A secession, a revolt, a schism.
- scissura, fia. m.** 1. §A withdrawal, departure. 2. A place to which to withdraw, a retreat, a retired place, a recess. 3. Retirement.
- sciuus.—See sciens.**
- scldido, is, xi, sum. v. a.** 1. To shut up in a separate place, to shut up apart, to shut off, to seclude. 2. To separate: secludite caras, dismiss your anxiety, Virg.
- scilicet, a, um. part. of prec.; also as adj.** Secluded, retired (of a place).
- scico, as, ui, otum. v. a.** 1. To cut, to cut down, cut up, cut the rough (lit. and metaph. as a ship cuts the sea, or as one cuts, i. e. travels a path, etc.). 2. To amputate, to remove with a knife. 3. To carve, to work upon with a chisel, etc. 4. To scratch, to tear, to lacerate, to wound. 5. To divide, to separate. 6. §To cut up, i. e. satirise: quo multe magnaque secantur judice lites, by whom, as the judge, many grave quarrels are terminated, Hor.; quam quisque secat spem, whatever hope each man carves out for himself, Virg.
- scréto, onis. f.** A dividing, a separation.
- scréto. adv.** In secret, secretly.
- scréetus, a, um. part. fr. secernō; used as adj.** 1. Separate. 2. Out of the way, retired, remote, lonely. 3. Secret, concealed, kept to oneself: secretiora Germaniae, the more remote parts of Germany, Tac. 4. §Deprived of (c. abl.): videres stridere secretā divisos amissus susurros, you might see separate whispers sounding in the private ear of the listener, Hor.; tu secreta pyram erige, do you, acting secretly, construct a funeral pile, Virg.—n. as subst. 1. A secret place, a secret abode, retirement. 2. A secret, a mystery.
- secta, sc. f.** 1. A beaten path, i. e. an established manner, habit, or course of conduct. 2. A sect, a school (of philosophy, etc.).
- sectātor, òris. m.** 1. A follower, (in pl.) a train, a retinue, a body of attendants. 2. An adherent.
- sectilis, e. adj.** 1. Cut, carved. 2. That may be easily cut.
- sec̄io, onis. f.** 1. §Cutting. 2. A dividing or distributing of confiscated property. 3. A share of such property.
- sector, òris. m.** 1. A cutter, one who cuts: sector collorum, a cutthroat, Cic. 2. A bidder for, or purchaser of confiscated property: sectores collorum et bonorum, cutthroats and cutpurse, Cic.

sæctōr, ēris. v. dep. 1. To follow continually or eagerly, to attend upon, to escort, to accompany. 2. To follow, to pursue, to run after, to chase, to hunt. 3. To pursue (as an object), to aim at, to try to obtain, to seek for. 5. §To pursue (in order to punish), to chastise: mitte sectari rōmā quo lectorum sera moretur, give up looking for a place in which some late blown rose may still linger, Hor.

sectāra, m. f. A cutting, a digging: ærarīæ sectāræ, copper mines, Cass.

sectus, a, um. part. pass. fr. seco, q. v.

seclūbitus, ūs. m. A lying apart, a sleeping alone.

secūbo, as, ui, itum. u. n. 1. To lie alone. 2. §To live in solitude. secum—See sui.

secundāni, òrum pl. m. Soldiers of the second legion.

secundārius, a, um. adj. Of second-rate importance, secondary.

secunda. adv. Prosperously, successfully, fortunately.

secundo, as. v. a. 1. To make prosperous, to give a prosperous issue to. 2. To render favourable. 3. To favour, to second: vento secundante, the wind being fair, Tac.

secundo. adv. Secondly, in the second place.

secundum. adv. and prep. (c. acc.). 1. (adv.) †After, behind. 2. Secondly, in the second place, for the second time. 3. (prep.) Behind, after (of place). 4. By, along (marching along a coast, etc.). 5. After, (of time) immediately after. 6. During. 7. Next to (in point of order or rank), next below. 8. According to, in accordance with. 9. For, i. e. to the advantage of, in favour of.

secundus, a, um. adj. [sequor.] 1. Following next (in time, place, or order), next, second (c. dat. or sometimes c. ab and abl.): a mēnsis fine secunda dies, the last day but one of the month, Ov.; mēnē secunda, or mēnē secunda, the desert, Cic., Virg.; dignus quem secundum a Romalo exeditorem urbis Romanæ ferrent, worthy that men should look upon him as the second founder of Rome next to Romulus, Liv. 2. Secondary, second rate, subordinate: haud ulli veterum virtute secundus, second, i. e. inferior to none of the ancients in valour, Virg. 3. Favourable, favouring, propitious, fair (of the wind, etc.), fortunate (of events): secunde flumine, downstream, Cass.; rate in secundam aquam labente, the raft floating with the stream, Liv.; curruque volans dat lora secundo, and flying along he urges on his rapid chariot, Virg.; secundas res, prosperity, Hor.; audiētes secunda ira verba, hearing words calculated to increase their anger, Liv.

secūtrīs, ēra, ērum, and secūtrīger, ēra, ērum. adj. Armed with a battle-axe.

secūtris, i. f. 1. An axe, a hatchet. 2. A battle-axe. 3. An executioner's axe: quam potuerunt graviorem reipublicæ infligere securim? what more fatal deathblow could they deal to the state? Cic. 4. (In the fasces of the consul, etc., an axe was bound up; therefore) Authority, power: Gallia securibus subjecta, Gaul brought under the power of Rome, Cass.; nec sumit aut ponit securis, nor does it obtain or lay down its authority, Hor.

secūritas, ētia. f. 1. Freedom from care, unconcern. 2. †Carelessness, negligence. 3. †Security, safety.

secūrus, a, um. adj. 1. Free from care, not anxious, unconcerned, indifferent, easy in one's mind, untroubled, fearless: sub pedibus timor est, securaque summa malorum, fear is trampled under foot, and the ultimate issue is free from all apprehension of evil, Ov. 2. §That delivers from care. 3. †Careless, reckless: castrensis jurisdictione secura, the decisions of camps being come to in an easy, offhand way, Tac. 4. Free from danger, secure, safe (sometimes c. gen. of that from which).

secūs, compar. secūcius (no superl.). adv. 1. (Pos.) Otherwise, differently.

2. Otherwise than one could wish (i. e. unfortunately, unfavourably, badly, ill), (to turn out, etc.): recte secusus, whether right or the contrary (i. e. whether right or wrong), Cic.; ne quid fiat secus quam volumus, that no-

thing may be done contrary to our wishes, Cic. 3. (With a neg., i. e. *non* or *haud secus*) In the same degree, similarly, equally : *non secus ac si meus esset frater*, just as though he were my brother, Cic.; *instat non secus*, he presses on with equal fury, Virg.; *nihilo secus Caesar ut ante constituerat jussit . . . nevertheless Caesar*, as he had settled to do before, gave orders . . . Cæs.

sēcūtor, òris. m. 1. A follower. 2. A kind of gladiator who fought with the retiarius, pursuing him.

sed. conj. 1. But (in any sense or usage). 2. (After a neg.) But on the contrary. 3. (After *non modo*) But even, but also.

sēdāte. adv. Calmly, quietly, sedately.

sēdātio, ònis. f. A calming, appeasing, tranquillising.

sēdātus, a. um. part. pass. fr. *sedo*, q. v.; also as *adj. c. compar. etc.* Composed, quiet, moderate, gentle (of tone, etc.), calm, quiet: *sedato gradu*, at a steady pace, Liv.; *oderunt . . . sedatum celeres*, hasty people dislike a phlegmatic one, Hor.

sēdēcim. indec. Sixteen.

sēdēcula, sc. f. A low stool, a low seat.

sēdeo, es, sēdi, sessum. v. n. 1. To sit, to sit down. 2. (Of judges, etc.) To sit in court, to sit as judges. 3. To sit still, to linger, to tarry. 4. To sit inactive, to do nothing, to be idle. 5. To sit down as a besieger, to remain in a station or encampment. 6. To sink down, to settle down, to subside, to penetrate deep (of a wound or a weapon): *esca quæ simplex olim tibi sederit*, a food which in a simple state formerly agreed with you, Hor. 7. To settle down firmly (i. e. to be fixed, fastened down, steady, immovable): *idque pio sedit Æneas*, and that is the resolution of the pious Æneas, Virg.

sēdes, is. f. 1. A seat, a chair, a place in which to sit: *non si priores Maeonius tenet sedes Homerus*, it does not follow because Maeonian Homer occupies the first seat (the first rank), Hor. 2. An abode, a dwelling, a place belonging to a person or thing, a home: *sedes seclerata*, the abode of the wicked in the shades below, Ov.; *Deus næ fortasse . . . reducit in sedem*, God will perhaps restore these things to their former condition, Hor.; M. Furius patrīam pulsam *sede suâ restituisse*, that Camillus has restored his country, when beaten down from its proper rank, to its usual place, Liv.; *dum solidis etiamnum sedibus astas*, and while you still stand on firm ground, Ov.; *Roma convulsa sedibus suis visa est*, Rome seemed convulsed and shaken from its very foundations, Cic.; *totum [mare] a sedibus imis una Euruque Notusque ruunt*, the East and the South wind unite and tear up the whole sea from its lowest depths, Virg.

sēdile, is. n. A seat, a bench, a chair.

sēditio, ònis. f. 1. Dissension, civil discord. 2. Sedition, mutiny. 3. Quarrel, animosity, illwill.

sēditiōse. adv. Seditiously.

sēditiōsus, a. um. adj. Quarrelsome, factious. 2. Seditious, mutinous, rebellious.

sēdo, as. v. a. 1. To calm, allay, assuage, quiet, tranquillise. 2. To quench, extinguish, put an end to (hunger, pain, illwill, etc.): *tantis cum fremitu risus dicitur ortus ut vixa magistratibus majoribusque natu juventus sedaretur*, such laughter and such murmurs are said to have arisen, that the younger men could hardly be quieted by the magistrates and elders of the tribe, Liv.; *sedatis fluctibus*, the waves having subsided, Cæs.

sēdoo, ia, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To lead aside or apart, to lead away, withdraw, to remove out of the way: *ubi non liceat vacuos seducere ocellos*, where it is not possible to turn away your eyes which have nothing else to do, Prop. 2. §To put asunder, to separate, to divide.

sēductio, ònis. f. A leading aside.

sēductus, a. um. part. pass. fr. *seduco*; also as *adj.* 1. §Distant, remote. 2. Retired, living in retirement.

sēdūltas, àtia. f. Assiduity, earnestness, diligence. 2. §Officiousness.

sédūlo. *adv.* Busily, assiduously, diligently, sedulously, carefully: sedulo tempus terens, spinning out the time on purpose, Liv.

sédūlus, a, um. adj. 1. Sedulous, assiduous, diligent, busy, hardworking, zealous: sedulus spectator, a spectator who takes an interest in the play, Hor. 2. §Over-attention, officious, obtrusive.

sēges, ētis. f. 1. A cornfield. 2. The standing corn, the crop of corn (metaph. a crop of anything, even of men springing out of the ground, Ov.): quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem suse glorie? why should Milo have hated Clodius, the field from which he reaped his glory? Cic.

segmentatus, a, um. adj. Ornamented with trimmings, with flounces, etc.

segmentum, i. n. 1. †What is cut off, a strip, a slice. 2. (§In pl.). Trimmings of woman's dress, flounces.

ſeagnipes, ēdīs. adj. m. f. Slow-footed.

segnis, e. adj. 1. Slow, lazy, slothful, sluggish, indolent, inactive, indifferent (sometimes c. ad and acc., sc. infin., &c. gen.). 2. Lingering. 3. Unfruitful, barren.

segniter. adv. Slowly, lazily, sluggishly: nihil segnius, with undiminished or unflagging zeal, Liv., Sall.

segntia, ss, and -ties, ēl. f. Slowness, laziness, inactivity, indolence, remissness, indifference.

segregō, ss. v. a. 1. To set apart, to separate, to remove: ut segregaret fugiānam corum, that he might separate them from one another in fighting, Liv.

segregātus, a. um. adj. Separated, disjoined.

seḡtages, um. pl. m. A chariot with six horses.

ſejunctim. adv. Separately.

ſejunctio, ſinis. f. Separation, disjunction.

ſejungo, is, nxi, netum. v. a. To disjoin, to separate.

ſelectio, onis. f. A choosing, a choice, a selection.

ſelectus, a, um. part. pass. of ſelego (q. v.). Judges selecti, the judges in criminal trials, selected by the praetor, Cic.

ſellibra, ss. f. Half-a-pound.

ſelligo, is, lēgi, lectum. v. a. To pick out, select, choose out, to cull.

ſellia, ss. f. 1. A seat, a chair, a stool. 2. A sedan-chair.

ſsellariolus, a, um. adj. Of or for sitting.

ſsellarius, i. m. A debauchee.

ſelliſternium, i. n. A religious banquet in honour of a female deity (because the women sat upon ſellae, while the men reclined on lecti), Tac.

ſellila, ss. f. A sedan chair.

ſellilārius, i. m. A mechanic.

ſemel. adv. 1. Once, a single time. 2. Only once, but a single time, once for all. 3. At once. 4. (In order of succession, followed by iterum, tertio, etc.) The first time. 5. Once, at any time, ever: ſemel atque iterum, ſemel et ſæpius, over and over again, repeatedly, Cic.

ſemen, ſinis. n. 1. What is sown, seed. 2. Anything from which a plant may grow, a cutting, a layer. 3. §(Metaph.) The seed or element of anything, that from which anything arises. 4. A stock, a race. 5. §Progeny, offspring, posterity. 6. A cause, an origin (of things and of persons).

ſeomentifer, ēra, ērum. adj. Seed-bearing.

ſementis, is. f. 1. Sowing. 2. §What is sown, the crop. 3. †Seed-time.

ſementivus, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to sowing, or to seed-time.

ſemestrī, e. adj. Half-yearly, lasting six months.

ſemēsus, a, um. adj. Half eaten.

ſemet.—See ſui.

ſemiadāpertus, a, um. adj. Half-opened, half-open.

ſemianimis, e, and ſemianimus, a, um. adj. Half-alive, half-dead.

ſemiaspertus, a, um. adj. Half-opened, half-open.

- sémilbos, bívia. adj. m. Half an ox (of the Minotaur).
 sémlo López, pri. m. Half a goat (of Pan, the Satyr, etc.).
 sémlofæctum, i. a. A half apron, a narrow apron.
 sémlofæctus, a. um. and sémlofæcta, a. um. adj. Half-burnt.
 sémleübitális, e. adj. Half a cubit long.
 sémnidens, i. m.; and f. -des, m. A demigod, a demigoddess; (as *adj.*) semidens genus, the race of demigods, Ov.
 sémnidens, a. um. adj. Half-learned.
 sémniernus, e. and sémniernus, a. um. adj. Half-armed, badly armed.
 sémnifor, éra, érum. adj. 1. Half beast (and half man). 2. Half-savage; m. as *sabat*, a centaur.
 sémnifultus, a. um. adj. Half propped up.
 sémngermanus, a. um. adj. Half German.
 sémngrávis, e. adj. Half-drunk.
 sémnhéma, hína. m. 1. Half a man (of a centaur). 2. Half savage.
 sémnhéra, m. f. Half an hour.
 sémnlácer, éra, érum. adj. Half-torn, half mangled.
 sémnlautus, a. um. adj. Half-washed.
 sémnláber, éra, érum. adj. Half-free.
 sémnlina, se. m. Half a settler, little better than a swindler.
 +sémnlárinus, a. um. adj. Half in the sea.
 sémnlmas, éris. adj. m. f. 1. Half-masculine, half-male. 2. Castrated.
 sémnlmortua, a. um. adj. Half-dead.
 sémnlárium. v. a. A nursery-garden, a nursery, a seed-plot.
 sémnlátor, óris. m. An originator, producer, author.
 sémnlócis. adj. m. f., not found in nom. sing. Half-dead.
 +sémnlánum, i. a. A race, a stock, a breed.
 sémnino, as. o. a. 1. To sow. 2. To bring forth, to produce.
 sémnlándus, a. um. adj. Half-naked.
 +sémnlágnus, i. m. Half a clown.
 sémnláplaus, a. um. adj. Half-full.
 Sémnláptátus, a. um. adj. Half-pressed.
 Sémnlárasus, a. um. adj. Half-shaved, half-scraped.
 Sémnlárdactua, a. um. adj. Half bent back, half retiring from notice.
 Sémnláfectua, a. um. adj. But half repaired.
 sémnláktus, a. um. adj. Half pulled down, half-demolished, half-destroyed, half-ruined.
 sémnia, éssia. 1. A half (esp. half an as): non semiesis homo, a man not worth half an as, i. e. good for nothing, worthless, Cic. 2. (In pl.) One half per cent. per month (as interest), six per cent. a year. 3. Half an acre.
 Sémnlásépultus, a. um. adj. Half-buried.
 sémnlásonus, a. um. adj. Half-asleep, sleepy, drowsy.
 sémnláspinus, a. um. adj. Half on one's back, lying on one's side.
 sémnláta, m. f. A path, a foot-path, a narrow way, a byway, a secret path, a road (lit. and *metaph.*).
 sémnláctata, a. um. adj. Half-touched.
 Sémnlátrina, a. um. adj. Found in byeways.
 sémnlástilatus and sémnlástra, a. um. adj. Half-burnt, scorched, singed.
 sémnlávir, éri. m. and adj. m. 1. Half a man (of a centaur, minotaur, hermaphrodite, etc.). 2. Castrated. 3. An effeminate person. 4. (As adj.) Effeminate.
 sémnlávius, a. am. adj. Half alive, i. e. half dead, almost dead: semivita mercenariorum voces, the expiring or faint voices of hirelings, Cic.
 sémno, onia. m. Presiding over the crops, as an epith. of the deity Sancus.
 +sémnödias, i. m. A half-peck.
 sémnötus, a. um. part. pass. fr. semoveo; also as adj. 1. Remote, distant. 2. Distinct; different (c. ab and abl., or sc. abl.).
 sémnöveo, es, mövi, mötum. o. a. To remove to one side, to put aside, to remove, to separate.
 semper. adv. 1. At all times, always, ever. 2. For ever.

- semipiterwas, a, um. adj.** Lasting for ever, eternal everlasting, immortal.
sēmuncia, sc. f. 1. Half an ounce, the 24th part of a pound, or of an as.
 2. The 24th part of anything. 3. †A small part, a trifling sum.
semiunciarium, a, um. adj. Amounting to half an ounce: semiunciarium
 fenus, interest at the rate of 1-24th per month, a half per cent. a year, Liv.
sēmarius, i. m., dim. sēmariōlus, i. m. A base of six feet.
scātor, ūris. m. A senator, a member of the senate.
scātōrias, a, um. adj. 1. Of a senator, senatorial. 2. Of the senate,
 delivered in the senate (as a speech, etc.).
sēnātus, ūs, and (rare) i. m. The senate, the chief council at Rome: in se-
 natum pervenire, to arrive at the dignity of a senator, Cic.; senatus his datus,
 a senate was convened to give them audience, Liv.
sēnatusconsul̄tum, i. n. An act, resolution, or decree of the senate.
sēnecta, sc., and sēnectus, ūtis. f. 1. Old age (of living things and of
 other things). 2. †The slough or old skin cast off by serpents, &c.
sēneeo, es. v. n. To be old, to be feeble.
sēnesc̄o, is, ui, no sup. v. n. 1. To grow old, to be old. 2. To grow
 weak, to become weaker, to fall off, to wane, to decline. 3. To pine
 away, waste away, to wear out: deinde senescit pugna, at last the battle
 begins to languish, Liv.; hiems senescens, the winter as it draws to its
 close, Cic.
sēnax, is. m. f. adj. (joined also with one or two neut. substantives; e. g. ūvum,
 corpus, etc., but not found in neut. pl. nom. or acc., nor in neut. sing. nom.
 of the compar.); compar. senior, no sup. Old, aged (compar. often in
 pos. sense); m. pos. and compar. as substant., an old man; and (very rare)
 ſſ., an old woman.
sēni, ūs, a. adj. pl. Six apiece, six, sixteen; bis seni anni, twelve
 years, Ov.; pedibus quid claudere seni, to complete any sentence in a verse
 of six feet, in an hexameter verse, Hor.
sēnīllia, e. adj. Of or belonging to an old man, or to old age, aged.
sēnīo, onis. m. The number six, a six on the dice.
sēnīum, i. n. 1. Old age. 2. (Esp.) The feebleness of old age, de-
 crepitude. 3. †An old man, (contemptuously) an old bore. 4. Me-
 lancholy, meroesness, peevishness (such as is seen in old people).
sēnsat̄ifer, ūra, ūrum. adj. Producing sensation.
sēnsat̄ilis, e. adj. Endowed with sensation, sensible.
sēnsim. adv. Gradually, by slow degrees.
sēnsus, ūs. m. 1. Sensation, perception, sense. 2. Feeling, sentiment,
 judgment, disposition, inclination. 3. (Rare) Sense, understanding.
 4. Sense, i. e. meaning (of a word), signification: communes sensus, ordi-
 nary topics, Tac.
sententia, sc. f. 1. A way of thinking, an opinion. 2. An intention,
 a purpose, a design, a determination. 3. An opinion or decision (on
 judicial or political matters), a vote: hunc omnibus sententiis condēnare,
 to condemn this man unanimously, Cic.; perspiciebant in Hortensii sen-
 tentiam multis partibus plures ituros, they saw plainly that far the greater
 number would vote for the opinion of Hortensius, Cic. 4. Sense, mean-
 ing, intention (of an expression): cuius praecepti tanta vis, tanta sententia
 est, which precept has so much force, and such depth of meaning, Cic.
 5. A sentence, a period. 6. A maxim, an aphorism: ex or de sen-
 tentia, according to the wish of; cum ei præscriptum esset ne quid
 sime Sexti sententiā ageret, as an injunction had been laid upon him to
 do nothing contrary to the wish of Sextus, Cic.; ex animi sententiā, in
 earnest, seriously; ex mei animi sententiā ut ego rempublicam P. R. non
 deseram, I swear deliberately (or on my conscience) that I will not
 desert the republic of the Roman people, Liv.
sententib̄la, sc. f. A short sentence, a little maxim.
sententiosse. adv. Sententiously.
sententiosus, a, um. adj. Pithy, sententious, full of meaning.
sentina, sc. f. 1. The lowest part of the hold of a ship. 2. Bilge-

water: conflictati sentine vitiis, worn out by the distress of the leak (the water entering through a leak), Coss. 3. (Metaph.) The dregs of the people, the rabble.

sentio, *Is, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To discern by the senses, to be sensible of, to feel, hear, see, etc. 2. To discern by the mind, to perceive, to observe, to become aware of. 3. To feel, to experience, to find. 4. To think, deem, judge, suppose, to have (such and such) an opinion, sentiments: qui mihi lenissime sentire visi sunt, who appeared to me to lean most to the side of lenity, Cic.; sensa mentis explicare, to explain one's sentiments, Cic. **sensit**, *is. m.*; *usu in pl.* A thornbush, a briar, a bramble.

+**sentisco**, *is*, no perf. To perceive, to observe.

sentus, *a. um. adj.* Bristling.

seorsum and +**seorsua** *adv.* 1. Asunder, separately, apart. 2. §At a distance. 3. ‡Differently.

séparabilis, *e. adj.* That can be separated, separable.

séparatē and **séparatim** *adv.* Separately, apart, asunder.

séparatio, *ōnis f.* A separation, a severing.

séparatūs, *a. um. part. pass. fr. seq.*; also as *adj.* 1. Separate, distinct. 2. §Remote, distant, retired.

sépāro, *as. v. a.* To separate, to sever, to disjoin, to part, to divide.

sépūlio, *Is, Ivi, sépultum. v. a.* 1. To bury, (lit. and metaph.) to inter. 2. To put an end to, to terminate, to destroy.

sépea, *is. f.* A hedge, a fence: portarum sepes, the doors, Ov.

sépia, *m. f. [ογκία.]* 1. The cuttlefish. 2. ‡Ink.

sépimentum, *i. n.* A hedge, fence, enclosure.

sépio, *Is, sep̄d, septum. v. a.* 1. To surround with a hedge, to hedge or fence in, to enclose, to surround. 2. To hedge in so as to protect, to guard, to defend: sepsit se tecta, he shut himself up in his palace, Virg.; inventa . . . memoriam sepire, to lay up in his memory what he has found to say, Cic.; postquam omnia pudore septa animadverterat, when he found every way barred by her modesty, Liv.

sépōno, *is, pōsui, pōlītum. v. a.* 1. To put aside, to set apart, to put by. 2. To pick out, to select. 3. To lay up, to store up, to hoard, to reserve. 4. To lay aside, to discard. 5. To separate, to distinguish. 6. ‡To banish: Augustus . . . seposuit Agyptum, Augustus made a difference between Egypt and the rest of the empire, Tac.; interesse pugnæ imperatorem an seponi melius foret dubitavero, they doubted whether it would be better for the emperor to mix in the battle or to keep at a distance, Tac.

sépōitus, *a. um. part. pass. fr. prec.*; also as *adj.* 1. Remote, retired. 2. Select, choice.

septem, *indecl.* 1. Seven. 2. Esp. the seven wise men of Greece.

September, *bria. m.* September, (as *adj.*) of September.

Septemfīus, *a. um. adj.* Flowing through seven mouths (the Nile).

Septemgōminus, *a. um. adj.* Sevenfold, with seven mouths (the Nile). **Septempīlex**, *Icīs. adj.* Sevenfold, made of seven layers (a shield), having seven mouths (the Nile and Danube).

Septemvirālis, *e.* Belonging to the **septemviri**, (*m. pl.* as *subst.*) the **septemviri**.

Septemviratus, *fīs. m.* The office of one of the **septemviri**.

Septemvīri, *orūm. pl. m.* A board of seven commissioners, for dividing lands, or for other purposes.

Septōnārius, *a. um. adj.* Consisting of seven, (*m. as subst.*) a bench of seven feet.

Septendōcim, *indecl.* Seventeen.

Septēmī, *m. a. adj. pl.* 1. Seven apiece. 2. Seven.

Septentrionēs, *um. pl. m.*; rare in sing. (sometimes in *mesi*). 1. The seven stars near the North Pole called Charles's Wain, or the Bear: Minor Septentrio, the Lesser Bear. 2. (Often in sing. in this sense) The north. 3. (Sometimes in sing.) The north wind.

Septiana libra. A Septician pound, which (in the second Punic war was

reduced from twelve to eight and a half ounces ; so called from *septum* 3., q. v.

septimani, *orum pl. m.* Soldiers of the seventh legion.

septimus, *a. um. adj.* Seventh ; *a. as adv.*, for the seventh time.

septingentésimus, *a. um.* Seven hundredth.

septingenti, *æ. a. adj. pl.* Seven hundred.

septuagésimus, *a. um. adj.* Seventieth.

septuaginta. *indeed.* Seventy.

septum, *i. n.* 1. An enclosure, a hedge, a fence, a barrier : *septa domorum*, the walls of houses, *Lucr.* 2. *§A sheepfold.* 3. (*pl.*) The enclosure in the *Campus Martius*, where the Roman people assembled for voting. 3[‡] (*pl.*) The shops near this enclosure.

septunx, *cia. m.* 1. Seven ounces. 2. Seven-twelfths of anything.

3. [‡]Seven cups of wine.

septus, *a. um. part. pass.* fr. *sepio*, q. v.

sepulcralis. *æ. adj.* Sepulchral, funeral, belonging to a tomb.

sepulcrum, *i. n.* A cemetery.

sepulcrum, *i. n.* A tomb, a grave, a sepulchre, a burial-place; *sepulcra legens*, while reading the inscriptions on the graves, *Cic.*

sepultura, *æ. f.* A burial, sepulture, funeral obsequies, interment.

sepulta, *a. um. part. pass.*, fr. *sepelio*, q. v.: *somno vinoque sepulso*, sunk in drunken slumber, *Virg.*; *paullum sepulta distat inertiae celata virtus*, unrecorded virtue differs but little from (is no better off than) (equally) forgotten sloth, *Hor.*

sequax, *æcia*. *adj.* 1. Pursuing, following, seeking, hunting for. 2. Penetrating (as smoke, etc.). 3. [‡]Clinging (as ivy). 4. [‡]Ductile : *flammas sequaces*, rapidly spreading flames, *Virg.*; *Malesque sequacibus undia*, and in the waves of Malea (Cape St. Angelo) which pursue (i. e. distress) vessels, *Virg.*

sequester, *tria. m.* 1. An agent, a go-between (esp. to bribe electors, etc.). 2. [‡]A trustee. 3. ^{††}A mediator.

sequestra, *æ. f.* A mediatress : *pace sequestrâ*, under the protection of the truce, *Virg.*

sequor, *bris*, *sécutus sum*. *v. dep.* 1. To follow (in any way or sense), to come after, to pursue, to chase, to follow as a consequence, to ensue as a result, to come next in order, to succeed. 2. To fall to the lot of (as an inheritance, etc. does). 3. To follow as an object, to aim at, to seek, to go towards, to seek. 4. To follow the injunctions or example of, to comply with, to imitate, to conform to : *damnatum pœnam sequi oportebat*, if he were condemned the punishment must ensue to him . . . *Cæs.*; [ramus] ipse volens facilisque sequetur, it will cheerfully and easily yield to your hand (come off), *Virg.*: *summa separ fastigia rerum*, I will mention the chief events in their order, *Virg.*; *patrem sequuntur liberi*, the children follow the rank of their father (not of their mother), *Liv.*

sera, *æ. f.* A bar to a door, a bolt.

serenitas, *ætis. f.* 1. Fair weather. 2. Prosperity (of fortune).

sereno, *æ. v. a.* 1. To make fine (the weather), to clear. 2. To clear away (storms): *spem fronte serenat*, she makes a show of hope by wearing a cheerful countenance, *Virg.*; *luce serenante*, in clear daylight, *Cic.*, poet.

serenus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Serene, calm, clear, fine (of weather, etc.; metaph. of the mind or countenance). 2. Cheerful, peaceful, happy. 3. [‡]Bright, transparent ; *n. as subst.*, fine weather.

seres, *um. pl. m.* The Chinese.

[‡]*séresco*, *is*, no perf. To grow dry.

seria, *æ. f.*, and dim [‡]*seriola*, *æ.* A large jar.

sericus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Chinese. 2. Silken ; *§a. pl. as subst.*, silk garments.

series, *ei. f.* A row, a series, a succession, an unbroken line. 2. *§ (Esp.) A long line of ancestors, a high lineage.*

*siria, a. S*eriously, in earnest.

sirius, a, nra. adj. Serious, grave, earnest (of things, not of persons); a. pl.
as *sobet*, serious matters, grave business.

sermo, onia. n. 1. Conversation, discourse, talk. 2. (Esp.) Literary conversation. 3. The language of ordinary conversation (opp. to *eristic*, etc.), ordinary discourse: *sermo serius*, mere prose, Hor.; *Bionci sermones*, the conversational satires of Bion, Hor. 4. Common talk, i. e. rumour, report: ne patet aliquid oratione mea sermonis in esse aut invide esse quantum, that he may not think that I was wishing in my speech to bring up any gossip against him, to excite odium against him, Cic. 5. Style, mode of expression, diction, language.

sermocinor, sira. a. dep. To talk, to converse, to discourse.

sermunculus, i. m. Common talk, gossip.

sire, is, siri, sirtam. v. a. To join, to connect, to unite, to combine, to arrange in order; multa inter sece vario sermone serabant, they discussed many things together in varied conversation, Virg.; nunc jam populus orationes serere, that he could now put together speeches to win the favour of the people, Liv.

sire, is, siri, sirtam. v. a. 1. To sow, to plant. 2. To beget, to be the parent of (chiefly in part. pass. v. satis). 3. To found, to establish, to originate, to cause. 4. To scatter, to disseminate (the examples given under *sere* *serui* may perhaps belong to this meaning).

siro. adv. 1. Late, at a late hour. 2. Too late.

serpens, entia. m. 1. A serpent, a snake. 2. The constellation so called.

serpentinea, m. m. Born of a serpent.

serpistra, m. f. A bandage to straighten the legs of crooked children, used by Cicero for the officers who keep the soldiers in order.

serpo, is, no perf. v. a. 1. To creep, to crawl. 2. To spread (as fire, contagion, habit, rumour, etc.). 3. To move slowly, to glide along (as a quiet river): neque serpit sed velat in optimam statum respublica, for the commonwealth is not creeping slowly, but striding on towards great prosperity, Cic.

serpyllum, i. a. [σέρπυλλον.] Wild thyme.

serra, m. f., and dim. serrula, m. f. A saw.

iserrata, a, um. adj. Serrated, notched on the edge.

sertam, i. a. A garland of flowers, a wreath.

sérum, i. a. Whey.

sérus, a, um. adj. 1. Late. 2. At a late hour, at a late or distant period (of doing anything). 3. Too late: seri nepotes, our descendants in a remote age, Ov.; sera venit urus ab annis, experience comes from mature years, Ov.; sera ulmus, the slow-growing elm (i. e. which is late in arriving at maturity), Virg.; Oh seri studiorum, Oh ye who have become learned late in life.—a. as adv. Late in the day, late at night.—a. as subst. A late hour: serum erat diei, it was late in the day, Liv.

servabilis, e. avij. That may be preserved, saved, or rescued.

servátor, óris. m.; f. -atrix, isis. A preserver, a saviour, a deliverer.

servilis, e. adj. Of or belonging to a slave, of slaves, servile, mean: servis terror, the dread of an insurrection of the slaves, Liv.

serviliter. adv. In a servile manner, like a slave.

servio, Is, ivi, Itum. v. a. 1. To be a slave, a servant, to serve as a slave (c. dat. of the master). 2. To consult the pleasure or interest of, to be of use or service to. 3. To comply with, be guided by, to be guided in one's conduct by a regard for (c. dat.): tibi ut sit . . . constantiae servientum, so that you must have a regard to consistency, Cie. 4. (Of lands or houses) To be liable to certain burdens.

servitium, i. a. 1. Slavery, servitude, service (lit. and metaph., so plur. in this sense). 2. Subjection. 3. The whole body of slaves in a nation (*sing.* and *plur.* in this sense).

servitudo, inis. f. Slavery, servitude.

- servitus, ūtis. f.** 1. Slavery, servitudo. 2. Subjection. 3. §A
body of slaves.
- serve, as. v. a.** 1. To save, to deliver, to keep unharmed, to preserve, to maintain. 2. To lay up, store, hoard, preserve. 3. To observe, to watch (esp. as soothsayers observe the stars, an omen, etc.), to pay careful attention to. 4. To keep, to abide lastingly in, to cherish.
- servilis, i. m., f. servula, ss.** A young servant or slave.
- servus, i. m., f. serva, ss.** A slave, a servant.
- servus, a, um. adj.** 1. Of or belonging to a slave, slavish, servile. 2. (Of lands or houses) Liable to certain burdens.
- sesannarius, e. adj.** Six years old (but the meaning is very doubtful).
- sēdēlis, is. f.** Sacrifice, hartwerk.
- sesquialter, ēra, ērum, gen. -altērius. adj.** One-and-a-half.
- sesquimōdīns, i. m.** A peck and a-half.
- sesquiōctāvna, a, um. adj.** Containing nine-eighths.
- sesquipēdālis, e, and sesquipes, ēdis. adj.** A foot and a-half in dimension: sesquipedalia verba, words half-a-yard long, i. e. bombastic, Hor.
- sesquiplāga, ss. f.** A blow and a-half.
- sesquītertius, a, um. adj.** Containing four-thirds.
- sesquīllia, e. adj.** 1. Fit for sitting on. 2. Low, (of plants) dwarf.
- sesquiō, ūnis. f.** 1. A sitting. 2. A sitting place, a seat. 3. A sitting, a session.
- sesquī, as. v. a.** To sit much, to sit long.
- sesquīnētīla, ss. f.** A little group of sitters.
- sesor, ūris. m.** 1. A sitter (esp. in the theatre). 2. An inhabitant.
- sestertiēlma, i. m.** A little sestertium.
- sestertiā, i. m., sp. sestertia (often as adj., sestertiū nummus).** A sestertius, a small silver coin equal to two asses and a half, the fourth part of a denarius.—Sestertium, a sum of 1000 sestertii, up to the time of Augustus equal to about 8L. 17s. 1d. of our money, but afterwards to about a pound less, was properly gen. pl. of sestertia, mille being understood; it was commonly denoted in writing by the figures H. S. (standing for II., and S. for semis, i. e. two asses and a-half). When numeral adverbs in *ies* are used in the mention of money, centena millia is understood, so that decies H.S. means 100,000 sestertia, or 1,000,000 sestertii.—(See Smith, *Dict. Ant.*, in voc.): minima sestertia, for a mere trifle, Cic.
- seta, ss. f.** 1. A bristle, stiff, shaggy hair of an animal, & even of a man. 2. §A horse-hair fishing-line.
- setīnas, a. um. adj.** Of Setia, a city in Latium, celebrated for fine wine.
- ſētōiger, ēra, ērum, and sētōsus, a, um. adj.** Bristly, covered with coarse hair: setiger (as subet.), a boar, Ov.
- set.** — See *ave*.
- sēvēre. adv.** Severely, strictly, rigidly, rigorously.
- sēvēritas, ūtis. f.** Sternness, strictness, severity, rigour, austerity, surly virtue.
- sēvērus a, um. adj.** 1. Strict, stern, rigorous, severe, austere. 2. Of rustic simplicity, unpolished. 3. Rough, (in taste) sharp. 4. Grave, dignified. 5. §Cruel: severus amnis Cocyti, the river Cocytus witness of severe punishments, Virg.
- sēvōco, as. v. a.** To call aside, to call away, to call off, to withdraw: ne quis postea populum sevocaret, that no one should for the future call a meeting of the people outside the city, Liv.
- sex. indecl.** Six.
- sexagēdīnariā, a, um. adj.** Sixty years old.
- sexagēni, ss. a. pl. adj.** 1. Sixty a-piece, sixty each. 2. Sixty.
- sexagēdīmūs, a, um. adj.** Sixtieth.
- sexagīea. adv.** Sixty times.
- sexagīnta. indecl.** Sixty.
- sexangūtius, a, um. adj.** Hexagonal.
- sexēsnāriūs, a, um. adj.** Consisting of six hundred.

sexcēni, **s.**, **a. adj.** Six hundred each, six hundred.

sexcentēsimus, **a. um. adj.** Six hundredth.

sexcenti, **s.**, **a. pl. adj.** 1. Six hundred. 2. Used for any large number: sexcenti aves Romani, hundreds and hundreds of Roman citizens, Cæ.

sexcenties, **ada.** Six hundred times.

sexennium, **i. n.** A period of six years.

sexies, **adv.** Six times.

sexprimi, **orum. pl. m.** A provincial board of magistrates, six in number.

sextādēcimāni, **orum. pl. m.** The soldiers of the sixteenth legion.

sextans, **antis. m.** 1. A sixth part of an **as**, either as a pound or as a sum. 2. A sixth part or share of anything.

sextarius, **i. m.** A sixth part of any measure or weight, esp. the sixth part of a **congius**, a pint.

sextilia, **is. m.** The month of August.

sextula, **s. f.** The sixth part of an ounce, therefore the seventy-second part of an **as**.

sextus, **a. um. adj.** Sixth; (**n. sing.** as **adv.**) for the sixth time; (**n. abl.** as **a/v.**) six times; **sextus decimus**, sixteenth.

sexus, **is. m.**, and **scōsus**. **n. indecl.** Sex.

si. conj. 1. If (when followed by a verb in the **indic.**, or in the **pres.** or **perf. subj.**, indicating that the thing spoken of does or may exist; when followed by the **imperf.** or **plusq. perf. subj.**, that it does not exist.—See Eton L. Gr. 138.). 2. (After verbs of inquiring, etc.) If (i. e. whether): si perrumpere possent conati, trying to see if (trying whether) they could force their way through, Cæsa.

sibilo, **as. v. a.** 1. To hiss. 2. (As **v. a.**) To hiss at, to hiss down.

sibilus, **i. n.**, **pl. sibila**, **orum. n.** 1. A hiss, a hissing. 2. § Whistling (of wind), rustling (of leaves in the wind). 3. § A shrill sound (of a flute, etc.): **n. pl. as adj.** sibila colla, the hissing throats (of serpents), Virg.

sibylla, **s. f.** A sibyl, a prophetess.

sibyllinus, **a. um. adj.** Of the sibyl (esp. of that sibyl who came to Tarquinius Superbus, and whose books of oracles were deposited in the Capitol, and consulted by the priests in time of danger).

sic and **+mice**, **adv.** 1. So, thus, in this manner. 2. (When followed by **ut**) In such a manner. 3. So much, to such a degree, to such an extent. 4. (In answers, or in discussion, sic has an affirmative sense) Just so. 5. (In expressing a wish, a vow, etc.) On this condition. Sy. Et quidem hæc luculenta. Chr. Sic satia. Sy. And in truth she is beautiful. Chr. Tolerably, Ter.

sica, **s. f.** A dagger, a poniard, a stiletto.

Sicānus, **a. um.**, and **Sicānius**, **a. um. adj.** 1. Of the Sicani, an ancient tribe of Italy on the Tiber, who migrated to Sicily after the arrival of Æneas. 2. (more usu.) Sicilian.

sicarius, **i. n.** An assassin: inter sicarios accusare, to accuse of being an assassin, Cic.

siccō, **adv. [sicca.]** On dry, i. e. solid ground, solidly, firmly.

siccine ? an interrog. form of **sic**, q. v.

sicoltas, **atis. f.** 1. Dryness. 2. Drought. 3. (Of style, etc.) Jejuneness, want of ornament, meagreness.

siccō, **as. v. a.** 1. To dry, to dry up.) 2. To drain (and metaph. to drink to the bottom, to drink up). 3. § To suck dry, to milk dry. 4. To parch (as heat does). 5. Modo tristia vulnera siccat, at another time he cleanses his sad wounds, Ov.; (so even) vulnera siccabat lymphis, he was cleansing his wounds with water, Virg.; virides (Arothusa) manu siccata capillos, Arethusa drying her green hair (green as she was the goddess of a fountain) with her hand, Ov.

siccous, **a. um. adj.** 1. Dry (in any way, or from any cause), drained dry, wiped dry, tearless (of eyes which cannot be frightened or moved to pity, or which have no cause for tears), dry with drought, parched with heat:

qui siccis oculis monstra natantia vidit, who gazed with undaunted eye on the monsters of the deep, Hor.; spectasset siccis vulnera nostra genis, he would have beheld my wounds with unpitying eye, Ov.; siccæ carinæ, ships that are dry from having been in dock all the winter, Hor.; magna minorque feræ . . . utraque sicca, the Greater and Lesser Bear, each of which never sets beneath the sea, i. e. is visible every night, Ov. 2. Firm, vigorous (of limbs, etc., also of style). 3. §Dry, i. e. thirsty. 4. §Not drinking much, sober, abstemious: siccæ mane, early in the morning, before we have had anything to drink, Hor. 5. (Of style) Dry, meagre, insipid. 6. §Paisionless, ignorant of love; n. as subst., dry land, a dry place: in siccœ, on the shore, Virg.

sicēbl. *adv.* [si ubi.] 1. If anywhere, wherever. 2. §Anywhere.

Sicēlus, a, um. *adj.*; f. **Sicēlis**, *Idis*. Sicilian: *Siculus tyrannus*, Phalaris, Ov.; *Siculus juvencus*, the bull of Phalaris, Pers.; *Siculus cantus*, the song of the Sirens who dwelt on or near the coast of Sicily, Juv.; *Sicula fuga*, the flight of Sextus Pompey before Octavius after his defeat in a naval battle on the Sicilian coast, Prop.; *Sicula conjux*, Proserpine who was carried off by Pluto from Sicily, Juv.; *Sicelides Muæ*, Muses of pastoral poetry (because Theocritus was a Sicilian), Virg.

sicunde. *adv.* If from anywhere, if from any quarter.

sicut, and **sicēti**. *adv.* 1. As, just as, so as, as indeed, as really. 2. (Introducing a comparison) As it were. 3. (Introducing an example) As for instance. 4. As if, just as if (only in Sall.).

Sicyōniā, a, um. *adj.* Of Sicyon, a town in Peloponnesus near the isthmus: *Sicyonia bacca*, the olive, Virg.; n. pl. as subst., Sicyonian shoes (a delicate kind of slipper).

Sidērōrus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of the stars. 2. Full of stars, starry. 3. §Like a star, shining, brilliant: *sidereus Pedo*, Pedo the astronomer, who writes books about the stars, Ov.; *sidereus conjux*, her starborn husband (Ceyx, as the son of Lucifer), Ov.; *sidereus Deus*, the sun, Mart.

sido, is, **södi**, no sup. v. n. 1. To settle down, to sink down, to alight, (of a bird) to perch. 2. To settle, to subside, to sink. 3. To remain in one place, to remain fixed, (of ships) to be fast aground.

Sidēniā, a, um. *adj.*; also f. **Sidēniā**, *Idis*. Of Sidon, a city on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean: Sidon, the Sidonian woman (*Europa*, *Dido*, or *Anna*, *Dido's sister*), all in Ov.; *Sidonis tellus*, Phœnicia, Ov.; *Sidonis concha*, purple, Ov.

sidus, *éris*. n. 1. A constellation, a group of stars. 2. A star (lit. and metaph.). 3. §The sky: *exactis sideribus*, the stars being driven away, i. e. night being over, Prop.; (as different stars are visible in different seasons and different countries,) *quo sidere terram vertere*, at what season to plough the land, Virg.; *tot inhospita saxa siderique emenſe*, having passed so many inhospitable rocks and traversed so many regions, Virg.; *triste Minervæ sidus*, the cruel tempest raised by Minerva, Virg.; (as the stars were believed to influence the fate and health of men,) *haud secus quam pestifero sidere icti*, just as if they had been stricken by some pestilential planet, Liv.

siem, etc. for sim.—See sum.

sigilla, *orum*. pl. n. 1. Little figures or images, often engraved on seals, 2. §A seal.

sigillatus, a, um. *adj.* Adorned or engraved with little figures.

siḡma, *á̄tis*. n. A semicircular couch like the ancient Greek sigma, C.

signātor, *óris*. m. A witness who signs his name in attestation.

signatūs, a, um. *part. pass.* of signo, q. v. 1. Marked, branded, stamped.

2. Sealed, signed. 3. §Shut up, guarded carefully. 4. Marked down, written down. 5. (Of money) Coined: *quoniam omnis locutio oratio est, tamen unius oratoris locutio hoc proprio signata nomine est*, although, in fact, every kind of speaking is oratio, yet the speaking of the orator alone is distinguished by this peculiar title, Cic.

signifer, *éra*, *érum*. *adj.* 1. §With figures or images painted or embossed.

2. Full of constellations: signifer orbis, the zodiac, Cic. — *m. as subst.*
 1. A standard-bearer. 2. A chief, a leader.

significanter. *adv.* Clearly, intelligibly, distinctly.

significatio. *f.* 1. A sign, the making a sign. 2. An intimation, an indication. 3. (Esp.) An indication or sign of assent, of approbation, etc. 4. Emphasis. 5. Meaning, signification: ex quibus magna significatio fit non adesse constantiam, which are a great indication that a power of lasting is wanting, Cic.

significo, *as. v. a.* 1. To show by signs, to indicate, to intimate, to notify, to signify (one's wishes, etc.). 2. To betoken, to portend. 3. To signify, i. e. to mean, (as a word) to have such and such a sense.

signo, *as. v. a.* 1. To mark, to put a mark on, to imprint, to stamp, to stain. 2. To mark out, to designate. 3. To seal: sunt . . . signatae jura, laws must be established, Prop. 4. To coin (money). 5. To point out (esp. favourably), to distinguish, to honour. 6. § To observe, to notice.—See *signatus*.

signum, *i. s.* 1. A mark, a token, a sign (of any kind). 2. A symptom, a prognostic, an omen. 3. An image or figure (as a work of art), a statue, a figure painted or embroidered. 4. A device on a seal, a seal. 5. A sign in the heavens, a constellation. 6. A military standard (including the eagle): signa subsequi, to keep close to the standards, i. e. to keep the ranks, Cesa.: quod neque ab signis discedere audent, and because they also did not venture to break their ranks, Cesa.; signa relinquare, to desert, Liv.; quod . . . non signa latrui dicantur, as for it being said that they would not advance the standards (i. e. strike their camp), Cesa.; signa vertere, and convertere, to wheel round, to face about, Cesa., Liv.; Romani conversa signa tripartito intulerunt, the Romans wheeled about, and advanced in three bodies against the enemy, Cesa.; signa cantulit cum Alexandrinis, he fought the people of Alexandria, Cic.: aliquoties collatis signis certatum, there were many pitched battles, Liv. (but sometimes conferre signa means only to bring all the standards to one place); urbem intravess sub signis, they entered the city in regular (marching) order, Liv. 7. (Sometimes) The standard of a single cohort or maniple (opp. to aquila, the eagle or standard of the whole legion). 8. A single cohort, a single maniple. 9. A military or naval signal, a watchword, etc.

silanus, *i. m.* A jet of water.

silens, entia. *part. fr.* sileo q. v.; also as *adj.* Still, quiet, calm: umbra silentes, the shades of the dead, Virg.—*silentes*, as *subst.* 1. The shades below, the dead, Virg., Ov. 2. The Pythagoreans (from their vow of silence for five years), Ov.

silentium, *i. n.* Silence, not speaking, stillness, noiselessness: taciturna silentia, the voiceless silence of night, Lær. 2. Inaction, inactivity: biduum deinde silentium fuit, after this there was a cessation of all operations (military) for two days, Liv.; idem præture tenor et silentium, the same course of quiet conduct was observed by him as prætor, Tac.; ut laudem eorum a silentio vindicarem, to rescue their glory from obscurity, Cic.

silico, *es, ui, no sup. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To be silent, to keep silence. 2. To be quiet, noiseless, free from all noise: silent leges inter arma, the laws have no voice in time of war, Cic.; si quando ambitus silent, if ever there should be an end of canvassing, Cic. 3. (*a. a.*) To be silent about, to pass over in silence, to omit to mention (*e. sec.*).

sileso, *is, no perf. v. n.* To be silent, to keep silence, to be quiet, calm.

silix, *Icias.* *m. f.* 1. A flint stone. 2. § A rock: non aliis nati sumus, we are not born of flints, i. e. are not hard-hearted, Cic.

+silicernium, *i. n.* A funeral feast, an expression of contempt for an old man, Ter.

tellige, *Innis.* *f.* Fine wheaten flour.

tellus, *s. f.* 1. A pod or husk of leguminous plants. 2. (In pl.)

sillus, i. m. A kind of satirical writing, a lampoon.

sillybus, i. m. [σίλλυψ.] A strip of parchment attached to a book containing the title, etc.

ſilurus, i. m. Some kind of fish, perhaps the sheatfish or shad.

ſilua, i. m. Snubnosed.

ſiva, etc. See *syiva*.

ſimia, sc. f. An ape, a monkey.

ſimilla, sc. f. Fine wheaten flour.

ſimilia, c. adj. Like, similar, resembling (c. gen. or c. dat.): *ſimiles inter se*, like one another, Cic.; *ſimili ratione atque ipse fecerit*, in a similar manner to that in which he had done, i. e. as he had done, himself.

ſimiliter. adv. In like manner, similarly (often c. atque, ac, et, ut si): *ſimiliter atque ipse eam commotus*, agitated like I myself was, Cie.

ſimilitudo, *inias*, f. 1. Likeness, similarity, resemblance. 2. A likeness. 3. A simile, a similitude, a comparison.

ſimius, i. m., and dim. *ſimilius*, i. m. An ape, a monkey.

ſimplex, *Iota*. adj. 1. Single: *ſimplici ordine*, in single file, one by one, Liv.; plus vice *ſimplici*, more than once, Hor. 2. Simple, plain, uncompounded, unmixed. 3. Simple, free from dissimulation, artless, guileless, frank, sincere, honest, blunt.

ſimplicitas, *Atia*, f. 1. Simplicity, singleness. 2. Frankness, artlessness, guilelessness, honesty.

ſimplum, i. n. A single number, a single portion (opp. to *duplum*).

ſimplum, i. n. A small ladle: *excitabat fluctus in ſimplo ut dicitur*, he was making much ado about nothing, as the saying is, Cic.

ſimplivium, i. n. A sacrificial bowl for offering wine in.

ſimul. adv. 1. At the same time, at once, at the same place, together (in point of time or place). 2. (More usu. *ſimul atque* or *ac* in this sense) As soon as. 3. *Simul*... *ſimul*, partly... partly, as well... and also. 4. Almost, (as prep. c. abl.) together with.

ſimulacrum, i. n. 1. A likeness, image, representation. 2. (Esp.) An effigy, portrait, statue. 3. An unreal appearance, a phantom, a shade, a spectre. 4. A shadow, a semblance (opp. to a reality): *ſimulacra navalis pugnas*, sham fights at sea, Liv. 5. A sign, a mark (as opp. to a properly-formed letter): *neā inſeram ſimulacrum viri copiosi*, quae dixerit referenda, I will not insert a bad copy of that eloquent man by giving a sketch of what he said [for his speech is extant], Liv.

ſimulamen, *Inias*, n. A copy, an imitation.

ſimulans, *antia*, part. fr. *ſimulo*, q. v.; also *ſas* adj. c. compar. etc. Imitative, clever at imitating (c. gen.).

ſimilitate. adv. Pretendedly, not sincerely.

ſimilitatio, *ōnis*, f. 1. Falsely-assumed appearance, a pretence, a feigning (to be what one is not). 2. Hypocrisy, deceit, insincerity: *muliones cum cassidibus, equitum specie ac simulatione*, muleteers with helmets on, to look like cavalry, Cæs.; *gladiatores empti Fausti simulatione*, gladiators bought, as was pretended, for Faustus, Cic.; *simulatione numinum*, under pretence of a divine command, Tac.

ſimilator, *oris*, m. 1. *ſA copier, an imitator.* 2. A pretender, a feigner. 3. An ironical speaker: *cujus rei libet simulator*, a dissimulator able to put on any kind of appearance, or to conceal anything, Sall.

ſimulo, as. v. a. 1. To make (one thing) like (another), to imitate, to copy. 2. To assume the form of, to resemble (c. acc.): *Homeri illa Minerva, simulata Mentoris*, the Minerva of Homer when she assumed the likeness of Mentor, Cic. 3. To represent, to portray, to paint, etc.: *percutensaque ſuā ſimulat de cuspide terram prondere... fœtum*, and she represents (in embroidery) the earth when struck by her spear, bringing forth its produce, Ov. 4. To feign (to be, or to have, etc. what one is or has not), to simulate, to counterfeit, to pretend: *Hannibal ſagram simulabat*, Hannibal shamed ill, Liv.

ſimultas, *Atia*, f. Illwill, enmity, animosity, jealousy.

simus, a, um, and simillimus, a, um. adj. Pugnoed.

sim. conj. But if, if on the contrary, if however.

simpi, is. a. and sinapis, is. f. [σινηπι] Mustard.

sincere. adv. Sincerely, frankly.

sinceritas, atis. f. 1. Sincerity, frankness, honesty. 2. Purity.

sincerus, a, um. adj. 1. Clear, pure, sound, uninjured, genuine. 2. Unmixed, unalloyed, undisturbed, uncorrupted.

3. Sincere, honest, upright, free from deceit, guileless.

siniculut, Itis. n. 1. Half a head. 2. A smoked cheek (of pig, etc.).

sindon, ὄνις. f. [σινδόνη] Muslin.

sine. prep. c. abl. Without.

singillatim and singulatim. adv. Singly, one by one, separately.

singulär, a. adj. 1. One by one, single, solitary, singular: imperium singulare, sole authority, exclusive power, Cic.; non singulare nec solivagum genus, a race not formed to live or wander in solitude, Cic. 2. Singularly good, excellent, admirable, eminent; *Ipl. m. as subst.*, a select body-guard of cavalry.

singulärer, sync. singl. adv. 1. §§Singly. 2. In a singular degree, exceedingly.

singuli, ss. a. pl. adj. (in Plant. also *singulus*). 1. One to each : filii singulos filios habentes, his daughters having a son a-piece, Liv.; duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, he allots twelve acres to each man, Cic. 2. Single, individual : crescit in dies singulos, it increases every day, Cic.

singultim. adv. With sobs.

singultio, la. v. n. 1. To sob, to hiccup. 2. To throb with pleasure.

singulto, ss. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To sob, to rattle in the throat as if choking or dying. 2. (v. a.) To gasp out: singultans animam, gasping out his life (dying), Ov.

singultus, fū. m. 1. A sob, sobbing. 2. The death-rattle in the throat.

sinister, tra, trum. adj. 1. On the left side or hand, left. 2. Awkward, improper. 3. (Of omens, etc.; because the Romans looking south when they consulted auspices, had the east on their left hand) Lucky, auspicious, favourable, fortunate. 4. (But as the Greeks looked the contrary way, the poets often used the word in the Greek idea) Unlucky, unfavourable, unpropitious, inauspicious. 5. (Of events, etc.) Unlucky, unfortunate; mischievous, injurious, disastrous.—*f. as subst.* 1. The left hand. 2. The left side, the left; *gm. as subst.*, what is wrong, wrong.

sinistra. adv. 1. Unfairly. 2. ¶Unfavourably.

sinistrorsus and -sum. adv. To the left side, to the left.

sino, is, sivi, no sup. v. a. To let, to suffer, allow, permit (c. infin., c. *tat* and adj., &c. subj.): sinite arma viris, leave arms to men, Virg.; ne pro prius tectis taxum sine, suffer not a yew near their habitations.

sinum, i. n. A large drinking vessel with swelling sides.

sinuo, as. v. a. 1. To bow, to swell out in curves. 2. To bend.

sinuosus, a, um. adj. 1. Full of bendings, windings, curves, winding. 2. Full of folds, swelling out (of a sail, a gown, etc.).

sinus, fis. m. 1. A bending, a curve, the folds of a garment (or of a serpent), anything that bulges or bellies out, a sail (when filled by the wind; also *velorum sinus*, the bellying sails, Prop.), a curl. 2. A bay, a gulf, the land around a bay. 3. The folds of a garment about the bosom. 4. A purse (as being carried in those folds). 5. §A garment, a robe. 6. The bosom, the lap: Pompeius mihi crede in sinus est, Pompey, believe me, is very dear to me, Cic.; optatum negotium sibi in sinum delatum esse dicebat, he said that the business for which he wished was committed to his care, Cic.; in sinus urbis, in the heart of the city, Sall.; ut hostis . . .

fronte simul et sinu exciperetur, that the enemy might be taken both in front and on the flank, Tac.; ut in sinu gaudeant, that they may rejoice in secret (lit. in their own bosoms), Cic.

sphærium, i. The smaller curtain in a theatre, drawn up between the scenes.

sphæro, onia, n. A siphon.

siquando, adv. If ever, if at any time.

siquidem, adv. 1. If indeed. 2. Since.

Siren, ēnis, f. [Σειρήν.] A Siren, one of three sorceress sisters, dwelling near Cape Pelorus, in Sicily, and alluring sailors to their destruction by their sweet singing.

Sirius, i. m. The Dogstar.

sirus, i. m. A granary underground.

sisto, is, stiti, stātum. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To cause to stand, to place, to station, to draw up (an army): jaculum clamanti sistit in ore, as he is crying out he plants the javelin in his mouth, Virg. 2. (As v. a.) To produce (a person) in court to answer to his bail; (and as v. n. in *act.* and in *pass.*) to appear in court: vadimonium sistit, he appears to (answers to) his bail, Cic.; testificatur ipse P. Quinctum non stitisce, et se stitisce, he gives evidence that P. Quinctus had not appeared, and that he had, Cic. 3. (v. n.) To stand fast, to last, to endure: [he said] non potuisse sisti, that things could not last (i. e. in that state), Liv. 4. (v. a.) To make to stand still, to stop, to arrest the progress of, to check, to quench (thirst). 5. (v. a.) To establish firmly, to set fast, to fasten, to make firm. 6. ♀To erect, to build.

sistrum, i. n. A metallic rattle or cymbal used by the Egyptians at the festival of Isis.

sisymbrium, i. n. Wild thyme.

sittella, m. f. A ballot-box.

sithōngus, a, um, and f. Sithōnis, idis. adj. Thracian.

siticūlōsus, a, um. adj. Thirsty, parched with heat and drought.

sitiens, entis, part. fr. sitio; also as adj. 1. Thirsty. 2. (Of places)

Dry, arid, parched, burnt up: sitiens canicula, the Dogstar that dries up everything, Ov. 3. Thirsty, i. e. eager for, desirous of (c. acc. or c. gen.).

sitienter, adv. In a thirsty manner, eagerly.

sitio, is, Ivi, no sup. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To thirst, to be thirsty.

2. To be dried up, parched, burnt up (as places by heat and drought).

3. (v. a.) To thirst for, to desire eagerly.

sitis, is, f. 1. Thirst. 2. Drought. 3. Thirst for (something), eager desire.

sititor, ὄριμ. m. One who thirsts for.

situs, a, um (said to be part. fr. sinc, but more probably another form of the part. of sero, sevi.) 1. Placed, lying, situated, situate (oftener of places than of persons or things): situs est . . . super Numicium flumen, he was buried on the river Numicius, Liv. 2. (c. in and abl.) Depending on, consisting in.

situs, sita. n. 1. Situation, position, site: regalique situ pyramidum altius, and loftier than the royal structure of the pyramids, Hor.

situs, sita. m. 1. Rust, mouldiness, mould. 2. Dirt, filthiness. 3. Inactivity, the (mental) rust produced by indolence: situs informis, unseemly oblivion, Hor.

sive, contr. seu. conj. 1. Or if. 2. (Rare) Or. 3. Sive . . . sive, sive . . . seu, seu . . . sive, etc., whether . . . or. In the poets and in Tac. for one (usu. the first) sive or seu some other conj. is sometimes used: fatone substitit erravite viā seu lassa resedit, whether she stopped still under the influence of fate, or lost her way, or sat down through weariness, Virg.

smāragdus. i. m. An emerald, any green transparent stone.

smāris, Idis. f. A small seafish.

soboles, is.—See suboles.

- sōbris, *adu.* Soberly, temperately.
- sōbrinus, *i. m.*; *f.* sōbrina, *m.* A cousin-german by the mother's side.
- sōbrius, *a.*, *um.* *adj.* 1. Not drunk, sober. 2. Temperate, moderate in one's wishes. 3. Prudent, cautious: *nox sobria*, a night when no wine is drunk, Prop.
- sōcoccus, *i. m.* 1. A slipper, a light shoe, esp. one worn by comic actors. 2. §Comedy.
- sōcoer, ēri. *m.* A father-in-law, (*sin pl.*) father and mother-in-law.
- sōcia, *m. f.* A female companion or partner: *socia generisque torqua*, your sister and your wife (Juno to Jupiter), Ov.
- sōciābilis, *e. adj.* Sociable, friendly.
- sōciālis, *e. adj.* 1. Of or belonging to companions or companionship, social. 2. Of or belonging to allies or alliance. 3. §(Only in Ov.) Of marriage or married couples, conjugal, matrimonial.
- sōciāliter, *adv.* Socially, in a friendly manner.
- sōciātā, ētia. *f.* 1. Fellowship, association, society, community. 2. Partnership. 3. A company, a body of partners. 4. Alliance, confederacy, a league.
- sōcio, *as. v. a.* 1. To make companions, to unite, to join, to associate (c. dat. or c. cum and abl. of the more remote object). 2. To share as companions or partners: *sociari criminibus*, to be accomplices in crime, Liv.
- sōcius, *i. m.* 1. A companion, a comrade, an associate. 2. A partner. 3. An ally, a confederate, a member of a league: *socii*, the Italian allies; *transfert in generis socios odium*, she transfers the odium to her relations, Ov.
- sōcius, *a.*, *um.* *adj.* 1. United in companionship, partnership, or alliance, confederacy, etc., united, allied. 2. Possessed in common by companions or partners.
- sōcordia, *m. f.* Indolence, laziness, inactivity, supineness.
- sōcorditer, *adv.* Easily, negligently, supinely, remissly.
- sōcere, *dīm. adj.* 1. Stupid, foolish. 2. Lazy, indolent, sluggish: *futuri secese*, indifferent to the future, Tac.
- sōcrus, ū. *f.* A mother-in-law.
- sōdālīcūm, *i. n.* 1. Companionship, fellowship, association. 2. A club. 3. A secret society.
- sōdālis, *ia.* 1. A companion, associate, comrade (esp. in one's leisure hours, amusements, etc.). 2. A member of a society, club, etc. 3. A participant, an accomplice (once as *adj.*) *turba sodalis*, a band of companions, Ov.
- sōdālītā, atia. *f.* 1. Fellowship, companionship, brotherhood. 2. A society, an association. 3. A club. 4. A secret society.
- †sōdes (contr. fr. *si sudes*). If you please, by your leave, pray.
- sōl, sōlia, *m.* 1. The sun. 2. Sunshine. 3. §A day: *omnia sol*, the east: *occidens sol*, the west, Cæs.
- §sōlāmen, Inis. *n.* Consolation.
- sōlāris, *e. adj.* Of the sun, solar.
- sōlārium, *i. n.* 1. A sundial. 2. A place in the forum where the sundial stood. 3. A clock (even a water-clock). 4. †‡A part of a house exposed to the sun — a housetop, terrace, balcony so placed.
- sōlātūm, *i. n.* sōlātiōlūm, *i. n.* Comfort, consolation, solace, relief.
- sōlātor, ēris. *m.* A comforter, a consoler.
- sōlātūrī, orūm. *pl. m.* A Gallic name for retainers, Cæs. (B. G. iii. 22.)
- sōlēa, *m. f.* 1. A slipper, a sandal. 2. A shoe for animals. 3. A fetter. 4. The fish called a sole.
- sōlēatūs, *a.*, *um.* *adj.* Wearing slippers or sandals.
- sōlēnnis, solers, solicitus, etc.—See *soll-*.
- sōleo, *es.* solitus sum. *v. m.* To be accustomed, to be used, to be wont.
- †sōlēide, *adv.* Thoroughly, fully, entirely.
- sōliditās, ētia. *f.* Solidity.

sólido, a. v. a. To make solid, to compress so as to make solid, to fasten together firmly.

sólidus, a. um. adj. 1. Firm, densely compact, solid. 2. Whole, complete, entire. 3. Sound, solid, really genuine: *mens sólida*, a firm mind, Hor.—*a. as subst.* (sometimes syn. *sólidum*). 1. The whole sum, the principal. 2. A solid body. 3. Solid ground, firm ground, a sure footing.

sólidum trípudium. A favourable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the grains fell from their bills on the ground, Liv.

sólitrix, a. um. adj. Lonely, solitary.

sólitude, inia. f. 1. Loneliness, solitude, a solitary condition. 2. A lonely place.

sólitas, a. um. part. fr. soleo in act. and pass. sense. 1. Accustomed, used (to do so and so). 2. What one is accustomed to, customary, usual, wonted: *sólito formosior*, more beautiful than men usually are, Ov.; *nescio quā pector solitum dulcedine lasti*, delighted with some unusual pleasure, Virg.

sólitum, i. s. 1. A throne. 2. § Kingly power, royal authority. 3. A part of a bath where the bather sits, a bath.

sólivagus, a. um. adj. 1. Wandering or roaming alone. 2. Alone, solitary. 3. (Of knowledge) Keeping to itself, contracted.

sólemnis, e. adj. [*sólve*, an old word for *tutus*, *ansua*.] 1. Yearly, taking place every year, annual. 2. Fixed, established, regular (i.e. regularly recurring). 3. Religious, festive, solemn. 4. Usual, accustomed, wonted.—*a. as subst.* 1. A religious rite, a solemnity, a solemn festival, a solemn sacrifice. 2. A custom, an established practice: *priva sepe ter sollempnis leti*, let them return to their usual avocations, Tac.: (*sa. pl. as adv.*) *insanire putas sollemnis me*, you think I am only crazed after the ordinary fashion of mankind, Hor.

sólemniter. adv. In a solemn manner, with all due solemnity.

sóller, ertis, adj. [*sóllus*, *axa*.] 1. Skilful, dexterous, expert, clever, accomplished. 2. Ingenious, inventive, crafty, cunning.

sóllerter. adv. Skilfully, dexterously, cleverly, ingeniously.

sóllertia, m. f. 1. Skill, expertness, dexterity, cleverness, ingenuity. 2. Sagacity, discernment. 3. (In a bad sense) Subtlety (rare): *placuit sollertia*, the ingenious plan was approved, Tac.

sóllitatio, ens. f. Solicitation, instigation.

sóllitante, a. o. c. Anxiously, solicitously, carefully.

sóllitante, a. v. a. 1. To move violently, to agitate, to shake, to disturb (the sea with oars, the ground with a plough, an arrow in trying to pull it from a wound, the world with fear, the thread in spinning, etc.). 2. To disturb with anxiety, to make anxious, to fret with care, to worry, to vex, to disquiet, to distract (peace, etc.). 3. To irritate, to provoke. 4. To rouse, to excite, to instigate, to tempt, to seduce (to do anything, usu. something bad, c. ad and ace., c. ut or me and subj., § infin.) 5. To tamper with, to try to seduce, to solicit: *et canta tremulo pota Cupidinem lentum sollicitas*, and full of wine you seek with tremulous voice to allure Cupid, slow to come at your invitation, Hor.

sóllitudo, inia. f. Solitude, anxiety, care, uneasiness, disquietude.

sóllitus, a. um. adj. [*sólitus*, an old word for *tutus*, *ciclo*.] 1. § Wholly (i.e. violently) disturbed, agitated, shaken, tossed about (of the sea, of ships, etc.). 2. Uneasy, disquieted, anxious, solicitous, full of care. 3. Timid, easily alarmed (of animals). 4. Anxious, i.e. causing anxiety, disquieting, worrying, agitating (as fear, love, etc.): (*canis*) *sóllitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus*, (a dog) an animal easily disturbed by noises at night, Liv.; *sóllitice canes*, or the watchful dogs, Ov.; *sóllita justitia*, timid, undecided justice, Cie.

sóllitamus, i. m. [σόλικαμος.] 1. A solecism. 2. § A fault.

sóller, ária. v. dep. 1. To comfort, to console, to solace. 2. To relieve, to assuage, to mitigate, alleviate, allay, soothe (hunger, fear, care, etc.), to beguile (labour).

solstitialis, *a. adj.* Of the solstice (esp. of the summer solstices), of the summer: *tempus solstitialis*, the day when the sun enters Cancer, mid-summer, Ov.; *noxque tardior hybernā solstitialis erit*, and the summer night will seem to pass more slowly than a winter's night, Ov.; *solstitialis orbis*, the tropic of Cancer, Cic.; *annus . . . qui solstitiali circumagittur orbe*, the year . . . which revolves according to the revolution of the sun, Liv.
solstitium, *i. n. [sol, sisto.]* 1. The period at which the sun stands still at mid-summer or midwinter, the solstice. 2. (Esp.) The summer solstice.
3. §Summer.

solum, *i. n.* 1. The basis or foundation (of anything), the bottom (of anything, of a ditch, a pool, of the sea, etc. etc.), the ground, the floor. 2. The sole of a foot or shoe. 3. Land, soil. 4. Country, region: *solum vertunt* (and *onos mutant*), they change, i. e. leave their country (being banished), Cic.; *cum excusaretur solum vertiæ exilii causâ*, when it was alleged in his excuse that he had been banished the country, Liv.; *solo sequandas sunt dictature consularatusque*, the dictatorship and consulship are to be levelled to the ground, i. e. wholly abolished, Liv.; *quodcumque in solum venit, ut dicitur, whatever comes uppermost* (i. e. occurs to one), as the saying is, Cic.; *cereale solum ponis agrestibus agent*, and they add apples from the fields to their table of bread (lit. increase their table of bread by apples, having put their bread under their food to keep it off the ground), Virg.; *astræ tenent coeleste solum*, the stars occupy the regions of the heavens, Ov.

solum, and solummōdo. *adv.* Alone, only.

solus, *a. um. gen. solum, etc.* 1. Alone, only, single, sole. 2. (Of persons or places) Lonely, solitary, (of places) deserted, unsupplied, desolate.

solutio. *adv.* 1. Freely, without restraint. 2. Fluently (to speak, etc.). 3. Carelessly, negligently.

solutio, ūnis f. 1. A loosening, an unloosing. 2. Payment.

solutus, *a. um. part. fr. seq.*, used also as *adj.*, *c. compar.* etc. 1. Free, unrestrained, unshackled (often c. *alibi*). 2. Unbridled, unchecked, licentious, void of moderation, extravagant, dissolute. 3. Remiss, negligent, easy, careless. 4. Free from the restraint of metre, loose, flowing (of style, etc.): *scribere conabar verba soluta modis*, I tried to write prose (lit. words unhampered by measure), Ov.; in paupertate solutus, cheerful amid poverty, Hor.; Oh quid solutus est beatius curis! Oh what is happier than to lay aside care! Cat.; *quanto longius ab urbe hostium abscederat, eo solutiore cura in Lucretium incident*, marching with greater negligence the further they got from the city of the enemy, they fall in with Lucretius, Liv.

solvo, is, vi, solum. v. a. 1. To loose, to unloose, to unbind, to untie.

2. To release, unharness, to dismiss (from work). 3. To undo (a knot, etc.), to take to pieces, to put an end to, to break up (anything that has been put together, as a bridge, a ship, a knot of people assembled together, etc.); *solvite corde metum*, dismiss fear from your breast, Virg.; *commisces acies ego possum solvere*, I can part armies joined in battle, Prop.; *solvit amicos*, he separates friends, Prop.; *morenū consulendi senatum solvit*, he put an end to (or broke) the custom of consulting the senate, Liv.; *ceteraque soluto discedunt*, and the company being broken up, they depart, Ov.

4. To open (one's mouth, a letter, etc.); *linguam ad jurgia solvit*, she opens her mouth (or lets loose her tongue) in reproaches, Ov.; *ergastula solvit*, he opened the prisons, Cic. 5. To dissolve, to melt. 6. To free, to exempt, to release, to discharge (from an obligation, restraint, etc.); *me tener solvet vitulua*, a tender calf shall discharge me from my vows (i. e. the sacrifice of a calf will be all that I shall be bound to), Hor.; *nec Rutulos solvo*, nor do I exempt the Rutulians from their destiny, Virg.; *ego somno sciitus sum*, I awoke, Cic. 7. To pay, to discharge (a debt, an obligation, a vow, a duty), to keep (a promise): *quum non solvendo ero alieno respublica easet*, as the republic was unable to discharge its debt, Liv.;

solvisti fidem, you have redeemed your promise, Ter.; **Magnis injuria paenit solvitur**, the wrong is atoned for (only) by a heavy punishment, Ov.; 8. To explain, to solve. 9. **Solvo ancoram, solvo navem**, to weigh anchor, to set sail; *so also solvo by itself*: a **terrā solverunt**, they put off from the shore, Cses.; **crenati solvimus**, after supper we set sail, Cic.; **naves ex superiori portu leviter venti solverunt**, the ships sailed from the upper harbour with a light breeze, Cses.

sonniculōsus, a, um. adj. Fond of sleep, sleepy, lazy.

sonnīfēr, ēra, ērum. adj. 1. Bringing sleep, soporific. 2. Bringing the sleep of death, deadly (of poison, etc.).

sonnio, as. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To dream (lit. and metaph.). 2. (v. a.) To dream of, to see or fancy in a dream.

sonnīum, i. n. 1. A dream, (metaph.) an idle fancy. 2. §†A vision seen by a waking man.

sonnūs, i. n. 1. Sleep, slumber. 2. §The sleep of death: in **sonniis** . . . Hector visus adesse mihi, in my sleep (i. e. in a dream) Hector appeared to be present to me, Virg. 3. §Night (opp. to dies).

sonnābilis, e, and **sōnax**. acis. adj. Sounding, loud.

sōnipes, ēdis. m. A horse.

sōnitūs, ūs. m. A sound, a noise: **sonitus Olympi**, the thunder of heaven, Virg.; **sonitus nostri**, my thundering speech, Cic.

sōnerūm trīpūdium.—See tripudium.

sōno, as, ui. Itum, and **ātum** (*infin.* also **sonēre** in Lucr.). v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To sound, to resound, to make a noise. 2. (v. a.) To sound, i. e. to make to sound, to utter, to call out, to cry out. 3. §To sing, to sing of, to celebrate, to extol: **dicta non sonant**, words do not ring, i. e. are not money, Plaut.; **nec vox hominem sonat**, nor does your voice sound like that of a human being, Virg.; **avorum antiqua sonantem nomina**, talking loudly of the ancient glories of his ancestors, Virg.; **furem sonuere juvenci**, the bullocks betrayed the thief by their lowings, Prop.; **verbo discrepare, re unum sonare**, to be different in name but to mean the same in reality, Cic.

sōnor, ūris. m. Noise, sound (in no prose before Tac.).

sōnōrus, a, um. adj. Loud, sonorous, resounding.

sonnīta. adj. Guilty, criminal; m. as *subst.*, a criminal, a guilty person.

sonnīcūs, a, um. adj. Serious, important, sufficient (of a reason, etc.), Tib.

sōnus, i. m. 1. A sound, a noise. 2. A word uttered: **ora sono discordia signant**, they remark our expressions, differing in language from theirs, Virg.

+sōphīa, w. f. [σοφία.] Wisdom.

sōphīstea, w. m. [σοφιστής.] A sophist.

+sōphūs, i. m. [σοφός.] 1. A wise man. 2. (As adj.) Clever, skilful.

sōpīo, Is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. 1. To lull to sleep. 2. To render insensible, to stun. 3. To quiet, to calm, to tranquillise, to still. 4. To extinguish (fire, etc.): **sopitas aras excitat**, he rekindles the extinct fires on the altars, Virg.; **sopitae quietis tempus**, the time when people are most soundly asleep, Liv.

sōpor, oris. m. 1. Heavy sleep, sleep. 2. §†The sleep of death. 3.

‡Sleepiness, laziness, indolence.

sōpōrīfēr, ēra, ērum. adj. Bringing sleep, soporific.

sōpōro, aa. v. a. 1. To lull to sleep, to cast into a sleep. 2. To render soporific.

sōpōrus, a, um. adj. Causing or bringing sleep (of night, etc.).

sorbeo, es, ui, no sup. v. a. 1. To suck up, to suck down, to drink, to swallow. 2. To swallow up, to devour (as whirlpools, fire, etc.): **me ab eo ita observari scio, ut ejus iata odia non sorbeam solum**, I am aware that I am so watched by him, that I am not only the sole object of his hatred . . . , Cic.

+sorbillo, as. v. a. To sip.

+sorbītīo, onia. f. That which is sucked up, drunk, swallowed, a draught.

sorbum, i. n. A serviceberry.

- sordido, sc. no perf. v. a. 1. †To be dirty. 2. †To be mean, sordid. 3. To be contemptible, to be despised (c. dat. of him by whom): proutum etas altera sordet, is a second life contemptible as a reward? Hor.
- sordes, is. f. [more usu. in pl.] 1. Dust, filth. 2. A mourning garment (always pl. in this sense). 3. Lowness or meanness of condition, obsecrity. 4. The dregs of the people, the mob, the rabble. 5. Meanness, sordidness, stinginess: sordes illa verborum, these low, vulgar expressions, Tac.
- sordesco, is, no perf. v. a. To become dirty, to be dirty.
- sordidatūs, a, um. adj. 1. Clad in dirty clothes, meanly dressed. 2. Clad in mourning.
- sordide, adv. Meanly, basely, vulgarly, unbecomingly, cordially.
- sordidus, a, um, and dim. †sordidulus, a, um. adj. 1. Dirty, foul, filthy, mean-looking, shabby. 2. Low, of low condition, obscure, ignoble, poor, humble. 3. Mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful. 4. Sordid, stingy: cupidus sordidus, avarice, Hor.; sordida terga suia, the smoked chine of a pig, Ov.
- †sōrēx, Icis. m. A shrew mouse.
- sorites, sc. m. [σωπεῖτης.] A logical argument or fallacy based on an accumulation of arguments or instances, a sorites.
- sōror, ūris. f. 1. A sister: docte sorores, the Muses, Ov.; tres sorores, tristes sorores, the Fates, Hor., Ov., Tib. 2. §One of the same band or company, a female comrade.
- sōrōrīcida, sc. m. [soror cedo.] A murderer of his sister.
- sōrōrīns, a, um. adj. Of, belonging to or connected with a sister, sisterly.
- sōra, tia. 1. A lot (thrown to determine a chance), a chance. 2. A casting or drawing of lots, decision by lot. 3. Lot, i. e. fate, destiny, that which is allotted to any one, a share, a part. 4. §Sex (male or female). 5. (Of money) Capital, principal. 6. An oculular response, a prophecy: responsa sortium, the answers of the oracles, Liv.; non tu sortis juvenem, a youth not of the same rank (or lot in life) as you, Hor.
- sortillēgus, a, um. adj. Giving oracles, prophetic; sc. as subst., a soothsayer, a fortune-teller.
- sortior, Iris, ūris sum. v. dep. 1. To cast lots, to draw lots. 2. To appoint by lot, to assign. 3. To draw a lot for, to receive in consequence of drawing lots, to have allotted to one. 4. §To share, to divide (as the members of a company divide a duty). 5. To obtain, to receive. 6. §To choose, to select: part. perf. sortitus, having received by lot, etc., (often also in pass. sense) allotted, assigned or distributed as a share.
- sortite, abl. sc. adv. 1. By lot. 2. By fate, in accordance with destiny.
- sortitio, ūris. f., and sortitus, ūris. m. A drawing or casting lots, a deciding or distributing lots: quae sortitas non portuit uiles, who had not to endure that anyone should draw lots for her (as a slave), Virg.
- sospes, ūris. adj. 1. Safe, unharmed, uninjured. 2. Favourable, propitious.
- sospita, sc. f. Protectress, patroness (esp. of June).
- sospito, sc. v. a. To protect, to render or keep safe, to preserve.
- sōter, ūris. m. [σωτήρ.] A saviour, a preserver, a deliverer.
- spādix, Icis. adj. m. f. Of a bright chestnut colour (spadix properly being the fruit of the palm, a date).
- spādo, ūnis. m. A eunuch.
- spārge, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To strew, to spread, to scatter, to sprinkle, to throw about. 2. To throw, to hurl (javelins, etc.). 3. To be sprinkled, to bespatter, to moisten, to bestrew. 4. (Esp. in past. pass.) To spot, to speckle: priscis sparsa tabellis porticas, a colonnade covered in different places with old tablets, Ov. 5. To scatter (as a storm scatters ships, etc.), to separate, to divide, to spread widely, to spread abroad (a

- report, etc.). 6. To dissipate, to squander: *expurge abhinda*, let fall from time to time such expressions as . . . , Hor.
- sparsus**, a. *am. part. pass.* fr. *pac*, q. v. (Esp.) Speckled, spotted (c. abl.).
- spartum**, i. n. Broom, Spanish broom, used in ancient times for making ropes of.
- spärklins**, i. m. A bream (a kind of fish).
- sparus**, i. m. A hunting-spear, a light spear.
- spätha**, sc. f. A broad two-edged sword without a point.
- spätor**, *äris* v. dep. 1. To walk, to walk about, to take a walk. 2. To go, to advance, to proceed: *spatiantes alar*, spreading wings, Ov.
- spätiöse** adv. Widely, extensively, over an extended space.
- spätiösus**, a. *um. adj.* 1. Roomy, ample, spacious. 2. Broad, wide, extensive. 3. §Stout, large (of an animal). 4. §Long, lasting a long time.
- spatium**, i. n. 1. Room, space. 2. Distance, interval (of either place or time): *vix spatium*, the length of the road, Ov. 3. §Size, bulk, length, breadth: *nec limite callida recto in spatiumque fugit*, nor does she, being cunning, flee in a straight course, and so as to cover a distance of ground, Ov.; *trahit in spatium (aures)*, he pulls out (his ears) and gives them length, Ov. 4. A place for walking, a walk, a promenade, a road, a path: *spatium declivis Olympi*, the road down the sloping side of heaven, Ov.; *mens . . . amat spatii obscurantie rumpere claustra*, the mind loves to break down the barriers that hinder its free course, Hor.; *Ionus . . . planis porrectus spatii*, ground extending in level plains, Hor. 5. A space of time: *subripendum aliiquid putavi spatii*, I thought I ought to steal a moment (to write to you), Cic. 6. Metrical time, measure (rare), a period. 7. Time, leisure, opportunity. 8. A course, a race: *equus spatio qui sepe supremo victi Olympia*, a horse who has often conquered at the Olympic games in the last time of going round the course (i. e. in the decisive round), Eur. sp. Cic.; *te vero mea quem spatii propioribus actas insequitur*, but you who are nearer my own age (lit. whom my age attends upon, keeps close to, in a course nearer to), Virg.
- species**, ei. f. 1. +§A view, a sight. 2. Outward appearance, appearance, form, shape, guise: *speciem honesti habere*, to have the appearance (or look) of what is right, Cic. 3. Appearance, look, show, semblance (as opp. to reality): *per speciem auxilii Byzantii faxandi*, under pretence of taking aid to the Byzantine, Liv.; *paucia ad speciem tabernaculis relicta*, a few tents being left to make a show, Cesa. 4. Fine appearance, beauty, elegance. 5. §An unreal appearance, a vision, a phantom. 6. §An image, an effigy. 7. A kind, a species. 8. An idea, a notion.
- specillum**, i. n. A probe, an instrument for examining diseased parts.
- specimen**, *linis*. n. (no pl.). 1. A specimen, example, instance, proof. 2. A model, a pattern.
- speciöse** adv. Beautifully, superbly, elegantly.
- speciösus**, a. *um. adj.* 1. Showy, handsome, beautiful, elegant, graceful. 2. Specious, plausible, sounding well: *speciosoque eripe damno*, and deliver me from this brilliant-looking destruction (of Midas, who changed all he touched to gold), Ov.
- spectabilis**, e. *adj.* 1. To be seen, visible. 2. Splendid, beautiful.
- spectaculum**, i. n. 1. A thing to be seen, a show, a sight, a spectacle, esp. a public shew of games, plays, gladiatorial combats, etc. 2. A theatre, a place for spectacles or games.
- spectatio**, *önis*. f. 1. A beholding, a seeing, contemplation. 2. A proving or testing (of money).
- spectator**, *öris*. m. 1. A beholder, a spectator, a looker on. 2. +A critic, a critical judge, a connoisseur.
- spectatus**, a. *um. part. pass.* fr. *specto*, used also as *adj.*, c. *compar*, etc. tried, tested, proved. 2. Found good, approved, excellent.

- spectio, emia f.* The observing or the right of observing the auspices.
- specto, as. c. a.* 1. To look at, to behold, to look upon, to be a spectator.
2. (c. ad or in and acc.) to look (as a house, etc. looks towards what fronts it) : Belge spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, the Belge lie to the north-east, *Cæs.* 3. To try, to test, to prove, to assay. 4. To judge of (c. ex and abl. of the test by which). 5. To look to (as an object), to keep in view, to aim at: quem locum probandæ virtutis tue specias, what opportunity of exhibiting your valour do you expect? *Cæs.* 6. (c. ad and acc.) To look to, i. e. depend upon. 7. (c. ad or in and acc., or c. adv. of place, eo, quo, etc.) To have a tendency: hoc eo spectabat, the tendency of this was, *Cic.*; nonne videtis rem ad seditionem spectare? do you not see that matters are tending towards a mutiny? *Liv.* 8. (c. ad and acc.) To concern, to belong to.
- spectrum, i. n.* A phantom, apparition, spectre.
- spœtilla, sc. f.* 1. A look-out place, a watch-tower: homines in speculis sunt, men are on the watch, *Cic.*; in speculis omnis Abydos erat, all Abydos could see me, *Ov.* 2. §A high place, a height, a top (of a mountain or of a wall).
- spœtilla, sc. f.* A slight hope.
- spœcûlâbundus, a, um. adj.* On the look-out, watching.
- spœcûlaria, um. pl. n.* Windows of some transparent stone.
- spœcûlator, òria, sc. n.* 1. A look-out man, a watchman. 2. A scout, a spy. 3. An investigator, an examiner.
- spœcûlatòrius, a, um. adj.* Of or belonging to spies or scouts: speculatorie navea, vessels sent to reconnoitre, *Liv.*
- spœcûlatrix, icia, f.* A female spy upon or looker into (the Furies, etc.).
- spœcûlari, ãria v. dep.* 1. To watch, to observe. 2. To spy out, to go as a scout, to reconnoitre. 3. §To see, to notice.
- spœcûlum, i. n.* 1. A mirror, a looking-glass. 2. (Rare) A copy, an imitation.
- spœcus, ña, m.* (also †f., and §in nom. and acc. sing. n.). 1. A cave, a cavern. 2. Any hollow, any cavity (a wound, etc.).
- spœlæsum, i. n., and spœlunca, sc. f.* [σπήλαιον.] A cave, a cavern, a den.
- sperno, is, sprœvi, tum. v. a.* To despise, to contemn, to scorn, to reject with scorn.
- spœro, as. c. a.* 1. To hope, to hope for, to expect. 2. To look for (an evil), to apprehend, to fear as impending.
- spes, spei, f.* 1. Hope, expectation, anticipation. 2. §A thing hoped for. 3. §One's hope, i. e. that on which one's hope is founded. 4. Expectation (of some evil), apprehension.
- sphœra, sc. f.* 1. A ball, a globe, a sphere. 2. A celestial globe.
- Sphinx, gis. f.* [Σφίγξ.] A fabulous monster that destroyed the Thebans, who could not answer a riddle she proposed, and was destroyed by Oedipus.
- spica, sc. f.* 1. An ear of corn. 2. §A top or tuft of any plant. 3. §†An arrow. 4. The brightest star in the constellation Virgo.
- spicœus, a, um. adj.* Consisting of ears of corn, of corn, of grain.
- spiculum, i. n.* 1. The head of a javelin or arrow. 2. A javelin, a spear, a lance, an arrow, §the sting of a bee or scorpion, etc.
- spina, sc. f.* 1. A thorn. 2. A prickle (of a porcupine, etc.), a fish bone. 3. The spine, the backbone. 4. §The back. 5. (Metaph.) Subtleties (of speech, argument, etc.), difficulties. 6. §Thorny cares, anxieties.
- spinëtum, i. n.* A bramble hedge, a thicket of thorn bushes.
- spinœus, a, um. adj.* Made of or full of thorns.
- spinififer, òra, òrum. adj.* Thorny.
- spinösus, a, um. adj.* 1. Thorny, full of thorns (lit. and metaph.). 2. Intricate, difficult, subtle (of argument, speech, etc.).
- spinithria, sc. m.* A debauchee.
- spinus, i. f.* The aloe tree, the blackthorn.
- spira, sc. f.* [σπεῖρα] 1. A fold, a coil. 2. †A twisted hatstring.

spirabilis. *a. adj.* That can be breathed.

spiraculum, *i. n.*, and **spiramentum,** *i. n.* A breathing hole, a vent, a hole: spiramenta animæ, the lungs, Virg.; spiramenta temporum, intervals of breathing time, respires, Tac.

spirans, antia. part. pass. *fr. spiro;* also as *adj.* 1. Breathing (once c. abl.): Cacus spirans ignibus, Cacus breathing forth flames, Virg. 2. Breathing, i. e. living (of men, also of statues like life): eo spirante, while he was alive, Cic.; spirante republica, while the republic still exists, Cic.

spiritus, ūs. m. 1. A breath of air, a breeze. 2. Breath. 3. Breathing (the power or the act). 4. The breath of life, life. 5. Spirit, spirited, feeling, courage, vivacity, vigour: (credebat) fractos spiritus esse, they thought that their courage was broken, Liv. 6. (Rare) Spirit, feeling: [Coriolanus] hostiles jam tum spiritus gerens, already cherishing a hostile spirit, Liv. 7. Pride, haughtiness, fierceness. 8. §A sigh.

spiro, *as. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To breathe, to blow (as the wind). 2. (*v. a.*) To breathe (as a living animal). 3. To live, to be alive. 4. (*Sc. dat.*) To breathe in, to favour. 5. To breathe forth, to exhale, to pour forth with the breath. 6. †To utter. 7. To breathe (metaph.), i. e. to be full of, to be redolent of: que spirabat amore, she who was redolent of love, Hor.; spirans immane, breathing deeds of violence, Virg.; tribunatum etiam nunc spirans, even now aiming at the tribuneship, Liv.; graviter spirantis copia thymbræ, plenty of strong-smelling savory, Virg.; fervetque fretis spirantibus æquor, and the sea is in a fury with its roaring waters, Virg.

spissæ. adv. Slowly, as if working through a dense crowd.

†**spissescō,** *is. v. n.* To become thick.

spissæ, as. v. a. To make thick, to condense.

spissus, a, um. adj. 1. Thick, compact, dense, packed close, close. 2. Moving slowly, slow. 3. Slowly done, i. e. difficult.

sp̄plen, enia. m. [σπλήν.] The spleen.

splendeo, es, no perf. v. n. 1. To shine, to be bright, to gleam, to glitter. 2. To be conspicuous, to be illustrious.

splendesco, is. v. n. 1. To become bright, to begin to shine. 2. To be made brilliant (as a subject by eloquence).

splendide. adv. 1. Splendidly, magnificently, gorgeously. 2. Nobly, with brilliant distinction, (to pass life, etc.) honourably.

splendidus, a, um. adj. 1. Bright, shining, glittering, brilliant. 2. Splendid, magnificent, sumptuous. 3. Honourable, noble, of high rank and character. 4. Showy (opp. to solid), specious, plausible.

splendor, ūris. m. 1. Brightness, brilliancy. 2. Splendour, magnificence. 3. High rank and character, honour, dignity, nobleness, brilliant reputation. 4. Clearness (of voice).

†**splēniātus, a, um. adj.** With a patch on (for a cut, etc.).

†**splēnium, i. n.** A patch, a plaster.

spoliātio, ūnis. f. Plundering, pillaging, ravaging, despoiling, spoliation: spoliatio dignitatis, the stripping a person of his rank, Cic.

spoliātor, ūris. m., and f. -atrix, ūcis. A plunderer, pillager, ravager, spoiler, stripper.

spolio, as. v. a. 1. To spoil, to plunder, to pillage, to ravage. 2. To despoil, to strip, to deprive by force, to rob (c. abl. rei): Hyems spoliata suos . . . capillos, Winter (personified) stripped of his hair, Ov.

spolium, i. n. 1. §The skin stripped off an animal one has slain. 2. Skin, plunder, booty, pillage (esp. the arms of a conquered enemy).

sponda, ūs. f. 1. The frame of a couch or bed. 2. A couch, a bed.

spondālium, i. n. [σωρθ̄ αὐλδ̄s.] A sacrificial hymn, accompanied on the flute.

spondeo, es, spospondi, sponsum. v. a. 1. To promise, to engage, to pledge oneself, to undertake solemnly: spondebant animis, they promised themselves in their minds, they felt confident, Liv. 2. To be surely,

- to become bail. 3. (Esp.) To promise (a daughter to a person for his wife), to promise in marriage, to betroth, to espouse.
- spondēns, i. *m.* A spondee.
- spōndylus, i. *m.* A kind of shellfish, a kind of oyster.
- spongia, *m. f.* [*sworrigia*] 1. A sponge. 2. An open-worked cast of mail.
- sponsa, *m. f.* A bride.
- sponsalia, *mn. pl. a.* 1. Espousals, betrothal. 2. A feast on the occasion of espousals.
- sponsia, *omn. f.* 1. A solemn promise, a solemn vow. 2. A guarantee, a security, a giving of bail or security. 3. An agreement (sure). 4. (In law) A mutual agreement between litigants that the loser should pay the winner of the suit a certain sum of money.
- sponsor, *omn. m.* A bondsman, a surety, a security.
- sponsum, i. *n.* An agreement, a covenant.
- sponsus, i. *m.* A betrothed husband, a bridegroom: sponsi Penelope, the suitor of Penelope, Hor.
- sponsus, *fem. m.* 1. +Espousal, betrothal. 2. Bail, a becoming security.
- sponte, *adv.* (found in no other case in pure Latin). Of one's own accord, willingly: sponte meā, sponte suā, etc., of my, of his own accord, etc., Virg., Cic.; sponte meā componere curas, to settle my anxieties according to my own wish, Virg.; nec suā sponte sed eorum auxilio, and that not by his own means but by their aid, Cic. Sometimes, but rarely, c. gen.: non sponte principia, without the leave of the prince, Tac.
- sporta, *sc. f.*, and +sportula, *m. f.* A basket, (esp.) a dole basket, a basket in which a great man distributed presents of food and money among his clients.
- sprōtio, *ōmis. f.* Contempt, disdain.
- sprētor, *ōris m.* A despiser, a contemner.
- sprētus, *a, um. part. pass.* fr. sperno, q. v.
- spūma, *m. f.* Froth, foam.
- spūmesco, *is, no perf. v. n.* To begin to foam.
- spūmeus, *a, um.* *Sapumifer*, ēra, ērum, and spūmōsus, *a, um. adj.* Foaming, frothy, covered with foam: nonne hoc spūmosum? is not this all froth (mere bombast)? Pers.
- spūmo, *aa. v. n.* To foam, to froth. 2. (As a. a.) To foam forth, to pour forth, foaming; *part. pass.* spūmatus, covered with foam or froth.
- spuo, *is, ui. v. a.* To spit, to spit out.
- spurce. *adv.* Infamously: qui in illam tam spurce dixeris, you who have brought such shameless charges against her, Cic.
- +spurcitia, *aa.* and +-ties, *ei. f.* Filth, dust.
- spurco, *aa. v. a.* To make filthy, to defile.
- spurcus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Filthy, dirty. 2. Base, mean, profligate, low.
- spūtālicius, *a, um. adj.* Deserving to be spit upon, contemptible, odious.
- spūtum, i. *n.* Spittle.
- squalēo, *es, no perf. v. a.* 1. To be rough. 2. To be dirty, foul, neglected, squalid: squalent abductis arva colonia, the fields lie untilled, the husbandmen having been carried off, Virg. 3. To be in mourning, to wear mourning.
- squāllide. *adv.* Without ornament, plainly, coarsely.
- squāllidus, *a, um. adj.* 1. +Rough. 2. Squalid, dirty, foul. 3. Neglected. 4. Unornamented, plain.
- squālor, *ōris m.* 1. +Roughness. 2. Dirt, dirtiness, filth, squalidity. 3. Mourning garments, mourning.
- squālus, *i. m.* A kind of seafish.
- squāma, *m. f.* A scale (of a fish, or snake, or of scale armour).
- squāmenus, *a, um.* *Squamiger*, ēra, ērum, and *squamosus*, *a, um. adj.* Scaly, covered with scales.

squilla, *sc.* *f.*—*& scilla*.

stabilitamen, *inis* *a.*; and *+stabilimentum*, *i. a.* A support, a stay, a prop.

stabilitia, *is*, *Ivi*, *Itum* *a. s.* Te establish firmly, to make stable or firm.

stabilita, *a.* *adj.* 1. Stable, firm, steady, lasting, enduring, well-founded: *cominus stabilior et tauror Romauna*, in close combat the Roman stood his ground better, and was better protected, *Liv.* 2. Unwavering, firm in mind, resolute, constant.

stabilitas, *atis* *f.* Steadiness, firmness, stability, constancy.

stabilito, *as*, and *stabilitor*, *atis* *v. dep.* Te be stabled, to dwell (of animals).

stabulum, *i. a.* 1. +An abode, a home. 2. A stable, an abode for animals (even for birds, or *for bees*). 3. *+A* public house, a tavern. 4. A brothel. *Stabuli nutritor Iberi*, the guardian of the Spanish sheep, *Mart.*

staeta, *sa. f.*, or *+staete*, *es. f.* [*στάκτη*.] Myrrh oil.

stadium, *i. a.* [*στάδιον*.] 1. A stadium, a furlong, a distance of 125 Roman paces, a little more than 200 yards. 2. A racecourse for foot-runners of a stadium in length: *stadium artis rhetoricae*, a contest of rhetorical skill, *Cic.*

stagnare, *an. v. n.* and *s.* 1. (*v. a.*) To form a pool, to stagnate, to be stagnant. 2. To be overflowed (as a place is with water). 3. (*v. a.*) To overflow.

stagnum, *i. a.* 1. A piece of standing water, a pool, a pond, a marsh, a swamp, a fen. 2. *(In pl.)* Water, waves: *Phrixus stagna sororia*, the strait of the sister of Phrixus, i. e. the Hellespont, *Ov.*

stamen, *inis* *a.* 1. The warp in the loom. 2. A thread hanging from the distaff. 3. *Any* thread, the strings of a lyre, the meshes of a cobweb (esp. the thread of the Fates, etc.). 4. *¶*Cloth, the cloth fillet worn by priests.

staminena, *a.* *nm. adj.* Consisting of threads, full of threads.

+stanneus, *a.* *nm.* Made of stannum, a compound of silver and lead.

stata mater. Vesta, who under that name had a statue in the forum.

stataria, *a.* *nm. adj.* Standing firm, steady: *Stataria Comedia*, a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet style of acting employed in it, *Ter.*; (*pl. m. as subst.*) the actors in the *Stataria Comedia*: *C. Piso statarius orator*, *C. Piso*, a quiet mannered speaker, *Cic.*

stator, *sa. f.* A steelyard, a balance, a pair of scales.

+stasticulus, *i. a.* A kind of quiet dance.

statim *adv.* 1. +Standing firm, steadily. 2. Immediately, instantly, (as we say) on the spot, at once: *statim ut*, the moment that; *statim ut tuas legeram*, the moment I had read your letters, *Cic.*; *statim Catine absoluto*, the moment that Cato was acquitted, *Cic.*; *primo statim adventu*, the very moment that they arrived, *Liv.*; *principio anni statim post turbulentissime*, there was great disorder at the very beginning of the year, *Liv.*

statio, *onis* *f.* 1. A standing still. 2. A place in which to stand still, a station (where anything, even ships, can remain safely), an abode, a resting place. 3. A military post, a station for sentinels, etc. 4. (*In pl.*) The body of sentinels or guards, the picket stationed at a post: *pone recompositas in statione comes*, rearrange your hair and put it in its place, *Ov.*; *in statione manus . . . paravi*, I placed my hands ready in a firm posture, *Ov.*

stativus, *a.* *nm. adj.* (Of a military post, camp, etc.) Stationary; *a. pl. as subst.*, a fixed, stationary, or permanent camp.

statutor, *atis* *f.* 1. A magistrate's attendant, an officer of a court. 2. (As an epith. of Jupiter) One who stops flight, one who supports.

statua, *sc. f.* A statue.

+statuarius, *a.* *nm. adj.* Belonging to statuary; *m. as subst.*, a statuary

stabilitamen, *inis* *a.* A stay, a prop, a rib of a ship.

stātuo, *is, ui, fūtum. v. a.* To put, to place, to set, to station. 2. To set up, to raise, to erect, to build, § to plant (a tree), to pitch (a camp). 3. To fix in the mind (i. e. to think, to believe, to be of opinion). 4. To resolve, to determine. 5. To appoint, to fix, to establish, to ordain: Cæsarem obsecrare coepit ne quid gravius in fratrem staterem, he began to entreat Cæsar not to adopt a severe decision against his brother, Cæs.

stātūra, *ss. f.* Stature, height.

stātus, *a, um. part. pass. fr. sisto, q. v.* (esp. of time). Fixed, appointed: statum sacrum or sacrificium, a sacred ceremony or sacrifice taking place always on the same stated day, Cic., Ov.

stātus, *us. m.* 1. A standing, a position, an attitude, a posture. 2. State, condition, situation, rank, posture (of affairs). 3. (In rhetoric) The state or statement of the case: regum status decemviris donabantur, the dignity of kings was placed at the mercy of the decemviri, Cic.; animum perterritum loco asper et certo de statu demovet, it often unsettles and altogether unhinges the terrified mind, Cic.

stella, *ss. f.* 1. A star. 2. § A constellation: stellæ errantes, planets, Cic.; stella comana, a comet, Ov.; ubi . . . cinget gemmos stella serena polos, when his calm light (that of the setting sun) touches both sides of heaven, Ov.

stellans, *antis, and stellatus, a, um. adj.* 1. Starry. 2. Adorned with spots like stars, spotted, variegated (of the tail of a peacock, a spotted lizard, etc.); stellatus Argus, Argus with eyes like stars all over him, Ov.: stellatus jaspide fulvâ ensis, a sword with the hilt studded with ruddy jasper, Virg.

stellifer, *ēra, ērum. adj.*, and **stelliger**, *ēra, ērum. adj.* Starry.

stellio, *ōnis. m.* A spotted lizard.

stemma, *ātis. a.* A pedigree, a genealogical table.

stercoo, *as. v. a.* To manure with dung.

sterous, *ōris. n.* Dung, manure.

stérilis, *e. adj.* 1. Barren, sterile, unfruitful, unproductive. 2. § Causing barrenness, making unproductive. 3. Useless, fruitless, producing no advantage: amicus sterilis, a friend from whom nothing is to be got, Juv.; sterilem sperando nutrit amore, she cherishes by hoping on a love which produces him no fruit, an unrequited love, Ov.

stérilitas, *atis. f.* Barrenness, sterility, unproductiveness.

sternax, *ācis. adj.* That throws down (of a horse that throws his rider).

sterno, *is, strāvi, strātum. v. a.* [στρέψειν.] 1. To spread out, to extend, to stretch out. 2. To scatter on the ground, to strew, to lay down: sternunt corpora passim, they lie about on the ground in every direction, Liv.; sternimus optatae gremio telluria, we lie down on the bosom of the wished for land, Virg.; hos humi strati, we lying on the ground, Cic.; viridi membra sub arbuto stratus, lying (lit. stretched as to my limbs) beneath a green arbutus, Hor. 3. To spread out flat, to smoothe, to level, to calm, to tranquillise: stratum silet æquor, the calmed sea ceases to roar, Virg.; stratis militum odiis, having pacified the fury of the soldiers, Tac. 4. To strew, i. e. to cover by strewing (a couch, etc., with counterpanes), to arrange, to prepare (a couch, a table, by putting a cloth on it, etc.); eos non sternere . . . poterant, they could not saddle them (the horses), Liv.; terram cæsi straveri juvenci, the slain bullocks strewed or covered the ground, Virg. 5. To lay down, to pave (a road): locum illum sternendum locare, to issue a contract for paving that spot, Cic. 6. To throw down, to prostrate, to overthrow, defeat, rout, conquer (armies or enemies), to demolish (walls, cities, etc.), to slay (often sterno morte, cæde, etc.); torrens sternit agros, sternit sata lœti, the torrent levels the fields, bents down the rich crops, Virg.; mortalia corda Per gentes humiliis stravit pavor, fear has crushed the hearts of men throughout the nations, Virg.

sternuo, *is, ui, no sup. v. n. and a.* 1. (v. a.) To sneeze, to splutter (as a candle). 2. (v. a.) To give (an omen) by sneezing.

sternit&mentum, *i. n.* A sneezing.

sterquillium, *i. n.* A dunghill.

sterto, *is, ui, no sup. v. n.* To snore.

Sthēnēlius, *a. um.* 1. Of Sthenelus, the father of Eurystheus: Sthenelius hostis, your enemy, the son of Sthenelus, *i. e.* Eurystheus, Ov. 2. Of another Sthenelus, the father of Cycnus: Stheneleia proles, Cycnus, Ov.; in volucrem corpus Stheneleida versum . . . dolet, grieves that his body is changed into a swan, Ov.

stigma, *ātia. n. [στίγμα.]* 1. A brand, a mark, a mark of disgrace, a stigma. 2. A cut in shaving.

stigmatias, *m. m.* A branded slave.

stilla, *as. f.* A drop.

stillidium, *i. n. [stella cado.]* Liquid falling drop by drop (esp. rain falling from the roofs and eaves of houses).

stillo, *as. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To drop, to drip, to trickle down. 2. To let drop, to let fall, to distil.

stilus, *i. m.* 1. (Rare) A stake, a pale. 2. A fork or spud to root out weeds with. 3. (Rare) A stem, a stalk [*in quā oratione . . . ut in herbis rusticī solent dicere*] . . . inest luxuriae quādam quā stilo depascenda est, there is a degree of luxuriance which must be weeded out with a fork, or which must be fed down so as to reduce the plant to a single stalk, Cic. 4. (The most usu. sense) A steel pen for writing on waxen tablets, having one end sharp to write with, the other blunt to erase with: sepe stilum vertas, often change, *i. e.* use the other end of your pen (to erase what you have written), Hor.: *stilus exercitatus*, a practised pen, a habit of writing, Cic. 5. Style (of composition).

stimul&tio, *ōnis. f.* Excitement, impulse.

stimul&tor, *ōris. m., +f. stimul&tator*, *Ionis.* One who stimulates, who instigates.

stimulo, *as. v. a.* 1. To goad, to vex, to annoy, to torment, to disquiet. 2. To stimulate, excite, rouse up, spur on, instigate (*c. ad* and *acc.*, or *c. ut* or *ne* and subj.).

stimulus, *i. m.* 1. A goad for driving cattle, slaves, etc. 2. An annoyance, a vexation: *stimuli doloris*, the stings of pain, Cic. 3. A stimulus, a spur, an excitement, an incentive, an inducement. 4. A pointed stake fixed beneath the surface of the ground to check the advance of enemies.

stinguo, *is, nxi, notum. v. a.* To extinguish.

stip&tio, *ōnis. f.* A closely packed crowd, a numerous retinue.

stip&tator, *ōris. n.* An attendant on a great man; in *pl.* a retinue, a suite, a train.

stipendiarius, *a. um.* 1. Liable to contributions, tributary. 2. Receiving pay (as soldiers): *vectigal stipendiarium*, a fixed yearly contribution in money, Cic.; *m. as subst.*, esp. in *pl.*, a tributary, a person or nation bound to pay tribute.

stipendium, *i. n. [stips pendo.]* 1. A tax, imposition, tribute of money: *quod me manet stipendium?* what punishment awaits me? Hor. 2. The pay of a soldier, stipend: *stipendia merere, or facere*, to earn pay, *i. e.* to serve a campaign, Cic., Liv.; *tempus eat jam opulenta vos et ditia stipendia facere, . . . hic dignam mercedem emeritis stipendiis dabit.* It is time now for you to make a rich and profitable campaign . . . , here fortune will bestow on you a reward worthy of the campaigns you have already served, Liv.; (generally) *emereri stipendium*, means to complete the time of military service, to serve out one's time; *nemini spes emerendi stipendia ademta*, no one is deprived of his hope of obtaining his discharge at the completion of his time of service, Liv. 3. Military service, a campaign: *ut quisque minime multa stipendia haberet*, according as each had served the fewest campaigns, Liv.; *animus tanquam emeritis stipendiis libidinis ambitionis . . . , for the mind, having completed, as it were, its full time in the service of lust, ambition, etc.*, Cic.

- stipes, Itis. m.** 1. A stake, a post. 2. The trunk of a tree. 3. **stipe.** tree. 4. A blockhead. 5. **†A branch.**
- stipo, as. v. a.** 1. To crowd together, to press close, to compress. 2. To pack, to pack up, to pack closely : *stipare* Platona Menandro, to pack up Plato's works with those of Menander, Hor. 3. To fill full : *cavia cum patribus facerit stipata verendis*, when the senate-house is full of venerable fathers, Ov. 4. To surround, to attend, to accompany : *estodium gregibus circum se stipat euntem*, she surrounds herself as she goes with a dense crowd of guardians, Prop.
- stips, stipis. f.**, not found in *nova*. nor in *pl.* A small gift in money, a small pecuniary contribution.
- stipila, as. f.** 1. The stalk or blade of corn, (or of other things, as) beans, rushes, etc. 2. Stubble, straw.
- stipilatio, ònis. f.**; and dim. *stipulatissimula*, as. f. A promise, agreement, engagement, stipulation.
- stipilor, òris. v. dep.** To require a promise, to stipulate for, to demand an agreement, to bargain for : *stipulata pecunia*, a sum of money promised, Cic.
- stiria, as. f.** An icicle.
- stirpitus** *acc.* By the roots, utterly.
- stirpe, ia. f.** 1. (The lower part of the trunk of a tree, including the root) A stem, a stalk, a trunk, a root. 2. A shoot, a plant. 3. (Metaph.) A stock, a race, a family, lineage. 4. A nation, i. e. offspring, progeny. 5. Source, origin, cause, foundation: *nescimus enim stirpe gentis*, the original character of their race not being yet worn out, Liv.; *quod apes ab stirpe necatus videbat*, because he had seen his bees wholly destroyed, Virg.
- stiva, as. f.** A plough handle.
- stiltarius, a. um. adj.** Bought in a shop, i. e. foreign, costly.
- stollopus, l. m.** The noise of a slap-on an inflamed cheek.
- sto, as, steti, statum. v. a.** 1. To stand, to stand still; *mensis iam stabant*, the walls now stood, i. e. were now built, Ov.; *palvere cetera stare vident*, they see the heavens thick (as we say, standing) with dust, Virg., Hor.; *nece steterunt in te virque paterque meus*, nec has any husband or father of mine stood in arms against you, Ov. 2. To stand firm, to last, to stick fast, to be immovable : *disciplina quis statut ad hanc diem Romana res*, discipline, by which Rome has hitherto been preserved, Liv.; *per quos homines ordinesque steterim non ignora*, by what men and by what orders of men I have been supported and saved you are aware, Cic.; [you said] *sine provinciâ stare non posse*, that he could not be saved from ruin unless a province was allotted to him, Cic. 3. To stand about, to loiter: *dum pugna neutrō inclinata stetit*, for some time the fate of the battle wavered without inclining to either side, Liv. 4. To make a firm stand, a firm resistance, to stand criticism, (and therefore) to phase (as a work, an author, etc.). 5. To be stationed (of an army, fleet, ship, etc.). 6. To stand on end, to bristle up (as the hair of a frightened person, etc.). 7. To persist in, persevere in, abide by, adhere firmly to (opinions, etc.) (c. im and abl. or c. abl.): *vere stans*, a person who sticks to the truth, Liv.; Hannibal, *postquam ipsi sententia stetit* *pergere ire*, Hannibal, as soon as he himself had made up his mind to advance, Liv.; (as impers.) *stat casus renovare omnia*, I determine again to encounter every chance, Virg. 8. (c. ab or cum and abl.) To adhere to (a person or party), to take the part of: *cum Diis prope ipsi cum Hannibale starent*, when, one may almost say, the Gods themselves were on Hannibal's side, Liv. 9. (c. per and acc.) To depend upon, to be owing to : *jubebat ostenderent prioribus peculia per duses non per milites statuisse ne vincent*, he bade them show that in the previous battles their defeat had been owing to the generals, not to the soldiers, Liv. 10. To stand one in, i. e. to cost (c. abl. of the price): *hand illi stabant *Aeneas* parvo hospitia*, the friendship of *Aeneas* will have cost him dear, Virg.

Stoico. *adjs.* Like a Stoic, Stoically.

Stoicus, a, um. *adj.* [στοῖκος.] Of the Stoic sect, Stoic, Stoical; *m.* as *subst.*, a Stoic philosopher.

stola, *sc. f.* [στόλη.] A long robe reaching to the ankles (a mark of effeminacy if worn by a man).

stolalatus, a, um. Wearing a stola: stolatus Ulysses, a Ulysses in petticoats (of Livis), Suet.; stolatus pudor, modesty befitting a matron, Mart.

stolido. *adv.* Stolidly, stolidly.

stolidus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Dull, stupid, stolid. 2. Inoperative (of a cause).

stomachor, ἄρια. *v. dep.* 1. To be irritated, angry, indignant, vexed (sometimes c. acc. of the object or cause). 2. (c. *caus.* and *abl.*) To quarrel with.

stomachose. *adv.* Angrily, pettishly.

stomachosus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Irritable, ill-humoured. 2. Angry, vexed.

stomachus, i. m. [στόμαχος.] 1. The gullet. 2. The stomach: ludi non tui stomachi, the games were not to your stomach, not such as you have a stomach, i. e. a taste for, Cic. 3. Irritability. 4. Irritation, displeasure, anger.

stōrea, sc. f. A straw mat, a rush mat.

stolēs, *denis. m.* A person who squints.

stragēs, is. f. [sterno.] 1. A throwing down, a throwing to the ground, an overthrowing. 2. An overthrow, a defeat. 3. Slaughter, bloodshed.

stragulus, a, um. *adj.* To be spread, put on as a covering (as bedclothes, etc.); vectis stragula, a counterpane, Lit.;—*n.* as *subst.*, a counterpane, a coverlet. 2. A horsecloth.

strāmen, *infl. n.* Straw, litter.

strāmentum, i. n. 1. Straw, litter. 2. A straw bed. 3. (In pl.) Thatch. 4. A rug, a counterpane, a coverlet.

strāmīcous, a, um. *adj.* Made of straw, thatched with straw.

stranghō, as. v. a. 1. To throttle, to choke, to strangle. 2. To vex, to torment.

strangūria, sc. f. Strangury.

stratēgēma, ἄτια n. [στρατηγῆμα.] A stratagem, a piece of generalship; (metaph.) a manoeuvre.

strata, a, um. *part. pass.* fr. sterno, q. v. 1. (*n.* as *subst.*) A coverlet. 2. (More usu.) A bed. 3. A horse-cloth, a saddle, housings: strata viarum, the streets, Virg.

strānuo. *adv.* Stranguously, vigorously, energetically, boldly.

strānitas, ἄτια. f. Energy, vigour, promptness, activity.

strānuus, a, um. 1. Strenuous, energetic, active, vigorous, brave. 2. Unquiet, restless. 3. Proceeding vigorously, swift (of a ship): strenua nos exercet inertia, a busy idleness occupies me, Hor.

strēpito, aa. v. n. To make a loud rustling noise.

strēpitūs, *ta. sc.* A loud noise, a din, a crash, a rattle, a clatter, a noise of many voices, a bang (of a door, etc.), the sound of a musical instrument.

strēpo, is, ui, Itum. v. a. 1. To sound, to make a loud noise, to rattle, to rattle, to bang, to roar, to ring (of arms). 2. To resound (as a place, etc., with a noise). 3. (Once as v. a.) To vociferate, to holler out.

strictim. *adv.* [stringo.] Slightly, superficially, briefly, in a summary manner.

strictira, sc. f. A bar of wrought iron, a mass of iron.

strictus, a, um. *part. pass.* fr. stringo, q. v.; used also as *adj.*, c. compar. etc 1. Drawn close, closed, narrow (of a door or entrance). 2. Drawn (of a sword): inter se strictas conservare manus, they joined in battle with drawn swords in their hands (lit. brought hands armed with drawn swords into conflict), Ov.

3. Stripped off, gathered (of leaves, etc.), brief,

- ēcōeōe : stricta matutino frigore vulnera, their wounds made painful by the morning cold, Liv.
- strideo, oī. and strido, is, di, no sup. v. a. To hiss, to whistle, to creak.
- stridor, óris. m. 1. A hissing, whistling, creaking, grating sound, the trumpeting of an elephant, the roaring of wind or storm.
- ſtridulus, a, um. adj. Hissing, creaking, rattling, roaring.
- ſtrigilis, is, f. (-ync. striglis, Juv.). A flesh comb, a scraper used in a bath.
- ſtrigōsus, a, um. adj. Lean, lank, scraggy; (metaph.) meagre (of style).
- ſtrigo, is, inxi, icum, v. a. 1. To draw tight, to bind tight, to bind.
2. To touch slightly, to graze. 3. To pull off, to strip off (leaves from trees, etc.). 4. To draw (a sword). 5. To wound (esp. metaph. the mind, etc.): animum patrī strinxit pietatis imago, the idea of his father's love for him penetrated his mind, Virg.—See strictus.
- ſtringor, oris. m. The touch.
- ſtrix, strigia, f. A screech owl.
- ſtrópha, ss. f. [στροφή.] A trick, a quibble.
- ſtróphium, i. n. [στρόφιον.] A girdle worn by women just below the breasts.
- ſtructo, óris. m. 1. A builder. 2. †A carver at dinner.
- ſtructura, ss. f. 1. Structure, a mode of building. 2. A building.
3. Arrangement (of words), structure of a sentence: æraria ſtructura, copper mines, or mining works in copper mines, Cæs.
- ſtructus, a, um. part. pass. from ſtru, q. v.; n. pl. as ſubst. Saxorum ſtructa, buildings of stone, stone walls, Lucr.
- ſtrues, is, f. 1. A heap, a pile, a dense mass (even of people). 2. §A heap of little cakes, as an offering to the gods.
- ſtruma, ss. f. Scrofulous tumour, a wen.
- ſtrumōsus, a, um. adj. Having a wen, scrofulous.
- ſtru, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To heap up, to pile up, to build up. 2. To build, to raise, to erect: ſtruere me suis altaria dona, and I would load his altar with (or heap upon his altar a pile of) appropriate offerings, Virg.
3. To put together, to make to prepare. 4. To arrange, to put in proper order, to regulate, to marshal in order: ſuſt ſponte ſtrubatur acies, the soldiers of their own accord ranged themselves in order of battle, Liv.
5. To contrive, to plan, to devise, to invent, to cause (esp. something injurious to some one): quid ſtruit? what is he intending to do? Virg.
- Strymōnius, a, um. adj. 1. Of the Strymon, a river in Thrace. 2. Thracian: Strymonia, a Thracian woman, i. e. an Amazon, Prop.
- ſtūdeo, es, ui. v. a. 1. To be eager, to be zealous, to desire eagerly, to labour earnestly (c. acc. or c. infin., most usu. c. dat.). 2. To be zealous for, to favour (a party, etc., c. dat.): unum ſtudetis, you have but one object, Cic.; cum intellegaret omnes fere Gallos novis rebus ſtudere, when he found that nearly all the Gauls were desirous of a revolution, Cæs.
3. †To apply oneself to study, to study (sine c.): ab parvulis labori ac diuturni student, from their childhood they are inured to toil and hardship, Cæs.
- ſtūdiōſe. adv. Zealously, eagerly, earnestly, diligently.
- ſtūdiōſus, a, um. adj. 1. Eager, earnest, very desirous (c. gen.). 2. Very fond of, partial to, eager to promote the interest of, attached to (c. gen.). 3. Assiduous, zealous, diligent. 4. Studious, fond of learning.
- ſtūdiūm, i. n. 1. A busying oneself about anything, zeal, earnestness, diligence, energy. 2. Goodwill, affection, zeal for the interests of attachment to (c. in and acc.). 3. Party spirit, partiality: aliiquid studio partium facere, to do anything out of party spirit, Cic.
- studio partium facere, to do anything out of party spirit, Cic. 4. A labour, an occupation, a pursuit. 5. Application to literature, study: O servi ſtudiorum, O ye who have taken to study too late, Hor.; ut omnes intelligent me non studio accuseare, sed officio defendere, that all men may perceive that I am not saying this out of a desire to accuse him, but in the discharge of my duty as defending my client, Cic.
- ſtulte. adv. Foolishly, stupidly.

stultitia, *sc. f.* Folly, foolishness, stupidity.

stultus, *a, um. adj.* Foolish, stupid, silly.

stupēfācio, *is, feci, factum. pass. -fio, fis, etc. v. a.* To stupify, to render stupid or senseless.

stūpeo, *es, ui, and stupesco*, *is, no sup. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To be stupefied, to be struck senseless. 2. (*Esp.*) To be stupefied with astonishment, astonished, astounded, amazed (*c. abl.*, or *c. in* and *abl.*, or *c. ad* and *acc.*). 3. To become motionless (even of things, of the wheel of Ixion, etc.). 4. (*§v. a.*) To be astonished at, to marvel at, to admire (*c. acc.*): qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, which gazes in stupid admiration at men with titles and with images of noble ancestors in their houses, Hor.

stūpiditas, ētis. f. Stupidity, stolidity, folly.

stūpidus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Amazed, astounded. 2. Stupid, dull.

stūpor, ūris. m. Stupor, stupefaction (esp. that produced by surprise), astonishment amazement.

stuppa, *sc. f.* Tow, flax, oakum.

stuppea, *a, um. adj.* Made of tow, of flax, of rope: stuppea flamma manu spargitur, burning tow is scattered about by the hand, Virg.

stūpro, *as. v. a.* To seduce, defile, debauch, ravish.

stuprum, *i. n.* 1. Defilement, violation, seduction, rape. 2. Adultery: una Clytaemnestrae stuprum vehit, one (vessel) carries the paramour of Clytaemnestra, Prop.

sturnus, *i. m.* A starling.

styrax, *ēcis. m. [στραξ]* Storax, a resinous gum.

Stygius, *a, um. adj.* Of the Styx, the most celebrated river of Hell. 2. Of Hell: Stygia cymba, Charon's boat, Virg.; Stygius Jupiter, Pluto, Virg.; vi soporatus Stygiā ramus, a branch rendered soporific with deadly power, Virg.; corpora . . . Stygiæ dimittite nocti, send his body down to the night of the shades below, i. e., to death.

suadēla, *sc. f.* Persuasion.

suadēo, *es, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To advise, to counsel (*c. dat. pers.*, *acc. of the measure*, *dat. pers.*, or *c. ut* and *subj.*; *ſrare c. acc. pers.* and *infin.*). 2. To induce, to impel (as a motive, etc.): suadentque cadentia sidera somnos, and the descending stars warn us that it is time for sleep, Virg.; 3. To recommend, to speak in favour of, to advocate (a proposed law, a motion, etc.).

Suada, *sc. f.* The Goddess of Persuasion.

suasio, ūnis. f. 1. The recommendation or advocacy of a proposed measure. 2. A persuasive style of eloquence.

suasor, ūris. m. An adviser, an advocate (of a measure), a recommender.

+suasus, ūs. m. Recommendation, persuasion.

ſsuaveōlens, *entis. adj.* Sweet smelling, fragrant.

+ſsuavidicus, *a, um. adj.* Sweet spoken, agreeable.

suavilōquens, *entis. and -lōquus, a, um. adj.* Sweet spoken, eloquent, agreeable.

suavilōquentia, *sc. f.* Sweetness of speech, winning eloquence.

ſsuaviōlum, *i. n.* A little kiss (rare).

suavior, *āris. v. dep.* To kiss.

suavis, *e. adj.* 1. Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. 2. Kind, courteous.

suavitas, ētis. f. and suavitudo, ūnia. f. Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness.

suaviter. *adv.* Pleasantly, agreeably, with pleasure: quid agis dulcissime rerum? suaviter ut nunc est, how are you, my dear fellow? pretty well as times go, Hor.

ſuavium, *i. n.* A kiss: meum suavium, my darling, Ter.

sub. prep., *c. abl.* and *c. acc.* 1. (*c. abl.*) Under, below, beneath, underneath. 2. Below, at the foot of (a mountain, etc.), just in front of. 3. During, at the time of: volet haec sub luce videri, this one will prefer

- to be seen in the light, Hor.; faces quas . . . vistor jam sub luce reliquit, torches which some traveller has left still just alight, Ov. 4. (c. acc., after a verb of motion towards) Under, below, beneath. 5. Close up to. 6. (Of time) Close to, towards, just before: sub galli cartum, at cockcrow, Hor. 7. (Of time) Close after, immediately after: sub hoc herus . . . inquit, on this the master said, Hor.
- subabeunde. adv.** Rather absurdly.
- subaberrans. adj.** Rather ridiculous.
- subaccuse, as. v. a.** To accuse in some degree, to blame slightly.
- subactio, onia. f.** The bringing into order, training to subjection.
- subactus, a, um. part. pass.** fr. subigo, q. v.
- subaligatus, e. adj.** Rather clownish, rather boorish.
- subalarius, e. adj.** That is carried under the arms.
- subamarus, a, um. adj.** Rather bitter.
- subarrogante. adv.** Rather haughtily.
- subausealito, as. v. a.** To listen secretly, to play the eavesdropper.
- subdilectus, a, um. adj.** Rather discouraged.
- subdifficilis, e. adj.** Rather difficult.
- subdiffido, is, fisis sum. v. a.** To be somewhat distrustful.
- subditivus, a, um. adj.** Supposititious, spurious, counterfeit.
- subdolito, as. v. a.** To furnish, supply, provide.
- subdo, is, didi, dilitum. v. a.** 1. To put, place, lay, or set under: modo subdit aquis (se), sometimes she plunges beneath the waters, Ov.; subdit calcaria equo, he sets spurs to his horse, Liv.; vidi . . . Veneris vincis subdere colla senem, I have seen an old man put his neck under the yoke of Venus, Tib.; Plutonis subdita regno, brought under (i. e. subject to) the authority of Pluto, Tib. 2. To furnish, supply, afford: is risus stimulos animo subdidit, that laugh added a stimulus to (or irritated) her mind, Liv. 3. To substitute: (in locum) me subditum . . . appellant, they call me a supposititious child, Liv. 4. **To forge, to counterfeit.**
- subdoco, es, ui, etum. v. a.** To teach as an assistant; in pass., to be taught by an assistant tutor.
- subdole. adv.** Cunningly, deceitfully.
- subdolus, a, um. adj.** Cunning, tricky, deceitful, artful.
- subdolito, as. v. a.** To doubt slightly, to entertain a slight doubt.
- subduco, is, xi, etum. v. a.** 1. To draw up, pull up, lift up, raise. 2. (Of ships) To draw up on land. 3. To draw off, to withdraw, to cause (troope) to retreat. 4. To remove, to take away. 5. To steal (c. dat. person from whom). 6. To cast up, to reckon, to calculate: qua se subducere colles incipiunt, where the hills begin to let themselves down (i. e. to slope down gradually), Virg.; se subducere ab ipso vulnere visa fera est, the beast appeared to get out of the way of the wound (i. e. of the weapon which would have wounded him), Ov.
- subductio, onia. f.** 1. (Navis) A drawing up on shore. 2. A reckoning.
- subditras, a, um. adj.** Rather hard.
- subdido, is, edi, edum. v. a. and a.** 1. (v. a.) To eat away below.
- subeo, Is, Ivi, itum. v. a.** 1. To go under, into (c. in or ad and acc., sc. dat.). 2. To advance, to go on, to go forward. 3. (c. ad and acc.) To approach, to draw near to (and sc. dat.). 3. To succeed, to come after (sine c. or c. dat.): ne subeant herbe, that herbs may not spring up, Virg. 4. To come on secretly, to steal on. 5. To occur (to the mind), (sine c., or as v. a. c. acc.): subiit cari genitoris imago, the image of my dear father presented itself to me, Virg.; subit ira cadentem ulisci patriam, an angry desire presents itself to me to avenge my falling country, Virg.; dulcedo legis ipsa per se . . . subibat animos, the agreeableness of the law of itself made an impression on their minds, Liv. 6. (v. a.) To come under (a roof), to enter (a house), to plunge beneath (water). 7. To come up to (i. e. to attack). 8. **To come upon, to come to, to pervade.**

9. To succeed (as a successor). **10.** To undergo, to submit to, to take upon oneself (labour, pain, etc.); *pass.* as *impers.*: subitum est ei remigrare, it has occurred to him (or he has determined) to return, Cic.

stüber. ēris. *n.* The cork-tree.

stibhorridus, a, um. *adj.* Somewhat rough, roughish.

stibigo, is, ēgi, actum. *v. a.* **1.** To bring down, to subdue, to tame. **2.** To bring into subjection, into order (land, the mind, etc.), to cultivate, to till. **3.** To compel.

stibimpudens, entis. *adj.* Rather impudent.

stibinānis, e. *adj.* Somewhat empty, rather vain.

stibinde. *adv.* **1.** Immediately after, just after. **2.** Now and then, from time to time, continually.

subinsulsus, a, um. *adj.* Somewhat tasteless or insipid.

stibinvideo, es, vidi, visum. *v. a.* (c. dat.). To be somewhat envious of, to envy a little.

stibinvito, as. *v. a.* To give a slight invitation to.

stibirascor, ēris. Irātus sum. *v. dep.* (c. dat.). To be a little angry.

stibitarius, a, um. *adj.* Made suddenly, collected suddenly, etc.

stibito. *adv.* Suddenly, unexpectedly : subito sēpe dicere, often to speak extemporaneously, Cic.

stibitus, a, um. *adj.* Sudden, unexpected : subitus miles, soldiers collected in haste on an emergency, Tac.; *n.* as *subst.*, a sudden occurrence, an unexpected event or crisis.

subjecte. *adv.* Submissively.

subjectio, onia. *f.* **1.** A placing or bringing under. **2.** A substituting (one will for another), forging. **3.** An annexing, subjoining. **4.** An answer added by a speaker to a question which he has himself just asked.

subjecto, as. *v. a.* **1.** To place under. **2.** To throw up from below.

subjector, oris. *n.* One who substitutes (see *subjectio*, 2), a forger.

subjectus, a, um. *part. pass.* of seq. q. *v.*; also as *adj.*, c. compar. etc. **1.** Placed under. **2.** Lying close to, near, adjacent, bordering on (c. dat.). **3.** Liable to, subject to, exposed to.

subjicio, is, jōci, jectum. *v. a.* (c. acc. of the immediate, dat. of the more remote object). **1.** To throw, lay, place, or bring under. **2.** To throw out from under, to throw up : quantum vere novo viridis se subjicit alnus, as much as the green alder tree throws itself up (i. e. shoots up) at the beginning of spring, Virg.; corpora saltu subjiciunt in equos, they throw their bodies with a spring (i. e. they spring) upon their horses, Virg. **3.** To substitute (esp. that which is spurious for that which is genuine), to forge, to put forward unfairly, to suborn. **4.** To bring before (an idea before a person's mind), to submit. **5.** To subject, to make subject, to place in subjection. **6.** To make subordinate to ; in *pass.* to be subordinate to, to be comprised under (sometimes c. sub and acc.): sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, remissness, shame, terror, are all comprised under the one idea of fear, Cic. **7.** To add, append, annex, subjoin : vix pauca furenti subjicio, I scarcely add a few words in reply to her frenzied speech, Virg.

subjungo, is, nxi, netum. *v. a.* (c. acc. of the immediate, dat. of the more remote object). **1.** To join to, to annex, add, affix. **2.** To yoke, to harness. **3.** To submit, to place in subordination to. **4.** To bring under, subject, subjugate (often c. sub and acc.). **5.** +§To place under (as a foundation) : puppis . . . rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, the ship having figures of Phrygian lions attached to its beak, Virg.; atque hæc percussa subjungit carmina nervis, and she sings this song as an accompaniment to the strings of the lyre which she touches, Ov.

stiblabor, eris, lapsus sum. *v. dep.* To glide on (as time), to glide or pass away (as hope), to glide down, to descend.

sublate. *adv.* **1.** In a lofty strain, loftily. **2.** Arrogantly, proudly.

sublatio, onis. *f.* A lifting up, elevation, exaltation.

sublatus, a, um. *part. pass.* fr. tollo, q. *v.*; also as *adj.*, c. compar. etc. **1.**

- Lifted up, raised up, raised on high. 2. §Educated, brought up. 3.
Exalted, exulting, proud. 4. Taken away.
- sublēgo**, *is, lēgi, lectum. v. a.* 1. To gather from below, to gather up.
2. To overhear. 3. To elect as a substitute (c. in locum and gen.).
- sublēvātio**, *ōnis. f.* A lightening, alleviation, relief.
- sublēvo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To lift up from beneath, to raise up, to hold up.
2. To sustain, support (any one in misfortune), to comfort. 3. To
lighten, to relieve, to alleviate, to mitigate (evil, suffering, etc.).
- sublīca**, *as. f.* A stake, a post, a pile; in *pl.* (esp.), piles for a bridge.
- sublīcius**, *a, um. adj.* Wooden, resting on piles: *sublīcius pons*, (esp.) the
wooden bridge over the Tiber built by Ancus.
- subligātūlūm**, *i, and tsubligar, īris. a.* A waistband of drawers, drawers,
breeches.
- sublīgo**, *as. v. a.* To bind below, to tie on, to gird on: *sublīgatus*, with
drawers on, Mart.
- sublime**. *adv.* 1. On high, up in the air. 2. §In sublime style.
- sublimis**, *a. adj.* 1. Uplifted, high, lofty, exalted, elevated: *campique
armis sublimibus ardent*, and the field glows with uplifted arms, Virg.; or
homini sublimē dedit, he gave man a face looking upwards, Ov. 2.
(Metaph.) Lofty, exalted, aspiring (of the mind, etc.). 3. (Metaph.)
Elevated, sublime (of poetry, style, etc.); *n. as subēt.* height: *comes na-
turā in sublimē fertur*, sound is naturally borne upwards, Cic.
- tsublimitas, atis. f.** Loftiness (of style, etc.), sublimity.
- subluo**, *es, xi, no sup. v. n.* To shine a little, to gleam faintly, to be
somewhat bright, to glimmer.
- subluo**, *is, ui, lntum. v. a.* To wash, to wash the foot of (as a river does
of a mountain).
- sublustris**, *a. adj.* Giving a faint light, glimmering.
- submergo**, *is, si, sum. v. a.* To sink beneath, to submerge.
- subministro**, *as. v. a.* To furnish, to supply, to give, to afford.
- submissē**. *adv.* 1. Humbly, submissively. 2. Gently, quietly.
- submissio**, *onis. f.* A letting down (the voice, etc.), a lowering, a sinking.
- submissus**, *a, um. part. pass. fr. seq.*; also as *adj. c. compar.*, etc. 1. Low,
stooping low. 2. Gentle, calm, lowered (of a voice, etc.), quiet (of style,
etc.). 3. Mean, grovelling, abject. 4. Humble, submissive.
- submitto**, *is, misi, missum. v. a.* 1. To send forth from below, to raise
or lift up, to cause to spring up, to put forth, to produce. 2. To place,
put, or set under. 3. To rear, to bring up: *crinem barbamque submit-
tere*, to let their hair and beard grow, Tac. 4. To let down, to lower
(sometimes esp. to lower the voice), to let fall, to sink, to drop: *adhortatos
... ne ad minores calamites animos submitterent*, he exhorted them not
to let their spirits sink at lighter misfortunes, Liv. 5. To send secretly,
to send quietly. 6. (c. dat. pers.) To send as a successor to. 7. To
subject, to submit: *sibi destinatum in animo esse*, Camillus submittens im-
perium, (they said) that they had made up their minds to put the whole
power in the hands of Camillus, Liv.; *animos submittere amori*, to let her
spirit yield to love, Virg. 8. §To put down, to check: *inceptum frustra
submittit furorem*, cease your anger which has been begun without cause,
Virg. 9. Submitte me, to lower oneself, to condescend.
- submōlesta fero**. I am somewhat annoyed, Cic.
- submōlestus**, *a, um. adj.* Rather vexatious.
- tsubmōneō**, *es, ui, lntum. v. a.* To warn privately, to give a secret hint to.
- submorōsus**, *a, um. adj.* Somewhat peevish.
- submōtor**, *oris. m.* One who puts (people) aside in order to make room:
submōtor aditūs, the lictor who made way for people to approach the
Roman governor, Liv.
- submōveo**, *es, mōvi, mōtum. v. a.* 1. To drive away, to remove. 2.
§To ward off. 3. To remove out of the way (as an officer removes people
to make room for others), to clear away. 4. To withdraw, to keep out
of the way (c. abl. or c. ab. and abl.): *submōto incessant*, as soon as room

had been cleared for them they advanced, Liv.: non . . . consularis submovet lictor miseros tumultus mentis, the lictor of the consul (i. e. the rank of consul) cannot drive away the sad disquietude of the mind, Hor.; ut . . . magnitudine pœnæ maleficio submoverentur, that those people . . . might be kept from crime by the severity of the punishment affixed to it, Cic.; maris . . . urges submoveare littora, you are diligent in removing further off the shores of the sea (by building piers, dams, etc.), Hor.

submuto, *as. v. a.* To change, to substitute.

subnascor, *ēris, nātus sum. v. dep.* To grow up beneath.

subnecto, *es, xui, xum. v. a.* 1. To bind or tie under, or beneath (c. acc. and dat.). 2. To fasten below, to fasten.

subnigo, *as. v. a.* To deny faintly, to half deny.

subnixus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Supported by, resting on (c. abl.). 2. Relying on, depending on: mentum mitrâ crinemque madentem subnixus, bound under his chin and reeking hair with a turban (i. e. with a turban bound under his chin and hair reeking with unguents), Virg.; non videbo Ap. Claudiū et Q. Fulviū victoriā insolente subnixos, I will not see Ap. Claudius and Q. Fulvius exulting in their unaccustomed triumph, Liv.

subnōto, *as. v. a.* To mark secretly, to observe quietly.

subnība, *as. f.* A female rival in marriage.

subnūbilus, *a, um. adj.* Rather cloudy, somewhat overcast.

stōbo, *as. v. a.* To be at heat.

stōbōcēnus, *a, um. adj.* Rather indecent.

stōbōctūrus, *a, um. adj.* Rather obscure.

stōbōdiosus, *a, um. adj.* Rather vexatious, rather odious.

stōffendo, *is, di, sum. v. a.* To offend slightly.

stōbōles, *is. f.* Offspring, progeny, issue: Romæ suboles, the Roman youth, Hor.

stōbōesco, *is, no perf. v. n.* To grow up.

stōbōlet, *impers.* Subolet mihi, I have an inkling, Plaut.

†stōbōrior, *eris, ortus sum, infin.* -ōrīri *v. dep.* To spring up, to arise.

stōbōrno, *as. v. a.* 1. To fit out, provide, equip, adorn. 2. To incite or instigate secretly, to suborn.

†stōbōrtus, *ūs. m.* A rising or springing up.

subrancidus, *a, um. adj.* Somewhat tainted.

subraucus, *a, um. adj.* Rather hoarse.

subrectus, *a, um. part. pass. fr. subrigo.* Uplifted.

subrēmigo, *as. v. n.* To row along, to row on.

subrēpo, *is, psi, ptum. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To creep along, to steal on, to advance imperceptibly. 2. (*v. a.*) To creep under, to approach (c. acc.), to steal imperceptibly over (as sleep steals over the eyes), (c. dat.).

subrideo, *es, si, sum. v. n.* To smile gently.

subridicile, *adv.* Rather ridiculously, or humourously.

subrigo, *is, raxi, rectum. v. a.* To lift up, to raise up, to prick up (one's ears).

subringor, *ēris, no perf. v. dep.* To make a wry face, to be a little vexed.

subripio, *is, ui, reptum* (sync. pl. perf. suspseram, and imper. pl. suspite, Hor.) *v. a.* To take away secretly, to pilfer, to steal: quæ me surpreat mihi, which stole away my senses (lit. which stole me from myself), Hor.; crimina sunt oculis subripienda patria, our crimes are to be concealed from the eyes of our father, Ov.; virtus quæ nec eripi nec subripi potest, virtue which can neither be taken from one by force nor by stealth, Cic.

subrōgo, *as. v. a.* To cause to be chosen in the place of another, to elect as a substitute, to substitute.

subrostrāni, *ōrum. pl. m.* People who hang about the rostrum, loungers.

subrōbeo, *es, ni (no sup.). v. n.* To be reddish.

subruo, *is, ui, ūtum. v. a.* 1. To tear down, throw down, pull down, batter down, demolish. 2. To undermine. 3. To corrupt, seduce (by bribea, etc.)

subrustilous, *a, um. adj.* Rather clownish, not very polished.

subscrībo, *is, psi, ptum. v. a.* 1. To write underneath or below (c. dat.

of that beneath or at the bottom of which; sometimes esp. the censor wrote down his reason for censuring or degrading any one) : si queret Pater Urbium subscribi statuis, if he wishes to have the inscription "The Father of his City" engraved on the pedestal of his statue, Hor. 2. To write down, to subscribe, to sign. 3. (Because a prosecutor signed the accusation) To accuse, impeach, prosecute (c. in and acc. pers., c. quod and subj. of the deed imputed): quia parricidii causa subscripta esset, because it was a charge of parricide that had been brought, Cic. 4. To subscribe to, i. e. assent to, agree with, approve of (c. dat.).

subscriptio, ónis. f. 1. Anything written under, or beneath (esp. a subscribing or signing a bill of accusation, or a writing down by the censor of his grounds for a censure of any one). 2. A list, a register. 3. ~~A~~ signing, a signature.

subscriber, óris. m. One who signs a bill of accusation.

subsecívus, a, um. adj. What remains over: subseciva tempora, leisure hours, Cic.; que arripui . . . subsecivis opera, ut aiunt, which I have taken up as extra work as they say, Cic.

subsecō, as, ui, sectum. v. a. To cut under, to cut away, to cut off.

subsellium, i. n. 1. A seat, a bench (esp. a judge's seat, the bench). 2. A court of justice (usu. in pl.): rem ab subsellis in rostra detulit, he transferred the cause from the courts of law to the assemblies of the people, Cic.: versatus in utrisque subselliis, having had practice both in public and private causes (or perhaps, as prosecutor and counsel for the defence), Cic.

+subsentio, is, si, sum. v. a. To perceive secretly, to have an inkling of.

subsequor, éris, sécūtus sum. v. dep. 1. To follow close after, to follow, to pursue. 2. To follow (i. e. happen after, to ensue). 3. To follow (i. e. to imitate, to copy, to follow the example of).

+subservio, Is (no perf.). v. n. 1. To be subservient to. 2. To comply with, to humour (c. dat.).

subselidiárius, a, um. adj. Belonging to a reserve, forming a reserve; ~~as su/st.~~, a body of reserve, of troops in reserve.

subsidium, i. n. 1. Troops stationed in reserve in the third line, the triarii. 2. A body of reserve, a reinforcement. 3. Aid, assistance, help, support.

subsideo, is, sedi, sessum. v. n. 1. To sit down, settle down, crouch down, sink down. 2. To subside, to fall, to abate (as floods, winds, etc.): extremus galea imâ subsidit Acestes, the lot of Acestes remained at the bottom of the helmet, and was the last to be drawn, Virg.; subsidit digitis, it sinks beneath, i. e. yields to the pressure of his fingers, Ov. 3. To stop, to halt. 4. To remain, stay, settle, abide. 5. To lie in ambush, to lie in wait: devictam Asiam subsedit adulter, the adulterer lay in wait for the conqueror of Asia, Virg.; juvat ut tigres subsidere cervis, so that tigers may be willing to lie down with deer, Hor.

+subsignánuis, a, um. adj. Serving under the standard, kept close to the standard as a reserve.

subsigno, as. v. a. To set down in a list, to register.

subsiglio, Is, ui, sultum. v. n. To leap out, to leap up, to come up (as dice).

subsisto, is, stiti. v. n. 1. To stop, to halt, to stand still; (of things) to stop, to cease. 2. To make a stand, to make a stand against, to withstand, to resist (c. dat.), (twice (Liv.) c. acc.). 3. To last, to continue, to subsist: quod neque ancoræ funesque subsisterent, because the anchors and cables could not hold out, Cæs.; non subsistere sumptui possem, I could not stand (hold out against or support) the expense, Cic.

subsortior, iris. v. dep. To choose by lot as a substitute.

subsortitio, onis. f. A choosing a substitute by lot.

+substantia, ae. f. Essence, substance: sine substantiâ facultatum, without any considerable property, Tac.

substerno, is, strâvi, strâtum. v. a. 1. To strew, spread, lay or scatter under or beneath: substratus Numida mortuo Romano, the Numidian

lying under the dead Roman, Liv. 2. To cover (by spreading something over). 3. To place under, subject to (c. dat. of that under which).

substītuo, *is, ui, itum. v. a.* 1. To bring under, to bring close to : substitueratque animo speciem quoque corporis amplam, he had represented to his (own) mind an imposing stature, Liv. 2. To substitute, to put in the place of (c. in locum and gen., sometimes c. dat.).

†substo, *as. v. n.* To stand firm, to be firm, to hold out.

substrīngō, *is, inxi, itum. v. a.* 1. To bind beneath, to bind, to tie up. 2. To restrain. 3. To pick up (one's ear) : substrīcta gerens ilia, with his flanks tucked up (of a dog), Ov.; substrīcta crura, their spindle shanks, Ov.

substrīctiō, *ōnis. f.* A foundation, a building or work underground.

substrūo, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* 1. To build as a foundation, to build the foundation of. 2. To pave.

subsum, *sibes*, etc. (*see sum*). *v. n.* 1. (c. dat.) To be under, to be beneath, to lie beneath, to be exposed to. 2. To be close at hand, to be near. 3. To exist.

substūtus, *a, um. adj.* Trimmed at the bottom.

subtēmen, *inis. n.* 1. The woof, the west. 2. Thread (sometimes esp. the thread of the Fates).

subter, *prep., c. abl.*, or after a verb of motion to, *c. acc.* Under, below, beneath, underneath, close under, close up to.

subterrīfīgo, *is, fūgi, fūgitum. v. a.* To avoid secretly, evade, escape, shun, shirk (c. acc.).

subterlābor, *ēris, lapsus sum. v. dep.* To glide beneath, to flow below (c. acc.).

subterrāneus, *a, um. adj.* Subterranean, underground.

†subtertēnuo, *as. v. a.* To make thinner at the bottom.

subtexo, *is, ui, xtum. v. a.* 1. **†**To weave at the bottom of, to join to, to subjoin, to add, to append. 2. To draw in front of as a veil : patro capiti bibulas subtexere nubes, to draw clouds full of moisture before the face of her father the sun (of Circe), Ov.; (by a change of construction) cōlūm subtexere fumo, to cover or veil the heaven with smoke, Virg. 2. To put together, to compose (poems, etc.): familiarem originem subtexuit, he wove into his work an account of the origin of different families, Nep.

subtilis, *a. adj.* 1. Thin, slender, delicate. 2. Delicate, exquisite (of taste, etc.). 3. Precise, exact, accurate. 4. Over precise, fine drawn, too refined, subtle. 5. (Of style) Plain, precise, unadorned.

subtilitas, *atis. f.* 1. Exceeding delicacy, excessive precision, accuracy or definiteness. 2. Subtlety, nicety, acuteness. 3. Plainness, absence of ornament.

subtiliter, *adv.* 1. Finely, minutely. 2. Closely (of a connection). 3. Acutely, with precision, with minute accuracy, with subtlety or exactness of definition. 4. In plain unadorned language, with simplicity of style.

subtimeo, *ea, ui, no sup. v. n.* To be a little afraid.

subtraho, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* To draw off, carry off, remove, withdraw, take away (c. ab or ex and abl. or c. dat.). 2. subtraho me, to withdraw (from a place), to abandon (a habit), (c. ab and abl. or c. dat.): subtrahit turque solum, and the sea beneath the vessel gives way under their strokes, Virg. ; Furium... fortuna bello subtraxit, fortune kept Furius from the war, Liv.; subtrahente se quoque, as everyone drew off (excused himself from having set the report afloat), Liv.

†subtristis, *e. adj.* Rather sad, rather melancholy.

subturpis, *e. and subturpītūlus*, *a, um. adj.* Somewhat mean.

subtua, *adv.* Underneath, beneath, below.

§subtūsus, *a, um. adj.* Somewhat bruised.

subtūcula, *m. f.* A shirt.

Subibila, a. f. An awl.

Suberra, a. f. The name of a street in Rome, in the Esquiline district, where the chief market for provisions was.

Suberrana, a, um. adj. Of the street Suberra, of the Esquiline Hill.

Suburbana, atia f. Nearness to the city of Rome.

Suburbana, a, um. adj. Suburban, close to the city ; a. as *subet*, a suburban villa, an estate in the suburbs ; m. pl. as *subet*, the inhabitants of the towns near Rome.

Suburbium, i. a. A suburb.

Suburgo, ea, si, no sup. c. a. To drive towards, to drive close to.

Subvectio, omnia f., and Subvectus, ita. Carrying, transporting, conveyance.

Subvecte, at, r. a. To convey, to bring, to carry, to transport.

Subvehi, is, xi, etiam r. a. To bring, to convey, to carry, to transport.

Subvenia, is, veni, venient, r. a. 1. (c. dat.) To come to the assistance of, to come as a reinforcement. 2. To aid, to assist, to succour.

3. To relieve, to remedy (an evil). 4. (In pass.) To be supplied subsequently : unde aut initio humano generi dari potuerint, aut postea subveniri ? whence could they have either been given at first to mankind, or supplied subsequently ? Cic.; as *impera*, priusquam Carthagine subveniret, before any assistance could come from Carthage, Liv.

Subvirens, eris, itas sum. dep. To be rather afraid.

Subversor, eris m. An overturner, a subverter.

Subverte, is, ti, sum. r. a. 1. To turn upside down, upset, overturn. 2. To subvert, at an end to, destroy, to ruin. 3. To annul, to cancel.

Subverus, a, um. adj. Sloping upwards.

Subvile, aa. c. a. To fly upwards.

Subvolva, is, vi, volatam r. a. To roll on, to roll along.

Subveniens, a, um. adj. Hollow below.

Succedo, is, cessi, cessum. r. a. 1. To go under, to come or pass under, to enter (a house, etc.) (c. dat., very rarely c. acc.): rogantes corpora Redderet ac tumulo sineret succedere terrae, entreating him to give back the bodies and to allow them to be buried (lit. to go under a grave or mound of earth), Virg. : succedoque oneri, and I place myself under my burden, Virg. 2. To approach (c. dat.). 3. To climb, to mount, to ascend (c. acc. c. in and acc.): alto succedere celo, to rise up to the high heavens, Virg.; aspicit in teretes lignum succedere suras, she sees wood grow up over her smooth legs, Ov. 4. To proceed, advance, march forward. 5. To come on in the place of, to be successor to, to succeed (c. dat. pera. or c. in and acc. of the place, or c. dat. of the office). 6. To follow, to succeed (in point of time, c. dat.). 7. To succeed, to turn out well, to be successful (most usu. of things, but also of persons) : ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, on the other side the Ubii come next, Cesa; post impera : non solum quod tibi succederetur, not only because a successor to you was appointed, Cic.; nolle successum non patribus, non consulibus, they were unwilling that the senators or the consuls should meet with success, Liv.

Succendo, is, di, sum. c. a. 1. To set on fire from below, to set on fire. 2. (§ Metaph.) To kindle, to inflame.

Succenso, es, ui, sum. a. a. To be angry (sine c. or c. dat. of the object).

Successentia, a, um. adj. Received as a recruit into a century.

Successio, omnia f. A succeeding (in office or property), succession.

Successor, eris m. A successor (in office, or property, or in point of time).

Successus, a, um (very rare). part. pass. fr. succedo. That has succeeded : cum omnia mea causa velles mihi successa, as you wished that I might succeed in everything for my own sake, Cic.

Successus, ita. m. 1. An advance, an approach. 2. Success, good fortune.

Succidia, a. f. A leg of pork, a flitch of bacon.

Successido, ia, ciddi. c. a. [cadō.] To fall down.

Successido, ia, di, sum. a. a. [cadō.] To cut down, to cut off.

+succidus, a, um. *adj.* Juicy, greasy.

+succidus, a, um. *adj.* Falling.

succinctus, a, um. *part. pass.* fr. *succingo*. 1. Girt, girt up: nimbo succincta, with a cloud around her waist, Virg. 2. §Girt up for, i. e. prepared, ready (c. dat.). 3. Surrounded. 4. §Active. 5. **+Succinct**, concise, brief: quatuor juvenes ferro succinti, four youths with swords concealed beneath their garments, Liv.; succincta comes pinus, the pine-tree with its leaves compact and close to the stem, Ov.

succingo, is, nxi, netum. v. a. 1. To gird, to gird tightly up. 2. To surround.

succino, is, ui. v. a. To sing after, to chime in.

+succinum, i. n. Amber.

+succinus, a, um. *adj.* Of amber.

succidamātio, ônis. f. A crying out, an exclamation.

succidamo, aa. v. a. To cry out, to shout after (some one else has spoken).

succidimâliōe. *adv.* Rather insultingly.

succresco, is, ôvi, no sup. v. a. 1. To grow up. 2. To grow up after (so as to supply the place of), to succeed (c. dat.).

succrispus, a, um. *adj.* Somewhat curled, a little curled.

succumbo, is, etibui, Itum. v. a. 1. To fall down, sink down, lie down: vidit Cyllenius omnes succubuisse oculos, Mercury saw that all eyes had sunk down in sleep, Ov. 2. To yield, to submit: qui Cannensi ruinæ non succubuisserent, who had not sunk under the disaster of Cannæ, Liv.

succarro, is, ri, rsum. v. a. (c. dat.). 1. +§To run or come under. 2. To hasten to the assistance of, to aid, assist, help, succour. 3. To occur (as an idea occurs to the mind). 4. (Very rare) To encounter (evils).

succus, i. m. 1. Juice, sap. 2. §A liquor, a draught. 3. (Metaph.) Vigour, strength, energy, vivacity.

+succusans, ūs. m. A shaking.

+succütio, Is, cussi, cussum. v. a. To toss up, to toss about, to shake.

sudârum, arum. pl. f. The constellation Hyades.

südarium, i. n. A towel, a napkin.

+sudatrix, Icia. f. That causes perspiration.

südes or sudis, is. f. A stake, a pile.

sudo, aa. v. a. and a. 1. (v. a.) To sweat, to perspire. 2. (Metaph.) To drip, to be wet (of the thing, or of the moisture that comes from it). 3. To labour, to exert oneself violently. 4. (v. a.) To exude, to distil. 5. **+To make or acquire with great exertion.**

sudor, ôris. m. 1. Sweat, perspiration. 2. §Any liquid (the sea, poison, etc.). 3. Hard labour, toil, severe exertion: creditur habere sudoris minimum, it is thought to have very little difficulty, Hor.

sudus, a, um. *adj.* (in pure Latin, only in neut.). Clear, cloudless, tranquil; *z. as subet.*, a clear sky, fine weather.

+sueo, es, and **suesco**, is, suevi, suetum, §suë. v. n. To be accustomed, to be wont, to be used (c. dat. or c. infin.).

suffes, ôtia. m. The name of the chief magistrate at Carthage.

+suffarcino, as. v. a. To stuff out, to cram.

sufféro, fers (see tollo). v. irr. To support, to bear, to endure.

sufficio, Is, fêci, factum. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To impregnate, imbue, tinge, suffuse: eos excursionibus sufficiendo . . . assuefecerat, by exercising them in sallies and skirmishes, he had accustomed them . . . , Liv.

2. To supply, furnish, provide. 3. To substitute, to elect or appoint in the place of (c. in and acc. of the place, more rarely c. dat. pers.), to elect.

4. (v. n.) To suffice, to be sufficient: nec nos obniti contra sufficimus, nor are we able to strive against it, Virg.

suffigo, is, xi, xum. v. a. To fasten beneath, to fasten, to fix (c. dat. or c. in and abl.).

summifmen, Inis. n., and **summimentum**, i. n. Incense for sumigation.

sufflo, Is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. 1. To fumigate. 2. +§To warm.

- †*sufflāmen*, *īnis. n.* 1. A clog, a dragchain. 2. A hinderance, an impediment.
- sufflo*, *as. v. a.* 1. To blow. 2. To inflate. 3. †To boast, to puff oneself up.
- suffōco*, *as. v. a.* To strangle, stifle, choke, suffocate.
- suffōdio*, *īs, fōdi, fossūm. v. a.* 1. To dig under, to undermine. 2. To stab, to pierce.
- suffrāgātio*, *ōnis. f.* 1. A voting. 2. A voting for a person: suffragatio consulatūs, a voting for a person's being consul.
- suffrāgātor*, *ōris. m.* 1. A voter. 2. A voter for a person, a partisan of a particular candidate.
- suffrāgātorius*, *a, um.* Of a vote in favour of a person, recommendatory.
- suffrāgiūm*, *i. n.* 1. A vote, a suffrage. 2. A vote, i. e. the right of voting. 3. A favourable opinion, approbation.
- suffrāgor*, *aris. v. dep.* 1. To give a vote. 2. (Esp.) To vote for (a candidate), c. dat. 3. To favour, to approve of.
- suffringo*, *is, frēgi, fractum. v. a.* To break.
- suffūgio*, *is, fugi, fugitum. v. n. and a.* 1. (v. n.) To flee away. 2. (v. a.) To avoid, to escape.
- suffūgium*, *i. n.* A place of shelter, a refuge (c. dat. or c. gen. of that from which).
- †*suffulcio*, *īs, si, tum. v. a.* To prop up, to support, to sustain.
- suffundo*, *is, fūdi, fūsum. v. a.* To pour over, to spread through, to suffuse: suffunditur ora rubore, she is suffused as to her countenance (i. e. her countenance is suffused) with a blush, Ov.: aquabili calore suffusus æther, the air penetrated with an equal warmth, Cic.; animus malevolentia suffusus, the mind penetrated (i. e. thoroughly filled) with malice, Cic.
- †*suffuscous*, *a, um. adj.* Brownish.
- suggēro*, *is, geasi, gestum. v. a.* 1. To put under, to pile up under. 2. To heap up, to pile up. 3. To bring, to give, to furnish, to supply, to suggest (a reason, etc.). 4. To add: Bruto statim Horatium suggerunt, they place Horatius next immediately after Brutus, Liv.; Druso ludus est sugerendus, some trick must be put upon Drusus, Cic.
- suggestum*, *i. n., and suggestus, ūs. m.* 1. A raised place to speak from a platform. 2. Any elevated place or seat.
- suggrandis*, *ō. adj.* Largish.
- †*suggrādior*, *ōris, gressus sum. v. dep.* 1. To approach. 2. To attack.
- stūgillātio*, *ōnis. f.* 1. †A bruise. 2. An affronting, insulting.
- stūgillo*, *as. v. a.* 1. †To beat, to bruise. 2. To insult, to affront.
- stūgo*, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* To suck.
- sui*, *gen., sibl., dat., se acc. and abl.* (sometimes *sibimet*, *semet*, etc., and *tsēpse*; in *acc.* often doubled, *sese*; *abl.* when governed by *cum* joined with it as one word) *secum*, of both numbers and all genders. Of himself, herself, itself, themselves (referring to the nom. to the verb): [he said] *se deum esse*, that he was a god, Liv.; (before *suus*, or with the verb *volo*, *sibi* is sometimes used superfluously), [wondering] *quidnam sibi repentinus clamor vellet*, what the sudden uproar meant, Liv.; *suo sibi gladio nunc jugulo*, I kill this man with his own sword, Ter.; *nunc tibi videtur esse spud sese?* does he seem to you to be in his senses? Ter.; *ut veniam ad se rogat*, he begs me to come to his house, Cic.
- suillus*, *a, um. adj.* Of pigs, of swine.
- sulco*, *as. v. a.* To cut furrows through, to furrow, to plough (lit. and metaph., of a vessel ploughing the sea or of wrinkles furrowing the face, etc.).
- sulcus*, *ī. m.* 1. A furrow (lit. and metaph., of the track of a vessel in the sea, of a comet in the air, etc.). 2. A ditch, a trench.
- sulfur*, *ōris. n.* 1. Brimstone, sulphur. 2. †Lightning.
- †*sulfürātus*, *a, um. adj.* Impregnated with sulphur.
- sulfureous*, *a, um. adj.* Sulphureous, impregnated with sulphur.
- Sullātūro*, *īs. v. n.* To play the part of Sulla.

sum, es, fui. v. pers. 1. To be, to exist. 2. To be (in a place), to remain. 3. To happen, to be the fact, to be true. 4. (c. sum and abl.) To be the wife or mistress of. 5. (c. ad and acc.) To arrive at. 6. Est qui (c. indic. or subj.), some one: sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympiam collegisse juvat, some people delight to collect the dust of Olympia in a chariot, Hor. 7. (In the *perf.* tense) To have ceased to be: fumus Troes, fuit Ilium, we are no longer Trojans, Troy no longer exists, Virg. 8. (In 3rd *pers. sing.* or *pl.*, c. gen. or c. dat.) It belongs to: est mihi namque domi pater, for I have a father at home, Virg.; quorum summa est auctoritas, who possess the chief authority, Cic. 9. (In 3rd *sing.* as *impers.*, c. gen.) It is the duty of: est adolescentis maiores natu vereri, it is the duty of a young man to respect his elders, Cic.

tūmen, Inis. n. 1. An udder (esp. of a sow). 2. A pig.

summa, se. f. The main thing, the chief point, the principal matter, the total amount, the sum: summa belli, the general issue of the war, Liv.; summa reipublicæ, the general interests of the republic, the public safety, Cic.; discrimen summae rerum, the fact of their all being in danger, Liv.; quorum ad arbitrium judiciumque summa omnium rerum, consiliorumque redat, to whose judgment and decision every thing and every plan is referred, Cæs.; non in summâ exercitus tuendâ, not as regarded the preservation of the main body of the army, Cæs.; summa imperii, summa rerum, the chief authority, Cæs., Cic.; ad huic summam totius belli deferri, that to him the supreme command of the whole war was entrusted, Cæs.; summa victorî, the whole credit of the victory, Cæs.; ad summam, on the whole, in short, in a word, Cic., Hor.; in summâ, in all, Cic.

summâtim. adv. Summarily, briefly, compendiously: a me cognosces summâtim, from me you shall learn just the heads of the news, Cic.

+summâtus, fs. m. Chief power, supremacy.

summe. adv. In the highest degree, exceedingly, excessively.

summopere. adv. With all one's might, or heart, exceedingly, excessively.

summergo, summotor, summoveo, etc.—See subm.

summus, a. um. superl. fr. superus, contr. fr. supremus, but not always quite the same in usage. 1. Uppermost, highest, topmost: summus Deus, the supreme God, Ov.; summâ voce, at the top of one's voice, Hor.; summus ego, I was at the top of the table, Hor.; is sermo qui . . . a summo adhibetur in poculis, that conversation which at drinking parties is introduced by the president, Cic. 2. Last, latest, final, at the end, at either extremity of anything: stipites ab summo præacuti, stakes sharpened at the end, i. e. at the bottom, Cæs.; *but*, a summo inflexum bacillum, a staff bent at the top, Cic.; summa delibana oscula, kissing the tips of his lips, kissing him gently, Virg. 3. Highest in rank, most distinguished, most excellent, most honourable, most eminent, most illustrious. 4. Greatest in degree, quality, or importance: sumnum bonum, the chief good, Cic.; summa res publica in hujus periculo tentatur, the general welfare of the state is at stake in this man's danger, Cic.; quo res summa loco? in what condition are affairs in general? Virg.; summo reipublicæ, at a most critical period of the republic, Cic.; cum quibus erat ei de summis rebus dimicandum, with whom he had to fight for all he held dear, Nep.; socium summis adjungere rebus, to take me as your companion in the greatest enterprises, Virg.; summus cruciatus, the greatest extremity of torture, Cæs.—*ad summum, and sumnum, as adv.* At most, at the utmost, at the outside, at furthest: sumnum, for the last time.

samo, is, mpsi, mptum. v. a. 1. To take, to lay hold of, to take up (lit. and metaph.): bellum cum Veientibus sumptum, a war taken up (or begun) with the people of Veii, Liv.; sumptis inimicitia, having taken up the quarrel, Cic. 2. To conceive, to acquire, to derive (a feeling, etc.): tantus sibi spiritus sumperat, he had acquired so much pride, Cæs. 3. To exact (punishment) (c. ex or de and abl. pers.). 4. To choose, to select. 5. To assume, to appropriate, to take as one's own, to adopt children (rare), to arrogate. 6. To employ, to apply to a purpose: ubi

intellexit frusta tantum laborem sumi, when he perceived that all the exertion was employed to no purpose, Cæs. 7. (In discussion) To take for granted, to assume (a point). 8. To bring forward (as an instance).

9. To procure, to buy.

sumptio, ðësia, f. A premise taken for granted, an assumption.

sumptuaria, a, um. adj. Of or relating to expense, sumptuary.

sumptuous, adv. Sumptuously, expensively.

sumptuous, a, um. adj. 1. Costing much, expensive, sumptuous. 2.

Expensive in one's habits, extravagant.

sumptus, ðës, suti, sütum. v. a. Expense, cost, charge.

sut, iñ, sui, sütum. v. a. To sew, to sew together, to join or put together: per æren sutæ, through the joints of his brazen armour.

suðvætaurilia, um, pl. a. [sua, ovia, taurus.] A sacrifice consisting of a swine, a sheep, and a bull, offered esp. at lustrations.

supplex, eetilis, f. Household stuff, household furniture: nōris quam sit tibi curta supplex, learn how ill-furnished your mind is, Pers.

super, adv. and prep., c. acc. or abl. 1. (adv.) Above, on the top, thereupon.

2. Moreover, besides: satis superque, enough and more than enough, Hor., Cie.; so super quam satis est, more than enough, Hor.; super quam quod dissenserunt a consilio, besides that they had disapproved of his intention, Liv.

3. Remaining, over and above: nec spes ulla super, nor is there any hope left, Virg.

4. §(For desuper) From above. 5. (prep. c. acc.) Over, above, on the top of, upon, on.

6. Beyond (of either place or quantity), besides, in addition to: qui alii super alios trucidant, who are put to death in heaps one upon the other, Liv.; super omnia, above all, especially, Virg., Ov., Liv.

7. (c. abl.) Above, on (very rare in prose). 8. §In, during: nocte super mediâ, at midnight.

9. About, concerning, respecting.

superabilius, e. adj. 1. That may be got over or surmounted (as a wall).

2. That may be conquered, subdued, overcome. 3. ¶Curable.

superaddo, in, dñdi, dñtum. v. a. To add besides, to add.

superator, ðëria, m. A conqueror.

superbe, adv. Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

superbia, se, f. 1. Pride, haughtiness. 2. §A high spirit.

superbilloquentia, se, f. Haughty speaking.

superbia, in, v. a. 1. To be haughty or proud. 2. To take pride in (c. abl., or c. quod and subj.). 3. §To be superb, to be splendid.

superbus, a, um. adj. 1. Haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent. 2.

Delicate, fastidious. 3. Superb, magnificent, splendid.

supercilium, i, n. 1. An eyebrow. 2. (Metaph.) A brow (of a hill, etc.), a ridge. 3. Superciliousness, arrogance, disdainfulness.

superēmineo, es, ui, no sup. v. a. To be conspicuous above, to tower above.

superficies, ei, f. 1. ¶A top, a surface. 2. (What is placed upon the ground, and rises above it, as a building, tree, etc., but esp.) A building (esp. in respect of the ground it covers).

superfixus, a, um. adj. Fastened above, fixed on the top.

superfluo, in, xi, xum. v. a. 1. To overflow. 2. To be extravagant, redundant (of style, etc.).

superfundo, in, fudi, fusum. v. a. 1. To pour in, on, or over (lit. and metaph.): hostes superfusi, the enemy pouring upon him in numbers, Liv.

2. To overwhelm: superfundens lætitia, extravagant joy, Liv.

supergrdior, ðëria, gressus sum. v. dep. To go beyond, to surpass, to excel.

superimmlneo, es, ui, no sup. v. a. To hang over, to threaten.

superimpedens, entis. adj. Overhanging.

superimpleo, es, evi, etum (in tmesi implentur super). v. a. To fill to overflowing.

superimpôno, is, pösui, pösitum. v. a. To place (one thing) upon (another), to place above.

sūpērincōdo, is, di. v. n. To fall from above.

sūpērincōbo, as, and sūpērincumbo, is, cubui. v. n. To lie upon.

sūpēringō, is, gessi, gestum. v. a. To heap upon, to pour down (as the sun pours down his rays).

sūpērinjlcio, is, jecii, jectum. v. a. To throw on or over.

sūpērinsterno, is, strāvi, strātum. v. a. To strew or spread over.

sūpērior.—See superus. —superius, *adv.* Above, higher.

sūperjācio, is, jēci, jectum. v. a. 1. To throw upon or over. 2. To exaggerate : scopolosque superjacit undā, and covers or overtops the rocks with its waves (but some read undam, throws its waves over the rocks), Virg.: superjecto pavidae natārunt sequore damæ, the timid deer swam about in the sea spread over the land, Hor.

sūperlātio, ònis. *f.* Exaggeration, hyperbole.

sūperlātus, a, um. *part. pass.* fr. superfero. Exaggerated (description, etc.).

sūperne. *adv.* From above, upwards, above.

sūpernus, a, um. *adj.* 1. High, lofty. 2. Standing on high ground. 3. Supreme, celestial (of deities) : superna mutor, I am changed as to the upper part of my body, Hor.

sūpēro, as. *v. a. and n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To overtop, to be above, to surmount, to rise above, to climb, to go beyond, to pass. 2. To be superior to, to surpass, to excel. 3. To overcome, defeat, conquer. 4. (*v. n.*) To be excessive, to be superabundant, to abound. 5. To be left over and above, to remain, to survive : arduo montis per deserta jugo superans, passing the lofty and desolate tops of the mountain over the highest ridge, Virg.; levi superabat retia saltu, she leaped over the nets with a light bound, Ov.

gsūpērōbruо, is, ni, ītum. *v. a.* To overwhelm.

sūperpendens, entis. *adj.* Overhanging.

sūperpōno, is, pōsuī, pōsītum. *v. a.* 1. To place (one thing) on or over (another, c. dat., of the more remote object). 2. To place in command of (c. in and acc.).

sūpercando, is, di, sum. *v. a.* To climb over, to climb.

sūpersēdeo, is, sōdi, sessum. *v. a.* To refrain from, to desist from, to give up, to omit (c. abl., more rarely c. infin. or &c. dat.): pass. impers.: cum hodie litibus supersederi sequum sit, as it is fitting that on this day we should abstain from quarrel, Liv.

‡sūperstagno, as. *v. n.* To spread out into a lake.

sūperstes, Itis. *adj.* Surviving, remaining or existing after a person's death (often c. dat., more rarely c. gen.).

sūperstītio, ònis. *f.* 1. Superstition. 2. An object of awe (esp. of religious awe).

sūperstītiose. *adv.* Superstitiously.

sūperstītiosus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Superstitious, full of superstition. 2. Prophetic, having prophetic power.

supersto, as, stIti, no sup. *v. n.* To stand upon, over, or above (c. dat. or &c. acc.).

sūperstrātus, a, um. *adj.* Strewed or spread on or over, lying above.

sūperstruo, is, xi, ctum. *v. a.* To build on, over, or above.

sūpersum, es, fui (see sum). *v. n.* 1. To be over and above, to be left remaining, to remain, to survive (c. dat.). 2. To be abundant, superabundant, amply sufficient in quantity : modo vita supersit, provided my life be long enough, Virg. 3. To be excessive, too great.

‡sūpertēgo, is, xi, ctum. *v. a.* To cover over.

‡sūperurgens, entis. *adj.* Pressing from above.

sūperus, a, um. *compar.* superior, superl. sūprēmus contr. summus, q. *v.*, *adj.* 1. That is above, upper, higher, celestial (when opp. to earthly), on earth (when opp. to the shades below); *m. pl.* as *subst.*, the Gods above; *n. pl.* as *subst.*, the upper regions, the heavens.—*Comp.* superior. 1. Upper, higher. 2. Previous, preceding, former : ex superiore et ex inferiore scripturā docendum, he must explain by what has been written above, and in what is written afterwards, Cic.; superior Africarus, the

elder Africanus, Cic. 3. Superior, better, more distinguished, more powerful, having the advantage (in any respect). — *Superl. suprēmūs.*
 1. The highest, topmost, loftiest. 2. The highest in rank, most exalted, supreme. 3. Last, latest (esp. of death): supremum supplicium, the punishment of death, Cic.; supremum carpere iter, to tread the path of death, i. e. to die, Hor.; supremi ignes, the fire of the funeral pile, Ov.; ore supremo, with his dying breath, Ov.; *n. sing.* as *adv.*, for the last time; *n. pl.* as *subst.*, the last honours, the last offices (burial, etc.).

sūpervācaneus, *a.* *um.* *adj.* Superfluous, unnecessary: *supervacaneum opus*, the employment of one's leisure hours, Cic.

sūpervācūs, *a.* *um.* *adj.* 1. Superfluous, unnecessary, needless. 2. That from which one derives no benefit.

sūpervādō, *is*, *si*, *sum.* *v. a.* To go or climb over, to surmount.

sūpervehor, *eris*, *vectus sum.* *v. pass.* To go, ride, or sail over or by.
sūpervenīo, *Is*, *veni*, *ventum.* *v. n.* and *a.* 1. (*v. a.*) To come up or upon, to come, to arrive, to come in addition (often c. dat.). 2. (*v. a.*) To come over, to cover. 3. To come after, to follow (of things coming in succession).

†sūperventus, *is*, *m.* A coming up, an arrival.

sūpervōlo, *as*, and *sūpervōlīto*, *as.* *v. n.* To fly over (sometimes as *v. a. c.* acc.).

sūpinor, *aris.* *v. pass.* To lie on one's back: *supinatæ glebae*, the soil turned up or thrown on its back by the plough, Virg.

sūpinus, *a.* *um.* *adj.* 1. Bent backward, thrown backward, lying on one's back: *cælo supinas si tuleris marius*, if you raise your hands with upturned palms to heaven, Hor.; *supinus jactus*, a throwing or shooting upwards, Liv. 2. Going up or back to its source, retrograde (esp. of a river, etc.). *supinum carmen*, a verse that can be read backwards and forwards in the same metre, Mart. 3. Sloping, situated in a slope. 4. Supine, negligent, remiss, careless. 5. *†*With the head thrown back, haughty.

suppar, *äris.* *adj.* Nearly equal.

suppeditatio, *onis.* *f.* A supply, an abundant supply.

suppedito, *as.* *v. n.* and *a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To be fully supplied, to be abundant: *cui si vita suppeditavisset*, and if he had lived long enough, Cic.; *nec consilium nec oratio suppeditat*, I have neither ideas nor language at command, Liv. 2. To be sufficient, to suffice (c. ad or in and acc. of the object). 3. To be fully supplied with, to have enough of, to be rich in (c. abl.) 4. (*v. a.*) To supply, to furnish, to provide in abundance, to give in ample quantity.

†suppētia, *ärum.* *pl. f.* Aid, assistance.

suppētior, *aris.* *v. dep.* To come to the aid of, to aid, to assist.

suppēto, *is*, *Ivi* (*plusq. perf.*, *suppetisset*, Liv.). *v. n.* (very rare except in 3rd sing. or pl., or infin.). 1. To be at hand, to be present, to be in sufficient quantity. 2. To be equal to, to correspond to (c. dat.): *nec consilium sibi suppetero dicebat*, he said that he had no plan ready, that no plan occurred to him, Liv.

supplanto, *as.* *v. a.* 1. To throw down. 2. To trip up: *tenero supplantor verba palato*, he pronounces his words mincingly, with soft voice, Pers.

supplémentum, *i. n.* That which fills up, makes complete (esp. a reinforcement), a body of recruits to supply vacant places in a legion: *per causam supplementi ab exercitu discedit*, he quits the army in order to get reinforcements, Cæs.

suppleo, *es*, *ävi*, *ötum.* *v. a.* To fill up, to complete, to make complete, to raise (legions) to their full complement: *inanis mœnia supple*, people my empty city, Ov.

supplex, *Iidis.* *adj.* [sub plico.] Begging on bended knee, suppliant, entreating humbly, submissive, supplicatory (sometimes c. dat.); *m. f.*, as *subst.*, a suppliant.

supplicatio, *onis.* *f.* A public prayer or supplication (either of thanksgiving

or of humiliation, in consequence of some public events, sometimes in honour of a victory, as a compliment to the general).

suppliciter. *adv.* Suppliantly, beseechingly, submissively.

supplicium, i. *n.* 1. Supplication (to the Gods), public prayer. 2. An entreaty, a petition (to men). 3. Punishment : supplicium capitum, ultimum supplicium, supremum supplicium, capital punishment, Cic., Tac.

supplico, as, *āvi, ātam.* *v. a.* To humble oneself in entreaty to, to entreat, to beseech, to supplicate (c. dat. pers.)

supplōdo, is, *si, sum.* *v. a.* To stamp (pedem).

supplōsio, ūnis. *f.* A stamping.

supponit, uit. *v. impers.* To repent a little, to be somewhat vexed (c. acc. pers., gen. rei).

suppōno, is, pōsui, pōlatum. *v. a.* 1. To put, place, or set under (c. dat. of the more remote object): supponit jugo, placed under (i. e. harnessed to the yoke (bulls), Ov.; supponere terrā vipereos dentes, to sow (lit. to place beneath the earth), the viper's teeth, Ov.; fratrem supponit tumulo, she buried her brother, Ov.; neque falcem supponat aristia, and let him not apply the sickle to the corn, Virg. 2. To substitute (c. dat. or in locum): criminibus illis pro rege se supponit reum, he puts himself in the place of the king to answer those charges, Cic. 3. To substitute falsely, to counterfeit, to forge: supposita de matre, born of a mother substituted unfairly for the proper one, of spurious race, Virg. 4. To add, to annex, to subjoin. 5. To make subject, to subject, to bring under the power of. 6. To place beneath, to postpone in a comparison, to esteem less.

supporto, as. *v. a.* To carry, to bring, to convey.

†suppōltieus, a, *um.* *adj.* Substituted, supposititious.

suppressio, ūnis. *f.* A keeping back, embezzlement.

suppressus, a, *um.* *part. pass.* fr. seq.; also as *adj.*, c. compar. etc. Low, subdued (of voice, style, etc.).

supprimo, ia, pressi, pressum. *v. a.* 1. To press down, to press under, to sink (a ship). 2. To hold back, to check, to stop, to keep back, to keep down: suppressis fontibus aret, (the river) is dry, its springs being stopped, Ov.; roscida supprime lora, hold back the dewy reins (so as to stop the horses), Ov. 3. To keep back, i. e. conceal, suppress.

suppūdet, uit, Itum est. *v. impers.* To be somewhat ashamed (c. acc. pers. gen. rei).

suppūto, as. *v. a.* To count up, compute, reckon.

supra. *adv.* and *prep.* *c. acc.* 1. (*adv.*) On the upper side, on the top, above: toto vertice supra est, he is a whole head taller, Virg. 2. Before, previously: supra repete instituta majorum, to trace the institutions of our ancestors a long way back, Sall. 3. More, in a greater degree, at a higher price, beyond: nihil supra Deos lasset, I do not worry the Gods for anything beyond, Hor.; supra quam fieri possit, beyond all possibility, Cic. 4. (*prep. c. acc.*) Above, over. 5. Beyond, further than. 6. Back, beyond (of time, i. e.) before. 7. Beyond, above (in point of number or quantity): supra belli Latini metum, in addition to the fear of the Latin war, Liv.

suprascendo, is, di, sum. *v. a.* To climb over, to surmount, to pass.

supremus. — See superus and summus.

surā, *aa.* *f.* The calf of the leg.

surečūs, i. *m.* A young twig or branch, a sprout, a shoot, a stem, a sucker.

surdaster, tra, trum. *adj.* Rather hard of hearing, deafish.

surditas, atis. *f.* Deafness.

surdus, a, *um.* *adj.* 1. Deaf, (metaph.) unwilling to listen, unfavourable, unfriendly. 2. (Metaph.) Incapable of hearing to any purpose, immovable, inflexible: surda vota, prayers which no deity listens to, Pers. 3. Noiseless, mute, voiceless: non erit officii gratia surda tui, the thanks for your kindness shall not be unspoken, Ov. 4. **‡Dim,** faint, indistinct.

surēna, *aa.* *m.* The chief officer of state in Parthia.

surgo, is, surrexi, no sup. *v. n.* 1. To rise, to arise. 2. To mount,

- to ascend. 3. (Esp.) To rise from sleep, to get up (out of bed). 4. To rise, to spring up, to grow up, to grow taller.
- surrancidus, etc.** — See *subr.*
- sursum and +sursus, adv.** 1. From below, upwards, on high. 2. High up, placed high.
- sus, suis. m. f.** A swine, a pig, a boar, a sow.
- susceptio, ūnia. f.** An undertaking (of a work), an undergoing (of toil, pain, etc.).
- suscipio, Is, eōpi, ceptum. v. a.** 1. To take up, to catch up, to lift up, to raise, to lift, to support. 2. To bring up, to rear, to educate. 3. To beget, to be the parent of: si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset... if any child by you had been borne or conceived by me, Virg. 4. To take, to receive. 5. To take upon oneself, to undertake, undergo: suscepta persona, an assumed character, Cic.; suscepit vita hominum ut (e. subj.), mankind has adopted the custom of..., Cic.; qui suscipiant posse . . . , who undertake to prove that it is possible . . . , Cic.; suscipit Anchises, Anchises takes him up, i. e. replies to him, Virg.
- suscito, as. v. a.** 1. To lift up, to raise, to throw up (ground in ploughing, etc.): aura suscitat linteā, the breeze raises or swells out the sails, Ov. 2. +To build, to erect. 3. To stir up, excite, rouse up, encourage, incite, spur on, to awaken, to revive, to rekindle, to kindle (lit. and metaph.): vim suscitat irā, in his anger he recalls his former prowess, Virg.
- +suspecto, as. v. a.** 1. To look up at, to watch. 2. To mistrust, to suspect.
- suspensus, a, um. part. pass. fr. suspicio; used also as adj., c. compar. etc.** 1. Suspected, mistrusted, regarded with suspicion: in suspecto loco, in a dangerous place, Liv.; non dare suspectum, to withhold them is pregnant with suspicious circumstances, Ov.
- suspensus, ūnus. m.** A looking up or upwards: quantus ad aetherium codi suspectus Olympum, as far as the distance which one has to look up to the ethereal heaven, Virg.; turris erat vasti suspectū, there was a tower which one had to look up to very much, i. e. which was very high, Virg.
2. Esteem, respect: suspectus honorum, a looking up to rank, Ov.
- suspendi, ī. n.** A hanging (esp. of oneself).
- suspendo, is, di, sum. v. a.** 1. To hang up, to hang, to suspend: nase suspendis adunco ignotos, you turn up your nose at unknown persons, Hor. 2. To hang (a person so as to put him to death). 3. To hang up (in a temple, as an offering), to offer up. 4. To build upon arches. 5. To prop up, to support. 6. To keep in suspense, to agitate with doubts. 7. To suspend, i. e. to put a stop to, to stop, to check. suspendit pictā vultum mentemque tabellā, he keeps both his attention and his eyes fixed upon a picture, Hor. 8. (In pass.) To depend on, to be dependent on (usu. c. ex and abl.).
- suspensus, a, um. part. pass. fr. prec.** 1. Raised, elevated, raised on high: fluctu suspensa tumenti, raised lightly on the swelling wave, Virg.; vestigia suspenso... fert tacitura gradu, he advances his noiseless steps on tiptoe, Ov. 2. In suspense, uncertain, wavering, hesitating, anxious: lēvo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, having their satchel and slate hung on their left arm, Hor.
- suspicax, ūcis. adj.** 1. Suspicious, distrustful. 2. +Suspicious, i. e. exciting suspicion.
- suspicio, Is, spexi, spectum. v. a.** 1. To look up or upwards, to look up at (lit. or with the mind): nihil altum . . . suspicere possunt, they cannot raise (the glance of) their minds to anything sublime, Cic. 2. To look up to, i. e. respect, honour, admire, revere, esteem. 3. To suspect, to distrust (only in part. pass.).—See *suspectus*.
- suspicio, ūnis. f.** 1. Suspicion, distrust, mistrust. 2. An idea, a notion.

suspiciose. *adv.* 1. In a suspicious, distrustful, spirit or tone. 2. In a way calculated to excite suspicion.

suspiciosus, a, um. adj. 1. Suspicious, i. e. inclined to suspicion, full of suspicion. 2. Suspicious, i. e. calculated to excite suspicion.

suspicio, īris. v. dep. 1. To suspect (oftener of suspecting, i. e. apprehending a future event, esp. evil, than of suspecting a person of evil, c. acc., or c. acc. and infin.). 2. To form *an* idea or notion of, to conceive, to imagine.

suspiratus, ūs. m., suspīritus, ūs. m., and suspīrium, i. n. A sigh.

suspiro, ūs. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To sigh, to heave a sigh. 2. §(v. a.) To sigh for, to long for, or perhaps to utter with a sigh, to speak of in a desponding tone (as a lover, c. acc.): *sólā suspirat in illā*, he sighs for her alone, Ov.

susque deque. Up and down (an expression of indifference): *de Octavio susque deque*, as to Octavius, that is a matter of no consequence, Cic.

sustentacūlum, i. n. A support, a prop.

sustentatio, ūnis. f. A deferring, delay.

sustento, ūs. v. a. 1. To hold up, to support, to uphold, (lit. and metaph.) to maintain in a good position, to preserve from falling, to preserve. 2. To support, to maintain (with food, necessaries, etc.): *quæ parsimoniam patrum suis sumptibus sustentaret*, who made up to them at her own expense for the scanty allowance given them by their fathers Cic. : *sustentabatur*, he maintained himself, Tac. 3. To report, i. e. bear, endure, to hold out against (evil). 4. To put off, to defer, to delay.

sustineo, ūs. ui, tentum. v. a. 1. To hold up or upright, to sustain, to support. 2. §To hold in the hand, to have, to keep in. 3. To keep back, to check, to restrain, to withstand: *nunc agendo, nunc sustinendo agmen*, at one time advancing, and at another time halting the army, Liv. 4. To uphold, maintain, preserve (dignity, etc.): *sui perso nas unus sustineo*, I by myself support their characters, Cic.; *causam publicam sustinere*, to support the burden of having to conduct a public trial, Cic. 5. To support, maintain (with food, etc.). 6. (Most usu.) To support, sustain, i. e. to bear, endure, undergo, to be equal to bearing: *nec nymphæ justa petentem sustinuere deam*, nor could the nymphs resist the goddess while making a reasonable request, Ov.; *nec jam suspendere fletum sustinet*, nor can he endure (is he able) any longer to restrain his tears, Ov. 7. To dare, to venture: *non attollere contra sustinet hæc oculos*, she does not dare to raise her eyes to encounter hers, Ov.; *quæ si præferre Diana sustinuit*, who presumed to place herself before Diana, Ov. 8. To put off, to defer, to delay.

‡sustollo. *is, no perf. (see tollo).* 1. To lift up, to raise up, to raise. 2. To take away, to remove.

sustuli. —See tollo.

sūsurrator, īris. m. A whisperer, a mutterer.

sūsurro, ūs. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To make a low continued sound, to buzz, to hum, to murmur. 2. (v. a.) To whisper, to utter in a low tone.

sūsurrus, i. m. A low noise, a hum, a buzz, a whisper (of the voice, of the wind, the rustling of leaves, etc.).

‡sūsurrus, a, um. adj. Whispering.

sūtilis, a. adj. Sewn together, put together (of a boat), wreathed, twined (of garlands).

sūtor, īris. m. A cobbler, a shoemaker.

sūtōrius, a, um, and ‡sūtrinus, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to a shoemaker.

sūtura, ūs. f. A sewing together, a seam.

sūns, a, um. adj. 1. His, hers, its, theirs, of or belonging to him, her, etc., (with reference to the nom. case to the verb, once in Ov. for *eius*): *respice Laerten ut jam sua lumina condas*, think of Laertes, that you may close his eyes. 2. Favourable to, friendly to him, her, etc.: *Octavius*

quem quidem sui Cesarem salutabant, Octavius whom his partisans were saluting as Caesar, Cic.; Caesar suos a prolio continebat, Caesar kept back his troops from fighting, Cæs.; vix sua virgo erat, the damsel was scarcely herself, scarcely in her senses, Ov.

†syōphanta, m. m. [συκοφάντης] An informer, a talebearer, a slanderer. syllāba, m. f. [συλλαβή.] A syllable.

syllabatim. adv. Syllable by syllable.

sylva, m. f. [σύλη.] 1. A wood, a forest, woodland. 2. A grove, a plantation of trees, trees. 3. A crowd, (of things) a mass, a quantity: omnis ubertas et quasi sylva dicendi, all copioueness, and as one may say fertility of speaking, Cic.

Sylvanus, i. m. Sylvanus, the God of the woods: monticolæ Sylvani, the mountain-dwelling deities of the woods, Ov.

sylvesco, ia, no perf. v. n. (of a vine). To run to wood.

sylvestris, e. adj. 1. Of or belonging to a wood or forest. 2. Woody, well wooded, full of woods, overgrown with woods. 3. Living in the woods, wild: eductosque pares sylvestri ex ubere reges, and the two kings reared at the udder of a wild wolf, Prop. 4. §Sylvan, pastoral.

§sylviōla, m. m. f. Inhabiting the woods, an inhabitant of woods.

§sylviōlatrix, Iota. f. Dwelling in the woods, wild (of a deer).

†§sylvīfrāgus, a. um. adj. Breaking the woods (winds).

sylvōsus, a. um. adj. Well-wooded, woody.

†symbōla, m. f. [συμβολὴ.] A contribution towards a common feast, a share of a reckoning: ut de symbolis ēssemus, that we might have a picnic dinner, Ter.

symphōnia, m. f. [συμφωνία.] Harmony, music played in concert.

symphōniācus, a, um. adj. Belonging to a concert: symphoniaci paer, boys used to singing in concert.

Symplegādes, um. pl. f. [Συμπληγάδες.] Two rocks at the entrance of the Euxine Sea, which, according to the fable, met together and crushed any ship that tried to pass between them, till the Gods made them immovable to allow the Argo to pass.

Sympōsium, i. n. The title of one of Plato's dialogues.

Synēdrus, i. m. [σύνεδρος.] The title of the senators in Macedonia.

syngrāpha, m. f. [συγγραφή.] A written agreement to pay money, a note of hand.

sýndus, ontis. m. [σὺν δῖον.] A kind of fish.

†synthēsis, is. f. [σύντησις.] 1. A service of plate. 2. A suit of clothes. 3. A dressing gown.

†tyrma, Ἀtis. n. A robe with a train worn by tragic actors. 2. Tragedy.

Syrtis, is, and †Idis. f. 1. (In pl.) Two quicksands on the northern coast of Africa. 2. §A quicksand, a gulf.

Sýrus and Sýrius, a, um. adj. 1. Of Syria, Syrian, of Palestine. 2. (m. and f. as subst.) A Syrian slave, a gladiator.

T.

Tibella, m. f. 1. A small board, table, or tablet: heu! quantum fati parva tabella vehet, alas! how much of future fate does one little plank (i. e. the cradle in which Romulus and Remus were exposed) carry, Ov. 2. (Esp.) A writing-tablet. 3. Any writing, a letter, a record: tabellæ quæstionia, minutes of evidence, Cic.; falsæ tabellæ, forged wills, Juv.; laureatae tabellæ, despatches wreathed with laurel as announcing victory, Liv. 4. A voting tablet, a ticket on which the vote was written. 5. A painted tablet, i. e. a picture, a painting. 6. A votive tablet on which the offerer indicated by painting or writing the mercy in gratitude for which he had offered it.

tābellārius, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to a *tabella*, q. v.: *tabellaria lex*, a law regulating voting; *m.* as *subst.*, a letter-carrier, a courier.

tābeo, es, ui, no sup. v. n. To melt away, waste away, consume away: *ar-tus sale tabentes*, limbs dripping with sea-water, *Virg.*

tāberna, ss. f. 1. A hut, a cabin, a low cottage. 2. A booth (for the sale of wares), a stall, a shop. 3. An inn, a tavern.

tābernācūlūm, i. n. A tent (sometimes esp. one erected outside the city for the purpose of taking auguries) : *cum tabernaculum vitio cepisset*, when he (the officer who was to take the auspices) had selected a place for setting up his tent for that purpose without the proper forms, *Cic.*

tābernārius, i. n. A shopkeeper.

tābes, is. f. 1. A wasting away. 2. A wasting disease, consumption, pestilence. 3. Anything melted, or corrupted, the moisture which comes from melting or wasting : *per fluentem tabem liquefentis nivis*, over the liquid pools of melting snow, *Liv.*; *per tabem sanguinis*, over the pools of blood, *Liv.* 4. § Anything destructive, that causes a person to waste away : *hos necat afflatos funestis tābe veneni*, these it kills, having the fatal contagion of its deadly poison breathed on them, *Ov.*; (metaph.) *infecit ea tābes legi-onē mentes*, the contagion of disaffection infected the minds of the legions, *Tac.* 5. § Any wasting grief, corroding anxiety (esp. of love, etc.).

tābesco, is, ui (no sup.). v. n. 1. To melt away, to be consumed. 2. To waste away (with disease, anxiety, esp. that of love). 3. To waste away with envy (rare); *pass. impers.*: *perspicio nobis in hāc calamitate tabescendum esse*, I perceive that we have nothing to do but to fret ourselves to death under this disaster, *Cic.*

tābīdus, a, um. adj. 1. Melting. 2. Wasting away, languishing, being consumed. 3. Causing people to waste away, consuming, destructive (disease, poison, age, etc.).

tābīficus, a, um. adj. Causing one to waste away, consuming.

tābūla, ss. f. 1. A board, a plank. 2. A writing tablet (esp. when written on), a writing, a written document, a letter, an account-book, an account, a will, a record, a register, a written list. 3. (As auctions were advertised by hanging up tablets) An auction. 4. A painted tablet (i. e. a painting, a picture). 5. A votive tablet (see *tabella*). 6. *Duo-decim tabulæ*, the twelve tables (of the laws brought from Athens by the Decemvirs) : *nōva tabulæ*, new account-books, instead of the old ones, in which debts owing were registered by the creditor (i. e. an abolition of existing debts); *tabula praerogativæ*, a list of *votæ*, *Cic.*; *manum de tabula*, take your hand from the picture (i. e. enough of this), *Cic.*

tābūlārium, i. n. (usu. in pl.). Archives, records.

tābūlātio, ônis. f., and tābūlātūm, i. n. A floor, a storey: *tabulata*, rows of vines rising above one another, *Virg.*

tābum, i. n. 1. Corrupt moisture, putrid matter, gore. 2. An infectious disease, a pestilence.

tāceo, es, ui, Itum. v. n. and a. 1. To be silent, to say nothing, to give forth no sound. 2. To be still (of a place) : [they said] *tacere indolem illam Romanam*, that the old Roman disposition was hushed (was cowed), *Liv.* 3. (v. a.) To pass over in silence, not to speak of : *tacenda*, things unfit to be spoken, *Hor.*, *Ov.*; *quod cum antiquis tacitum prætermisssumque sit*, which, as it has been passed over in silence and omitted by the ancients, *Liv.*—See *tacitus*.

tācite. adv. Silently, in silence, noiselessly.

tācīturnitas, tātia. f. A keeping silence, taciturnity, silence.

tācīturnus, a, um. adj. 1. Taciturn, fond of silence, not talkative. 2. Silent, making but little noise, noiseless (of a slow stream). 3. § Undisturbed by noise, (of a place) quiet.

tācītus, a, um. part. pass. of *taceo*; used as *adj.* 1. Passed over in silence. 2. Tacit, assumed as a matter of course, not formally expressed. 3. (Most usu.) Silent, not speaking : *si mori tacitum oportet*, if I must die without saying a word in my defence, *Liv.*; *ut forte legentem aut*

tacitum impellat, so as to interrupt you when you chance to be reading, or absorbed in silent meditation, Hor. 4. (Of things, places, etc.) Quiet, noiseless, undisturbed: tacitū cum lyrā, with your untouched lyre, Hor.; totumque pererrat luminibus tacitis, she looks him all over with silent glances, Virg.; vel quae sublegi tacitus tibi, or what I overheard unperceived by you, Virg.; per tacitum, in its silent course (of a river), Virg. *+tactilis, a. adj.* That may be touched, tangible.

tactio, onis. *f.* The sense of touch, touch.

tactus, a, um. *part. pass.* fr. tango.

tactus, ū. *m.* 1. The act of touching, touch: is ejus tactus est, so great is its power on everything it (the sun) touches, Cic. 2. The sense of touch, the feeling of touching or being touched.

tæda, ū. *f.* A plank of pine wood, esp. a torch of pinewood, a torch, *esp. a nuptial torch.* 1. § A marriage: pæctæ expectat tempora tædæ, she looks forward to the time of her promised wedding, Ov.; nam me non ullæ poterunt corrumperæ tædæ, for the prospect of no other marriage (or for no other love) will be able to seduce me, Prop.

tædet, no perf. *v. impers.* To weary, to disgust (c. acc. pers., gen. rei).

tædilfer, ēra, ērum. *adj.* Bearing a torch (epith. of Ceres, as having sought for her daughter with torches, and having torches borne at her festivals).

tædium, i. *n.* Weariness, loathing, disgust, ennui: nuper sollicitum que mihi tædium, you which lately were a cause of disgust and trouble to me, Hor.

Tænārius, a, um, and *f.* Tænāris, idis. *adj.* 1. Of Tænarus, a promontory of Laconia celebrated for its black marble, for a temple to Neptune, and also as having near it an entrance to the shades below. 2. Made of Tænarian marble. 3. Lacedæmonian, Spartan: Tænaria marita, the Spartan wife (i. e. Helen), Ov.; Tænarius Deus, Neptune, Prop. 4. Of the infernal regions, infernal.—Tænarides, ū. *m.* The Spartan youth (i. e. Hyacinthus), Ov.

tenia, ū. *f.* [*ταύλα*.] A fillet for the head, a headband, a ribbon for the hair. tægax, ēcis. *adj.* (Very rare) Thievish, tricky.

tælāris, ū. *adj.* Reaching to the ankles (*n. pl.* as *subst.*). 1. The winged sandals of Mercury, winged sandals. 2. § A gown reaching to the ankles.

tæliarius, a, um. *adj.* Of or belonging to dice: ludus tæliarius, a gaming-house, Cic.

Tælassius, i, and Tælassio, ūnis. *m.* An exclamation in use at weddings, adopted from the name of a Roman who got one of the most beautiful of the Sabine women for his bride.

tæles, ū. *f.* A thin rod or staff, a stake: tæles ferreas, oblong bits of iron used by the Britons as money, Cæs.

tælentum, i. *n.* [*τάλαντον*.] A talent, a Grecian weight, about half a cwt, or a Grecian sum of money of various value, the Attic talent being worth about 2434. 15*s.*

tælio, onis. *f.* Retaliation, a punishment equal to the injury sustained: sine taliōne, with impunity, Mart.

talis, ū. *adj.* 1. Such, of such a character, size, appearance, etc., often answering to, or answered by qualis. 2. So great, so excellent.

tælliter. *adv.* In such a manner.

talpa, ū. *f.* A mole.

talus, i. *m.* 1. The ankle-bone, an ankle. Securus cadat an recto stat fabula talo, indifferent whether the play fails or succeeds, Hor.; recto vivere talo, to conduct oneself well, Pers. 2. A die (as originally made of the ankle-bone of animals), [the talus was only marked on four sides, having rounded ends, while the tessera was like our die, a cube, and marked on all its six sides.]

tam. *adv.* (denoting comparison in degree). 1. So, so far, so much (often answered by quam). 2. Tam . . . quam, as . . . as: tam tibi sum supplex quam tu mihi sape fuisti, I am as suppliant to you as you have often

been to me, Ov.; (sometimes answered by *ut* or *qui*, c. subj.) *tam lynceus qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat*, so sharp-sighted as to stumble against nothing in such darkness, Cic. 3. *Non tam . . . quam*, not so much . . . as.

tamdiu. adv. So long, for so long a time (sometimes answered by *quamdiu*, *quam*, *ut*, *dum*, etc.): *tamdiu laudabitur dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit*, he will be praised as long as any recollection of Rome lasts, Cic.

tamen. adv. Yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding, however, still.

tāmetai. conj. [tamen, etc.] Notwithstanding that, although, though (c. indic. or +c. subj.).

tanquam.—See *tanquam*.

tandem. adv. At length, at last, finally (in questions sometimes merely increasing the force of expression): *quousque tandem abutere patientia nostrā?* how long, how long I say, are you going to abuse our patience? Cic.; *itane tandem?* is it so indeed? Ter.

tango, is, tetigi, tactum. v. a. 1. To touch (sometimes to touch so as to eat). 2. To reach, to arrive at, to come to, to attain to. 3. To touch, i. e. to be contiguous to, to border on. 4. To strike (a lyre, etc., and in *pass. part.*, esp. as lightning strikes anything). 5. To move (the mind, etc.), to affect, to influence, to make an impression on. 6. To touch upon, i. e. to mention. 7. §To touch, i. e. to take in hand, undertake. 8. †To trick, to cheat (c. abl. of that out of which): *sparsā tangere corpus aquā*, to sprinkle the body with water, Ov.

tanquam. adv. 1. As, just as, like. 2. As if, as it were (sometimes *tanquam si* in this sense).

tantī. gen. n. of *tantus*, q. v. (With verbs of buying, selling, valuing, etc.) Of such value, at such a price, of such importance: *est mihi tanti, Quirites!* it is well worth my while, O Romans! Cic.; *sunt jurgia tanti*, a quarrel is worth while for such a cause, Ov.

tantillus, a, um. adj. So little (usu. neut. as *subst.*), such a little thing, such a small quantity.

tantisper. adv. 1. For so long a time, so long. 2. In the meantime, meanwhile. 3. (Rare) At times, sometimes.

tanto. adv. (In comparisons) By so much, so much (often answered by *quanto*): *tanto pessimus omnium poeta, quanto . . .*, as much the worst of all poets as (you are the best of all patrons), Cat.; *post tanto* (for tanto post), so long after, Virg.

tantōpōrē. adv. Go greatly, to such a degree, so thoroughly.

tantilius, a, um. adj. So little, so small; n. as *subst.*, so small a quantity, so little a thing.

tantum. adv. 1. So much, so greatly, to such a degree (often answered by *quantum*): *nec tantum dulcia quantum et liquida*, and not so sweet as liquid. 2. Only, alone, merely. 3. *Tantum non*, almost, nearly, all but. 4. *Tantum quod* (c. indic.), hardly, scarcely; *tantum quod hominem non nominat*, he all but names the man, Cic.

tantummōdo. adv. Only, alone.

tantudem. n. fr. *tantusdem*, found in no other gender, and only nom. gen. and acc. sing. So much, so great a quantity, just so much: *ut ejus solum tantudem haberet quantum*, that its bottom should be just as wide as, Cæa; (acc. as *adv.*) in so great a degree; (*gen.*, like *tanto*) at such a price, of such importance; *tantidem quanti*, of the same importance as, Cic.

tantus, a, um. adj. 1. So great, such (in size, quantity, degree, etc.) (often followed by *quantus*, *qui*, or *ut*): *tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt quantum fuit diei spatium*, our soldiers killed as many of them as what remained of daylight would allow, Cæa.; *tanta Melitensis vestis*, such a quantity of Maltese robes, Cic. 2. (Rare) So little. 3. (In neut.) So much, such a quantity: *cum tantum belli in manibus esset*, when they had so vast a war on their hands, Liv. 4 (Very rare) So little.—See *tanti*, *tanto*, *tantum*.

tipos, etiæ. n.; also **n. pl. tapetia, um.** Embroidered cloth, tapestry, a carpet.

tarda. adv. Slowly, tardily, after some time, laxly.

†tardosse, is, no perf. v. n. To become slow, sluggish, lazy.

†tardigrada, a, um, and †stardipes, édis. adj. Slow-paced, slow-footed, slow.

tarditas, etia. f. 1. Slowness. 2. Tardiness. 3. Slowness of intellect, dullness, stupidity.

†tardinetius, a, um. adj. Rather slow or lazy.

tardo, as. v. a. To make slow, to delay, to hinder, to retard, to impede; (*puss. impers.*) numquid putes tardandum esse nobis? do you think we ought to loiter at all?

tardus, a, um. adj. 1. Slow, sluggish, tardy, lingering, moving or coming slowly, passing slowly (of time), done slowly. 2. Solemn, deliberate. 3. Slow in mind, i. e. stupid, dull. 4. Making slow (as the gust): tardas sapor, a taste that lingers on the palate, Virg.

Tarpeius, a, um. 1. Of the Tarpeian or Capitoline rock at Rome, where the citadel and temple of Jupiter Capitolinus were: Tarpeius pater, Jupiter, Prop.; Tarpeia fulmina, the thunderbolts of Jupiter. 2. Of or belonging to Tarpeia (of whom there were two, one who betrayed Rome to the Sabines, the other unknown, but celebrated by Propertius for her chastity).

Tartareus, a, um. adj. Of Tartarus (*n. pl. Tartara*), or Hell, of or belonging to the shades below, infernal: Tartareus custos, the guardian of Hell, i.e. Cerberus, Virg.

Tartessus, a, um. adj. Of Tartessus, a town in Spain near Cadiz.

taureus, a, um. adj. 1. Of an ox or bull. 2. Of oxhide: feriunt molles taures terga manus, and their delicate hands beat the drums (made of bull's hide), Ov.

Tauricus, a, um. adj. Of the Tauri or Tauric Chersonese the Crimea.

†tauriformis, a. adj. Like a bull, bull-headed.

Taurinus, a, um. adj. Of the Taurini, a tribe in North Italy, whose capital was the city now called Turin.

taurinus, a, um. adj. 1. Of an ox or bull. 2. Of Oxhide.

taurus, i. m. 1. An ox or bull, a bullock. 2. The sign Taurus in the zodiac. 3. A range of mountains in Lycia in Asia Minor.

taxatio, ónia. f. A valuation, an appraisement.

taxus, i. f. The yewtree.

†téchna, ss. f. [τέχνη.] A trick, cunning.

tecte. adv. Covertly, secretly, privily.

tectoriolum, i. n., and tectorium, i. n. Plaster for houses, roughcast, stucco: tectoria prima reponit, she puts a little wash (or paint) on her face again, Juv.; pictæ tectoria lingua, the flattery of an insincere tongue, Pers.

tectorius, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to the plastering or staining of walls.

tectum, i. n. 1. A roof. 2. A house, a dwelling, an abode: laqueata tecta, highly ornamented ceilings, Hor.; solidis clauditur in tectis, he is shut up in a firm prison, Ov.

tectus, a, um. part. pass. fr. tego, q. v.; also as adj. (c. compar.). 1. Hidden, concealed. 2. (More usu.) Close, reserved (of a person): naves tectæ, decked vessels, Liv.

tecum. abl. of tu, with cum prefixed.—See tu.

Tégeessa, a, um. adj. 1. Of Tegea, a town in Arcadia. 2. Arcadian virgin Tegeesa, Callisto, daughter of a Lycian king of Arcadia, or Atalanta, daughter of Jasius; Tegeesa parens, the Arcadian mother (of Evander, i. e.) Carmenta, Ov.; Tegeesa sacerdos, Carmenta, Ov.

†töges, étia. f. A mat, a coarse rug.

tégimen or tégumen, sync. tegmen, Inis. n., and tegumentum, sync. tegmentum, i. n. Anything that covers or shelters, a covering, clothes, a cloak, defensive armour, the outer bark, rind, or husks of plants or fruits:

sub cæli tegmine, beneath the vault of heaven, Lucr.; detraxerat tegimen capiti, he had taken off his helmet, Tac.; scutum . . . magus corpori tegumentum, the heavy shield which was a greater protection to the body (than a clypeus), Liv.

tēgo, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To cover, to envelope in any way, to roof, to thatch (a house), to clothe (a person, etc.): incepto tegeret cum lumina somno, when he first closed his eyes in sleep, Virg. 2. To hide, to conceal, to keep secret, to veil, to dissemble, to disguise. 3. To cover, i. e. protect, shelter, defend: ut ne tegam spurco Damæ latus? shall I give that rascal Damæ the wall (by walking outside of him), Her.

tēgila, ss. f. A tile, (in pl.) a roof of tiles.

tēla, ss. f. 1. A web of cloth, anything woven, (metaph.) a plan, a design. 2. §A spider's web, a cobweb. 3. The thread in a loom, the warp. 4. §A loom.

Tēlēgōnus, i. m. The son of Ulysses and Circe, who, when he came to Ithaca, killed his father without knowing it, and then went to Italy and founded Tuscum.

tēllus, tēria f. 1. The earth, the globe, the world. 2. A land, a country.

tēlum, i. n. 1. A missile weapon, a dart, a javelin. 2. §Any weapon, (lit. and metaph.) a sword, the horn of an ox, the cæstus of a boxer, the thunderbolt of Jupiter: tuorum acerulum tela, the shafts of your wickedness, Cic.; lucida tela diei, the brilliant sunbeams, Lucr.; ipse cum telo esse, [he began] to be constantly armed himself, Sall.

tēmērārius, a, um. a/j. 1. + Casual, accidental. 2. (More usu.) Rash, heedless, precipitate, inconsiderate, imprudent: temeraria tela, shafts shot at random, Ov.

tēmēre. adv. 1. By chance, by accident, at random, casually, accidentally, rashly, precipitately, heedlessly, imprudently. 3. Non temere, not easily, not commonly, not usually: haud temere est visum, it was not seen without result, Virg.

tēmēritas, tēris. f. 1. Chance, accident. 2. Rashness, precipitation, inconsiderateness, temerity, imprudence.

tēmēro, as. v. a. To violate, to profane, to desecrate, to defile, to pollute.

tēmētūm, i. n. Any intoxicating drink, wine.

tēmno, is (no perf in the simple verb). v. a. To despise, scorn, disdain.

tēmo, ömia. m. 1. The pole of a carriage. 2. §A waggon. 3. §The constellation Charles's Wain.

tempērāmentum, i. n. A mixing in due proportion, a proper measure, moderation.

tempērans, antis. part. of tempero; used as adj. (c. compar., etc.). Temperate, moderate, sober: temperantiores a cupidine imperii, more moderate in their desire of power, Liv.: potestatis temperantior, more moderate in the exercise of his power, Tac.

tempērānter. adv. With moderation, moderately.

tempērantia, ss. f. Moderation, sobriety, temperance, discretion.

temperate. adv. With moderation, moderately, with discretion.

tempērātio, önia. f. A due mingling or tempering, fit proportion, a well-regulated combination, a due admixture: temperatio civitatis, the organisation of a state, Cic.; hujus vitii temperatio, a means of moderating this defect, Cic.; mens mundi et temperatio, the mind and regulating principle of the world, Cic.

tempērātor, oris. m. One who manages, an arranger, a regulator.

tempēratu, a, um. part. pass. fr. tempero, q. v.; also as adj. c. compar. etc. 1. Limited, moderate. 2. Temperate, well regulated, calm, steady, moderate in temper.

tempēri or öri, compar. tempērius (positive only in Plaut.). In good time, seasonably early, at an early period.

tempēries, ei. f. 1. A mingling. 2. Temperature, temper.

tempētro, as. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To mingle in due proportion, to temper properly. 2. To qualify, to moderate. 3. To restrain, to curb

(c. dat.) : neque sibi homines feros temperatuos existimabat quin exirent, nor did he think that barbarians would place such a restraint on themselves as to abstain from departing, Cæs. 4. To regulate, to rule, to govern (c. acc.) : scatebris arentia temperat arva, he brings the dry fields into good order by watering, Virg.; qui citharam nervis temperat, who regulates (or tunes) the lyre by means of its strings, Hor. 5. (e. a.) To abstain, to restrain oneself, to refrain (c. ab and abl., or c. dat., or c. infin., or c. quin and subj.). 6. To keep oneself from injuring, to spare (c. dat.); pass. *impers.* : temperatum segre est quin . . . pugnam inter se consererent, they could hardly restrain themselves from coming to blows, Liv.; templis tamen Deum temperatum est, however, they spared the temples of the Gods, Liv.

tempestas, àtis. f. 1. A portion of time, a season, a period. 2. Weather. 3. A storm, a tempest, (lit. and metaph.) a period of trouble, of particular disturbance.

tempestive. adv. Seasonably, in due season, fitly, properly.

tempestivitas, àtis. f. Seasonableness, propriety, an appropriate character.

tempestivus, a, um. adj. 1. Timely, seasonably, opportune. 2. (Of fruits, etc.) In season, ripe. 3. In good season, i. e. timely, early.

templum, i. n. 1. †(Rare) A space marked off by an augur for the observing of the auspices. 2. †§A broad, clear, unoccupied space: cœrulea cœli tempora, the azure vault of heaven, Lucr.; mundi magnum templum, the vast expanse of the world. 3. A consecrated place, a sanctuary. 4. A temple, a place consecrated to a deity: templum conjugis antiqui, a monument sacred to her former husband, Virg.

temporarius, a, um. adj. Lasting only for a season, temporary.

tempus, òria. n. 1. Time. 2. A time, a period. 3. The time, the fitting time, the proper season, occasion, opportunity. 4. Time (i. e. measure in poetry). 5. A temple of the head (most usu. pl. in this sense): pulsus tria tempora ramo Cacus, Cacus smitten on all his three heads with the club, Prop.: quæ si ad tuum tempus perducitur, and if it can be made to last till your time of office arrives, Cic.: omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, I thought I ought to devote all my spare time to the necessities of my friends, Cic.: neque poetae tempori meo defuerant, nor were poets wanting to me in my extremity, Cic.; O aspœ mecum tempus in ultimum deducte, you who in company with me were often brought into the most imminent danger, Hor.

ad tempus. adv. 1. In time, at the right time (so per tempus, Plant.). 2. For a time, for the moment (so in tempus, Tac.): brevis eat et ad tempus, it is short and temporary, Cic.; ad tempus lectus, appointed on an emergency, Liv.

in tempore. In time, at the proper time.—*ex tempore*, on the spur of the moment, extemporaneously.—*pro tempore. adv.* According to circumstances.—See *temperi*.

témilentus, a, um. adj. Intoxicated, drunk.

†§ténacia. n. Stubbornness.

ténacitas, àtis. f. A holding fast, tenacity. 2. Ruggedness, stinginess.

ténaciter. adv. With firm hold, tenaciously, firmly.

ténax, àcis. adj. [tenen.] 1. Holding fast, tenacious, firm (of a hold, a tie, etc.). 2. Holding one's money, etc. fast, stingy, niggardly, not liberal: convenit eosdem cum jam essent experti quid valerent restrictos et tenaces fuisse, it is natural that when they had learnt their value, they should become more cautious and less liberal, Cic. 3. Firm (in resolution), stedfast, holding firmly to one's purpose, tenacious of, abiding firmly by (c. gen.). 4. Stubborn, obstinate. 5. Sticky: jacere . . . in tenaci gramine, to lie on the close-growing grass (with each blade close to so as to take hold of the other), Hor: quinqueremis Romana . . . pondere tenacior, a Roman quinquereme, more unyielding from its bulk, Liv.

tendo, is, tötendi, tensus and tum. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To stretch, to stretch forth, to stretch out, to tighten the strings of, i. e. bend (a bow);

or tune or play (a lyre) : tendunt vela noti, the winds stretch or swell the sails, Virg.; alterum illi jubet prætorium tendi, he orders a second general's tent to be pitched for him, Cæs. 2. §To hold out, to offer, to present, to give. 3. To spread (nets, snares, etc.), to lay. 4. §To aim, to shoot (an arrow), to direct (one's course, one's eyes, etc.): ultra legem tendere opus, to strain my work beyond its legitimate object, Hor.; nihil illi tendere contra, they did not (begin to) advance to meet him (or they made no reply), Virg.; iter ad naves tendebat, he bent his way to the ships; lucida Pieriā tendis in astra viā, you seek to reach the stars (i. e. immortality), by the path of the muses, Ov. 5. (v. n.) To go (of a traveller or of a road), to travel, to tend, to bend one's course. 6. To strive, to strive for, to aim at (c. ad and acc. or c. acc.). 7. To endeavour, to exert oneself, to labour vigorously : nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum sufficimus, nor are we able to struggle against it, nor to make so much way, Virg. 7. To pitch one's camp, to be encamped.

tēnēbras, ērum. pl. f. 1. Darkness. 2. The darkness of night, night. 3. §A mist over the eyes from faintness, blindness, death, etc. 4. A dark place (esp. the shades below): me tibi ad extemas mansurum, vita tenebras, [I swear] my life, that I will remain constant to you till death, Prop. 5. Gloom, obscurity (of fame, fortune, etc.).

tēnēbrōsus, a, um, and ſtēnēbrōsus, a, um, and tēnēbrōsus, a, um. adj. Dark, full of darkness, gloomy.

tēneo, ea, ui (no sup.). v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To hold, to have in the hand, to keep, to retain, to occupy (a place): quove tenetis iter? or whither are you holding your course (i. e. whither are you going)? Virg.; cursum non tenuit, he did not proceed, Cæs. 2. To hold fast, to hold back, to detain, to control, to restrain: Sabinus castris sese tenebat, Sabinus remained in his camp, Cæs.; teneri non potui quin . . . declararem, I could not be restrained from declaring, Cic. 3. To have, to possess, to be the owner of, to have in one's power, to have the mastery over: tenente Cæsare terras, while Cæsar governs the earth, Hor.; an . . . iis me dem qui tenent, qui potiuntur? Shall I join those men who are rulers and masters of every thing? Cic.; magno Æneæ teneatur amore, [that] she may be possessed by mighty love for Æneas, Virg.; ut oculi picturæ teneantur, that the eyes may be charmed by a picture, Cic. 4. To comprehend, to understand, to be aware of, to know. 5. To preserve, to maintain (a custom, a principle, etc.). 6. To acquire, to obtain, to attain. 7. To take in, to comprehend, to comprise. 8. (v. n.) To hold a position, to maintain oneself (of troops in a place). 9. (For teneo iter) To advance, to go (by land or sea). 10. To continue, to last, to prevail.

tēnor, ēra, ērum. adj. 1. Tender, delicate, soft. 2. Of tender age, young: de tenero ungui, from childhood, Hor.; adeo in teneris consuecere multum est, of such great importance is it to accustom things to anything while young, Virg.

†tēnēra. adv. Tenderly, delicately.

†ſtēnērasco, is, no perf. v. n. To be tender.

tēnor, ōris. m. An uninterrupted course, a course, a career, a tenor: pludo educta tenore, drawn out by a steady, gentle motion, Ov.; brevis profecto res est si uno tenore peragetur, the matter will not take long if it be prosecuted uninterruptedly (or steadily), Liv.

tēnsa, ss. f. The car in which the images of the Gods were carried in the Circensian games.

tēntābundus, a, um. adj. Making repeated attempts, making attempts in different quarters.

ſtentāmen, Inis. s., and tentāmentum, i. n. 1. An attempt, an endeavour. 2. A trial, a temptation, a putting to the test.

tentatio, onis. f. 1. A trial, a testing. 2. An attack.

tēntātor, ōris. m. A tempter, one who puts to the proof.

tēntigo, Inis. f. Lewdness.

tēnto, ss. v. a. 1. To handle, to feel with the hand, to touch: tentat

salientem pollici venam, he feels the throbbing pulse with his finger, Ov.
 2. To try the strength of, to make an attempt upon, to attack, to assail : gravis autumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, an unhealthy autumn had tried the health of the whole army, Cesa.; tentatura pedes, [wine] likely to try the steadiness of the feet, Virg.
 2. To try, to tempt, to put to the test, to prove, to make experiment of : summa res publica tentatur, the whole interests of the republic are at stake, Cic.; tentata est exigua pacis spes, a slight hope of peace was attempted to be realised, Liv.
 4. To attempt, to endeavour to obtain, to endeavour to execute or carry out.
 5. To try and make an impression on, to tamper with. 6. To harass, to agitate.

tentōrium, i. a., and dim. **†tentōriōtūm**, i. a. A tent.

tentus, a, um. *part. pass.* fr. *tendo*, q. v.

tēnūs, e. *adj.* 1. Thin, fine, slender, small, weak. 2. Trifling, slight, unimportant, poor, mean. 3. Low in rank or condition, mean, meagre, paup'ry : tenuiores, the lower orders, Cic.; tenuissimus quisque, all the poorest of the common people, Cic. 4. Fine, refined (of style, arguments, etc.) : tenui curā limantur, they are polished with scrupulous care, Ov.

tēnūtās, ētis. *f.* 1. Thinness, slenderness, slightness. 2. Meanness of condition, poverty, insignificance. 3. Scarcity, scanty supply. 4. Delicacy, refinement, (of style) minute carefulness and accuracy.

tēnūlter. *adv.* 1. Lightly, slightly, superficially. 2. With great accuracy, minuteness or subtlety (to write, argue, etc.).

tēnūo, as. *v. a.* 1. To make thin, lean, slender, fine or small, to attenuate, to wear away : modo se tenuabit in undas, presently he will dissolve himself into water (Proteus), Ov. 2. To narrow, to contract : luna quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, four times had the moon, after waning to nothing, remade her full orb, Ov. 3. To diminish, to reduce, to weaken, to enfeeble : magna modis tenuare parvia, to degrade great subjects by insignificant verse, Hor.

tēnūs, prep. c. abl. sing., abl. or gen. pl. (always after the noun). As far as, up to : verbo tenuis, in name, nominally, Cic.

Tēos, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of Teos, a town in Ionia, where Anacreon was born. 2. §Of Anacreon.

tēpēfācio, Is, feci, factum. *v. a.* To make warm, to warm.

tēpoo, es. *v. n.* 1. To be warm, moderately warm. 2. To glow with love for, to be in love. 3. §To be cool, indifferent (esp. in love).

tēpesco, is, pui, no sup. *v. n.* 1. To become warm, to warm. 2. §To cool.

tēpidus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Moderately warm, lukewarm, warm, tepid. 2. Lukewarm, i. e. cool, indifferent, languid.

tēpor, ōris. *m.* 1. Moderate, gentle warmth. 2. §Lukewarmness, coolness, indifference.

ter. *adv.* Three times, thrice : terque quaterque, over and over again, Ov.

tercentūm. *indeed.* Three hundred.

terdēcies. *adv.* Thirteen times.

terēbinthus, i. f. [τερέβινθος.] The turpentine tree.

terēbro, as. *v. a.* 1. To bore, to bore through, to perforate, to pierce. 2. §To poke about in, to rummage, to examine carefully.

terēdo, Inis. *f.* A worm (that eats wood, cloth, etc.).

Tērentus, i. m. A place at the end of the Campus Martius, where the Ludi Seculares were held.

tēres, ētis. *adj.* 1. Rounded off, well rounded, round and smooth (often of delicate limbs). 2. Highly polished, elegant, neat : teretes plae, well-made nets, Hor. ; in scipso totus teres atque rotundus, complete in himself (with no inequalities, i. e.), equal-minded and even-tempered, Hor.

terninus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Triple in any way, with three bodies, three persons. 2. Triple, three.

terēgo, is, si, sum. *v. a.* 1. To wipe, to wipe clean or dry,

to clean, to wipe, to polish, to burnish. 2. §To amend, to correct: tergere palatum, to tickle your palate, Hor.

tergiversatio, *ōnis. f.* Backwardness, hanging back, declining, evasion, shuffling.

tergivisor, *aris. v. dep.* To hang back, to shuffle, to evade (giving assistance, etc.), to decline, to refuse.

tergum, *i. n., and §tergus, ōris. a.* 1. A back, the rear (of an army, etc.):

terga do or verto, to flee, Liv., Cæs., Ov.; quæ non terga fuger sed pugnae pectora præbent, which do not turn their backs in flight, but present their breasts to the combat, Ov. 2. §The surface (of land or water). 3. §A body: centum terga suum, a hundred swine, Virg. 4. A hide, §anything made of hide or skin: tauræ terga, cymbals made of bull's hide, Ov.; et venit adversæ in tergum Sulmonis, and comes upon the shield of Sulmo, who stands in front of it, Virg.; per linea terga, [piercing] through the linen covering (of the shield), Virg.; taurorum tergora septem, a shield made of seven bulls' hides or seven layers of bulls' hide, Ov.; Erycis tibi terga remitto, I give up in your favour the cæstus (the boxing glove of bull's hide) of Eryx, Virg.

termes, *Itia. m.* A bough when cut off.

Terminalia, *um. pl. n.* The festival of the god Terminus, on Feb. 23.

terminatio, *ōnis. f.* 1. A fixing, a determining of bounds or limits.

2. An arrangement: versus inventus est terminations aurium, verse was invented by the ear fixing the rythm, Cic.

termino, *as. v. a.* 1. To set bounds to, to mark off by boundaries.

2. To bound, to limit, to circumscribe. 3. To define. 4. To set bounds to, to close, to terminate.

terminus, *i. m.* 1. A boundary, a boundary line, a limit, a bound. 2.

The god Terminus, the protector of boundaries.

ternus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Triple, threefold. 2. (In pl.) Three each, three apiece. 3. Three.

tēro, *ia, trivi, tritum. v. a.* 1. To rub, to rub to pieces, bruise, to grind, to thrash: terit unguibus herbas, she tears the grass with her nails, Ov.; dentibus in querno stipite tritis, with teeth sharpened against the trunk of an oak, Ov.; calamo trivisse labellum, to have rubbed your lip with a flute, i. e. to have played the flute, Virg.; bis frugibus arca trita est, twice the thrashing-floor has had corn thrashed on it, i. e. two years have passed, Ov. 2. To rub up, to polish: hinc radios trives rotis, from this wood they have smoothed (or made) spokes for wheels, Virg. 3. To wear away by rubbing, to wear out, to wear away by constant use, to make common: quod legeret tereretque... publicus usus, which the public might read and be continually studying, Hor. 4. To travel over, to be constantly travelling over, to frequent, to haunt. 5. To pass (time).

terra, *as. f.* 1. The earth, the globe. 2. Earth, land, the ground.

3. A country, a region, a territory: ubi terrarum eses, in what part of the world you were, Cic.; huic terræ filio, nescio cui committere epistolam tantis de rebus non audeo, I do not dare to give a letter about such important matters to this low fellow, Cic.

terrēnus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Consisting of earth. 2. Of or belonging to the earth, earthly, terrestrial. 3. §Mortal (of a man): terrena numina, the deities that dwell on the earth, Ov.; quicquid herbidi terreni extra murum erat, whatever grassy land was outside the wall, Liv.

terreo, *es, ui, Itum. v. a.* 1. To frighten, alarm, terrify. 2. To drive by terror, to frighten away. 3. (c. *quomodo* and *sudj.*) To deter.

terrestria, *a. adj.* Of or belonging to the earth or to the land, earthly, terrestrial: terrestris exercitus, land forces, and terrestria prolia, land battles (opp. to navalis), Nep.

terribilis, *e. adj.* Terrible, frightful, dreadful.

terrictū, *so. f.* An object to excite terror, a bugbear.

terrifico, *as. v. a.* To frighten, to alarm, to terrify.

- terrificus**, *a.* *um. adj.* Frightful, terrific, terrible, causing fear.
- terrigena**, *sc. m. f.* Earthborn, sprung from the earth.
- terrificus**, *a.* *um. adj.* Causing fear by what is said.
- territo**, *as. c. a.* To frighten, alarm, terrify.
- territorium**, *i. n.* A territory, a domain.
- territus**, *a.* *um. part. pass.* fr. *terreo*.
- terror**, *ōris. m.* 1. Terror, fear, dread, consternation, alarm. 2. An object of terror, an object to frighten, to excite fear: *terror exterius*, and *t. peregrinus*, a dread of foreign enemies, *Liv.*; *eius vim dicendi terror enque timuerunt*, they feared the terrific energy of his eloquence (of Pericles), *Cic.*
- tersus**, *a.* *um. part. pass.* fr. *tergeo*, *q. v.*
- tertiadēcimāni**, *orum. pl. m.* The soldiers of the 13th legion.
- tertiānus**, *a.* *um. adj.* 1. (Of a fever) Tertian. 2. Belonging to the third legion.
- tertio**, *adv.* 1. For the third time. 2. In the third place, thirdly.
- tertium**, *adv.* For the third time.
- tertius**, *a.* *um. adj.* Third.—*tertiusdecimus*. Thirteenth.
- teruncius**, *i. m.* 1. A quarter of an *as*, a farthing, (lit. and more usu. metaph.) the merest trifle. 2. The fourth part of anything.
- tesqua**, *orum. pl. n.* Rough wild districts, wastes, deserta, desolate places.
- tessella**, *sc. f.* A small square bit of stone (for pavements, etc.).
- tessera**, *sc. f.*, and dim. *tessētila*, *sc.* 1. A cube, a die (marked on all six sides: see *talus*). 2. A square tablet on which the watchword was written, a watchword, a countersign. 3. +A token divided between two friends as a sign of perpetual (hospitium) friendship. 4. $\ddot{\text{A}}$ square bit of wood or stone for pavements. 5. $\ddot{\text{A}}$ ticket: *frumenti tessera*, a ticket to entitle the holder to corn, *Juv.*
- tessērius**, *i. m.* The officer who receives the watchword from the general.
- testa**, *sc. f.* 1. A piece of burnt clay, a tile, a brickbat, a potsherd: *testarum suffragiis*, by the vote on potsherds [quod illi *οστρακούσσου* vocant], *Nep.* 2. An earthen jar, pitcher, or jug (esp. of wine): *testa cum ardente viderunt scintillare oleum*, when they saw the oil emit sparks in the burning (earthen) lamps, *Virg.* 3. The shell (of testaceous fish), *ſa* shell-fish: *lubrica testa premebat aquas*, a slippery covering (of ice) bound the waters, *Ov.*
- testāmentarius**, *a.* *um. adj.* Of or relating to wills.
- testāmentum**, *i. n.* A will.
- testātio**, *ōnis. f.* 1. $\ddot{\text{A}}$ bearing witness. 2. A calling to witness: *inter foederum ruptorum testationem*, while invoking the Gods as witnesses to the violation of the treaty, *Liv.*
- testatus**, *a.* *um. part. fr. testor*, *q. v.*; used also in pass. sense as *adj.*, c. compar. etc. Proved, attested, evident, notorious.
- testiculus**, *i. m.* 1. A teaticle. 2. Vigour.
- testificātio**, *ōnis. f.* 1. A bearing witness or testimony, a giving evidence. 2. Attestation, evidence, proof.
- testiflor**, *ōris. v. dep.* 1. To bear witness, to give evidence, to testify, to attest. 2. To declare publicly, to testify, i. e. to show clearly, to be evidence or proof of. 3. To call to witness, to invoke as a witness; *part. testificatus*, sometimes in pass. sense.
- testimoniūm**, *i. n.* 1. Testimony, evidence, attestation. 2. Proof.
- testis**, *is. m. f.* 1. A witness, one who bears or can bear witness, who gives evidence. 2. $\ddot{\text{A}}$ eyewitness, a spectator. 3. A teaticle.
- testor**, *ōris. v. dep.* 1. To be a witness, to witness, i. e. bear witness, to give evidence, to testify, to attest. 2. To make known, to show clearly. 3. To declare publicly, to assert solemnly, to affirm, to aver. 4. To make a will. 5. To call to witness, to invoke as a witness.
- testu** (only found in this abl.). An earthen pot, a lid of an earthen pot.

testudinēus, a, um. adj. Made of tortoiseshell.

testūdo, *Inis.* f. 1. A tortoise. 2. Tortoiseshell. 3. A lyre, a harp, a lute (the first lyre having been made by Mercury of the shell of a tortoise). 4. An arch, a vaulted roof (convex like the shell of a tortoise). 5. A shed to cover soldiers in sieges. 6. A shelter formed by soldiers locking their shields together above their heads. 7. †The skin of a hedgehog.

testūla, se. f. A voting tablet among the Athenians.—See testa. 1.

tētar, tra, trum. adj. 1. Hideous, noisome, offensive, repulsive. 2. Shameful, disgraceful, abominable.

Tēthys, yos. f. 1. The wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea nymphs, etc. 2. §The sea.

tētrādrachmūm, i. n. [τετράδραχμον.] A Greek silver coin of 4 drachms.

tētrarchēs, se. m. [τετράρχης.] 1. The ruler of the fourth part of a district, a tetrarch. 2. A petty prince.

tētrarchia, se. f. A tetrarchy, the district governed by a tetrarch.

tētrīcus, a, um. adj. Harsh, morose, austere, crabbed, stern.

†**tētrastichon**, i. [τέσσαρες ὀρθίες.] An epigram of four lines.

†**tētrinnio**, Is. v. n. To quack like a duck.

Teucerus, a, um. adj. 1. Of Teucer, an ancient king of Troy. 2. Trojan: Teucria, the Trojan kingdom.

Tēthrāntēus, and -ius, a, um. adj. Mysian, from Tethras, an old king of Mysia.

texo, is, ui, xtum. v. a. 1. To weave. 2. To twine, to plait (wreathes, etc.), to put together, to fabricate, to make, to build. 3. To devise, to contrive, to design.

textilis, e. adj. 1. Woven: textilis pestis, a poisoned garment, Poet. sp. Cic. 2. †Plaited, twined; n. as subst., anything woven, a piece of cloth, cloth.

textor, ōris. m. A weaver.

textrinus, a, um. adj. Of weaving; n. as subst. 1. Weaving. 2. †§A dockyard.

textum, i. n. 1. That which is woven, a web, a piece of cloth. 2. That which is put together or made, a fabric, a work: pīna texta, a ship, Ov.

†**textus**, ūs. m. Texture, structure.

§**sthālēmus**, i. m. [Σθάλαιος.] 1. A bed chamber. 2. A marriage bed. 3. Marriage, wedlock. 4. An abode, a home, a dwelling.

†**sthālassinus**, a, um. adj. [Σθάλαιος.] Seagreen.

Thālla, se. f. [Θάλαια.] The muse of comedy and light poetry.

thallus, i. m. A green bough.

Thaumantias, ēdis, and -tis, idia. f. The daughter of Thaumas (i.e. Iris).

theātrālis, e. adj. Of or belonging to a theatre, theatrical, scenic.

theātrum, i. n. [Θέατρον.] 1. A playhouse, a theatre (used metaph. by Virgil of the place where Æneas celebrated the games in honour of Anchises; and generally of a place or arena for any kind of exhibition or theatre of action). 2. The body of spectators in a theatre.

Thebānus, a, um. adj. Of Thebes, the chief city in Boeotia: Thebanus Deus, Hercules, Prop.; Thebani duces, Eteocles and Polynices, Prop.; Thebana soror, their sister Antigone, Ov.; Thebani modi, the odes of Pindar, Hor.

thēcā, se. f. [Θήκη.] A cover, a case, a sheath, an envelope.

thēolōgus, i. m. [Θεός λέγω,] One who discusses the Gods and divine things, a theologian.

thermæ, ērum. pl. f. Warm springs, warm baths.

thēsaurus, i. m. [Θησαυρός.] 1. Anything laid up, a treasure, a store, a hoard. 2. A treasure-chamber, a treasury, a storeroom, a storehouse, a repository, a magazine.

Thermōdōntēus and **tiācus**, a, um. adj. 1. Of the Thermodon, a river of

Pontua, on the banks of which the Amazons dwelt. 2. Of the Amazons, Amazonian.

Thessálous, and **Thessálus**, *a. um. adj.* Thessalian : Thessalicum venenum druga of magical power, Ov. Hor.; Thessalicus axis, the chariot of Achilles, Ov.; Thessala tela, the arms of Achilles, Prop.; Thessali ignes, the fires in the Grecian camp, Hor.

†thēta. *indecl. (θ)*. The Greek letter Θ ; the letter of condemnation, as the initial of *Sabates*.

Thetis, *Idis. f.* 1. A sea Goddess, mother of Achillea. 2. *‡§*The sea. **theásus**, *i. m.* [Θίασος.] A dance in honour of Bacchus. **thólus**, *i. m.* [Θόλος.] A dome, a cupola, a rotunda. **thórax**, *ácis. aci. aca. m.* [Θώραξ.] A breastplate, a cuirass. **thureus**, *thus. etc.* — See *tureus*, *tua*.

Thrácius, and **Thrólcius**, *a. um.* and **Thrax**, *-ácis. m.*, **Threissa**, *f.*, and **Thressa**, *ee. adj.* Thracian : Threicius sacerdos, Orpheus, Virg.; Threicia lyra, the lyre of Orpheus, Prop.; animæ Thraciae, the North-wind, Hor. — See *Threx*.

thynnus, *i. m.* [Τυννός.] A tunny fish.

thymbra, *ee. f.* [Θύμβρα.] Savory (a herb).

thýmum, *i. a.* Wild thyme.

thyrsus, *i. m.* [Θύρπος.] 1. A wand bound with ivy and vine-shoots borne by Bacchus and the Bacchanalians. 2. *‡§*A goad, a stimulus.

tiáras, *ee. m.*, and **tiára**, *ee. f.* An Oriental headdress, a turban, a tiara.

tibia, *ee. f.* 1. *‡*The shinbone. 2. A flute.

tibicen, *inīs. m.* 1. A fluteplayer. 2. A pillar of a building.

†tibicina, *ee. f.* A female fluteplayer.

tigillum, *i. n.* A small beam, a slight rafter.

tignarius faber. A carpenter.

tignum, *i. n.* Wood for building, a log, a pole, a beam, a board, a plank : **tigna cava**, hollow ships, Prop.

tigris, *is*, and **Idis**, *m. f.* A tiger or tigress.

tilia, *ee. f.* The linden or limetree.

timéfactus, *a. um. adj.* Terrified, alarmed, frightened.

timeo, *es. ui. no sup. v. a.* To fear, to dread, to be fearful, to be terrified, to be alarmed (c. acc. and sine c.).

timide. *adv.* Timidly, fearfully.

timiditas, *atis. f.* Timidity, cowardice, aptitude to fear.

timidus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Timid, fearful, cowardly, easily frightened, afraid (sometimes c. gen. of the object) : sequi cultor timidusque Deorum, one who regards justice and has a proper reverence for the Gods, Ov.

timor, *oris. m.* 1. Fear, dread, alarm, consternation. 2. Proper fear, awe, reverence (for the Gods, etc.). 3. An object of fear, a terror.

ſtimotilis, *e. adj.* In which something is dipped.

tinea, *ee. f.* A worm, a woodworm, a bookworm, etc.

tinotus, *a. um. part. pass. fr. tingo*; also as *adj.* Tinctured with, imbued with (of people with accomplishments, etc.); *n. pl. as subst.*, variegated stuffs.

tingo, *is. nxi. netum. v. a.* 1. To wet, to moisten, to bathe : te meis tingere poculis, to give you my wine (lit. to bathe you in my cups), Hor. 2. To soak in colours, to dye, to tinge, stain.

tinio, *is. v. n. and a.* 1. To ring (as money), to chink, to tingle. 2. (*v. a.*) To ring down money (*i. e.* to pay). 3. *‡‡*To scream, to sing with a squeaking voice.

tinitus, *is. m.* 1. A ringing of metal (such as the playing on cymbals). 2. *‡*A jingling, a jingle of words.

tinñlus, *a. um. adj.* Ringing (of metal), jingling, shrill.

†tintinnábiliūm, *i. n.* A bell.

†tintinno, *as; and ſintinno*, *as. v. n.* To tingle, to ring.

tiro, *ónis. m.* 1. A newly enlisted soldier, a recruit. 2. A beginner (in anything). 3. *§A young man.*

- Mrōdinium, i. n.** 1. A recruit's first military service, first campaign.
 2. (In pl.) The body of recruits, the raw levies. 3. The first attempt or essay at anything.
- titrunculus, i. m.** A recruit, a beginner.
- Tiryntius, a, um. adj.** 1. Of Tiryns, a town in Argolis, where Hercules was brought up. 2. Of Hercules; *m. as subst.*, Hercules.
- Titan, anis. m.** The Sun; (in pl.) the giants. — **Titanius** and **-niacus, a, um.** Of the giants: **Titania**, Latona (as daughter of the Titan, Cœus), Pyrrha (as daughter of Prometheus), Diana (as sister of the Sun); all in Ov.
- tittillatio, ònia. f.** A tickling.
- titillo, as. v. a.** To tickle, (lit. and metaph.) to excite.
- titùbanter. adv.** Hesitatingly, stammeringly, falteringly.
- titùbo, as. v. n.** 1. To stagger, to stumble, to totter; (of the tongue) to stammer, to stutter. 2. To hesitate, to falter, to be embarrassed; (*pass. impers.*): in quacunque sit ejus parte titubatum, in whatever part of it (of a verse) there is any halting, Cic.
- titulus, i. m.** 1. A superscription, inscription, placard bearing an inscription, and put on anything, a label (sometimes esp. a notice of sale, an advertisement): sub titulum nostros misit Lares, she has put up our household Gods for sale, Ov.; nocturnis titulos imponimus actis, we give, as it were, public notice of what we do by night, Ov.; titulo res digna sepulchri, a fact worthy of being mentioned on her tomb, Juv. 2. A title, an honourable appellation: prioris Punici perpetrati belli titulus, the credit of having terminated the former Punic war, Liv. 3. A reason alleged, a pretext, a plea.
- töcilio, onis. m. [τόκος.]** An usurer.
- töfus i. m.** Sandstone.
- toga, se. f.** 1. A robe, a gown (esp. the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace); **toga prætexta**, the robe of magistrates and of free-born children ornamented with a purple stripe; **toga pura**, the robe without this stripe, worn by older youths, more usu. called **toga virilis**; **toga candida**, the white robe worn by candidates for office; **toga pulla**, the robe of mourners. 2. §Peace. 3. §A woman of loose character (as such were not allowed to wear the stola).
- tögatus, a, um. adj.** Wearing the **toga**: *gens togata*, the Romans, Virg. — (*m. as subst.*). 1. A Roman citizen (as opp. to a foreigner or a soldier). 2. ♫A client, a Roman of low rank. — (*f. as subst.*) 1. (sc. *fabula*) A play treating of Roman subjects (opp. to *pallianta*, a play derived from Greek sources). 2. A prostitute: *Gallia togata*, the portion of Gallia Cisalpina south of the Po.
- tölérabiliæ, e. adj.** 1. That may be borne, bearable, endurable. 2. +Enduring, patient.
- tölérabiliæter. adv.** Patiently.
- tölérans, antis. part.** of *tolero*; used also as *adj.*, c. gen. Able to endure, enduring, patient.
- töléranter. adv.** Patiently, enduringly.
- tölérantia, se. f.** An enduring, bearing, endurance.
- tölératus, a, um. part. pass.** fr. *tolero*; also as *adj.*, c. compar. Endurable, acceptable.
- tolero, as. v. a.** 1. To bear, endure, support (pain, etc.). 2. To support, sustain, maintain. 3. (As *v. n.*) To continue one's endurance, to endure suffering.
- tolleno, ònis. n.** A crane to lift weights (esp. to raise water).
- tollo, is, sustili, sublatum. v. a.** 1. To lift up, to raise up, to lift, to raise, to elevate, to exalt: *sublati anchoris*, having weighed anchor, Cœa; *quod valet . . . ad augendum aliquid et tollendum altius*, which avails for increasing the importance of anything and extolling it more highly, Cic.; *Daphnini tollamus ad astra*, we will extol Daphnis to the skies, Virg.; *sustulere illi animos*, they have picked up courage, Liv.; *nī . . . sic Nomentanus amicum tolleret*, if Nomentanus had not thus raised his friend's

spirits, Hor. 2. †To take up, i. e. adopt, educate, etc. (children). 3. (Rare) To beget. 4. (Metaph.) To raise, to rouse. 5. To take away, to take off, to remove. 6. To take off, put out of the way, i. e. kill. 7. To do away with, to annul, to abrogate, to cancel: nisi tolli diem utile est, unless it is desirable for the whole day to be wasted (to be made no day at all), Cic.—See *sublatus*.

†tōlūtim. *adv.* At full trot, trotting.

†tōmācūlūm, i. n. A sausage.

†tōmentum, i. n. Stuffing for cushions.

tōndeō, es, tōtondi, tonsūm. *v. a.* 1. To shear, to clip, to cut close, to shave. 2. To crop (herbage for food), to graze or browse upon, to gather (flowers, etc.). 3. †To fleece, to plunder (c. abl. of what is got).

†tōn̄trālis, e. *adj.* Thundering.

tōnl̄trus, ūs. *m.*, and tōnl̄trūm, i. *n.* (usu. in *pl.*). Thunder, a thunder-storm.

tōno, as, ui *v. n.* and *a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To thunder. 2. To make a loud noise, to sound loudly. 2. §To utter or invoke in a voice of thunder, to call loudly on: (often as *impers.*) hinc tonat, on the one side it thunders, Ov.

ſtonna, ūs. *f.* An oar.

ſtonſiliſ, e. *adj.* Clipped, that may be clipped.

tonſilæ, arum. *pl. f.* The tonsils in the throat.

tōnor, ūris. *m.* A barber, a haircutter.

tōnorius, a, ūm. *adj.* Of or belonging to shaving: *tonorius culter*, a razor, Cic.

tōnſtricūla, ūs., and †tōnſtrix, Iōis. *f.* A female haircutter or barber.

†tōnſtrīna, ūs. *f.* A barber's shop.

†tōnſura, ūs. *f.* A shearing, clipping, cutting (of hair), shaving.

†tōnſus, ūs. *m.* The mode of cutting the hair, the cut of the hair.

tophus.—See *tofus*.

tōpiārius, a, ūm. †*adj.* Of ornamental gardening; *m.* as *subst.*, an ornamental gardener; *f.* as *subst.*, the art of laying out a garden, of trimming trees into fantastic shapes, etc.

tōpīca, ūrum. *pl. n.* Topics, the title of a work of Aristotle.

tōpīce, es. *f.* [τόπος.] The art of finding topics.

tōral, ēlis. *n.* The valance of a couch.

tōreuma, ētis. *n.* [τρόπευμα.] Work executed in relief, embossed work.

tōrmentum, i. *n.* [torqueo.] 1. An engine for hurling missile weapons.

2. A missile hurled or shot from such an engine. 3. A cord, a rope.

4. An instrument of torture, a rack. 5. Torture, torture, pain: tu lene tormentum ingenio admoves, you apply a gentle pressure to the mind (so as to make it relax from its gravity or discover its secrets: see *torqueo*, 3.), Hor.

tōrmīna, ūm. *pl. n.* Pain in the bowels, colic.

tōrmīndōsūs, a, ūm. *adj.* Subject to colic.

torno, as. *v. a.* To turn in a lathe, to round off, (metaph.) polish (verses).

tornus, i. *m.* A turning lathe.

tōrōsus, a, ūm. *adj.* Muscular, brawny, lusty.

tōrpēdo, īnis. *f.* 1. Sluggishness, mental torpor, listlessness. 2. The electric ray, the torpedo.

tōrpeo, es, ui, no sup. *v. n.* 1. To be benumbed, stiff, torpid, sluggish, inactive, listless, to be void of all energy. 2. To be stupefied, astounded (with fear, surprise, etc.): *torpens palatum*, a palate that has lost its sense of taste, Ov.; *cum Pausiaca torpes tabella*, when you stand motionless with admiration before a picture of Pausias, Hor.; [saying] *frigere et torpere senis consilia*, that the counsels of the old man were cold and spiritless, Liv.

tōrpesco, īs, pui, no sup. *v. n.* To become torpid or motionless, to grow inactive, indolent, listless, to become void of power or energy.

torpidus, a, um. *adj.* Torpid, benumbed, motionless.

torpor, óris. *m.* 1. Numbness, torpor, want of energy or activity. 2.

Stupefaction (arising from fear, surprise, etc.).

terquātus, a, um. *adj.* Wearing a chain or necklace, necklaced.

torqueo, es, si, tum. *v. a.* 1. To turn about, to twist, to bend, to wind.

2. To twist awry, to distort: ferro torqueare capillos, to twist your hair with the curling-iron, Ov.; nautæ adnixi torquent spumas, the sailors, leaning on their oars, turn up the foam, Virg. 2. To whirl round (in the act of throwing), to fling, to hurl, to throw. 3. To wrench, (limbs) to torture, to rack, (lit. and metaph.) to torment: torqueor, I am tortured with anxiety, Ov.; reges dicuntur... torqueare mero quem perspexisse laborant, kings are said to rack with wine (as the rack was applied to a criminal or a witness to discover secrets) the man whom they desire to know thoroughly, Hor. 4. To wrest, to distort (arguments, etc.): torta quercus, a garland of twisted oak leaves, Virg.

torquis, and **torques**, is. *m. f.* 1. A neckchain, necklace, collar. 2.

A collar to harness oxen. 3. A wreath, a ring.

torrems, entis. *part.* of torreo; also as *adj.* 1. Burning (as a man in the sun), inflamed. 2. Violent, rushing, esp. rushing in a torrent (of water, rivers, etc.). 3. **†**Vehement, violent (of an orator, etc.).

torrents, entis. *m.* A torrent, a furious stream.

torreo, es, rui, tostum. *v. a.* 1. To parch, roast, bake, scorch, burn.

2. To dry up (with heat). 3. **§**To inflame with love.

†storresco, is, rui. *v. n.* To become dried up.

torridus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Dried up, parched, burnt up: frigore torrida, pinched with cold, frostbitten. 2. **§**Burning, hot. 3. Shrivelled.

torris, is. *m.* A brand, a firebrand (not necessarily lighted).

†storto. *adv.* Crookedly, awry.

tortilla, e. *adj.* Twisted, twined: tortile collo auram, a twisted gold chain for the neck, Virg.; tortilis piscia, a fish with flexible body, Ov.

†storto, as. *v. a.* To torture.

tortor, óris. *m.* A torturer, an executioner (lit. and metaph.).

tortuōsus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Full of turns, winding, tortuous. 2. Entangled, involved, obscure.

totus, a, um. *part. pass.* fr. torqueo, q. v.

totus, ós. *m.* A twisting, coiling, winding, a coil or fold (of a serpent).

torus, i. *m.* 1. **†**A protuberance, a knot. 2. Muscle, brawny flesh. 3. A bed, a couch: cum consorte tori, with the partner of his bed, i. e. his wife, Ov.; tu mihi juncta toro, you are joined to me in wedlock, Ov.; addit aliquos, ut in corona, toros, he adds some projecting ornaments (to his speech) as if he were weaving a garland, Cic.

†torvitás, átis. *f.* Sternness of look.

torvus, a, um. *adj.* Stern looking, fierce looking, grim, fierce, savage (n. sing. and pl. as *adv.*; torva tuens, looking fiercely, Virg.).

tostus, a, um. *part. pass.* of torreo, q. v., burnt, roasted, baked.

tot. indecl. So many (often answered by quot, quantus, etc.): tot... quot, as many... as.

tōtidem. *indecl.* The same as tot: dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet, he who calls me mad shall be told the same by me, Hor.; mille talenta rotundentur: totidem altera, let a round sum of 1000 talents be made up: add as many more, Hor.

tōties. *adv.* So often (often answered by quoties, quot, etc.): quotiescumque dico tōties mihi video... , every time I say this I seem..., Cic.

tōtus, a, um. *gen* tōtīüs, dat. toti, also toto, totas. 1. All, i. e. the whole of, whole, entire, total: totum in eo est, all depends on this, Cic.; totus in illis, wholly absorbed in them, Hor.; ex toto, altogether, in toto, on the whole, in general.

toxicum, i. *n.* Poison, prop.; that in which arrows were dipped.

trābalis, is. *adj.* Of or belonging to a beam: clavus trābalis, a large nail: ut hoc beneficium, quemadmodum dicitur, trābali clavo figeret, to clench this

- kindness, as they say, Cic.; *telo trabali ferit*, he strikes him with a huge javelin (like a weaver's beam), Virg.
- trabea**, *ss. f.* A robe of state for kings, augurs, knights, etc.
- trabeatus**, *a. um. adj.* Wearing the trabea.
- trabs**, and **trabes**, *is. f.* 1. A beam, a piece of solid timber. 2. §A tree. 3. Anything made of timber, esp. a ship: *sub trabe citred*, under a ceiling of citrus wood, Hor.
- tractabilis**, *e.* That may be easily handled, manageable, tractable, quiet (even of the wind, weather, sea, etc.). 2. Yielding, docile, placable.
- tractatio**, *onis. f.* 1. Handling, management, treatment (of anything, of a subject in speaking, etc.). 2. A special use of a word (opp. to *natura*, its natural meaning).
- tractator**, *oris. m.; f. -atrix*, *Icia*. A shampoos.
- tractatus**, *us. m.* Handling, management, treatment.
- tractim**. *adv.* By drawing along, i. e. slowly, gently.
- tracto**, *as. v. a.* 1. §To drag, to tear. 2. To touch, to take in hand, to handle. 3. To manage, to have the management of, the care of, to wield (a weapon), to play (a harp), to conduct (war, etc.), to pass (life, time, etc.), to practise (an art), to transact (a business): *tractare animos*, to make an impression on men's minds (as eloquence), Cic.; *partes tractare secundas*, to perform the second or inferior character in a play, Hor.; *qui in munere ita se tractavit*, in which office he behaved (or conducted himself) in such a manner, Cic. 4. To treat (a person, or a subject of discussion), to discuss, to handle (in conversation): *memori tractandum pectore*, to be considered in your mindful mind, i. e. to be recollected and reflected on, Juv.
- tractum**, *i. n.* A lock of wool drawn out for spinning.
- tractus**, *a. um. part. pass. fr. traho*, *q. v.*, also as *adj.* Fluent (of style).
- tractus**, *us. m.* 1. A drawing, dragging (of the motion of a serpent), draught (a train or course along which a person or thing is drawn or goes, etc.), progress, movement: *longo per aera tracts fertur*, he is borne through the air in a long track (Phaethon falling like a star), Ov.; *flammarum longos tractus*, long trains of flame, Virg. 2. The extent to which a thing is drawn out, extent, size (of a camp, a city, etc.). 3. A track of country, a district, a region. 4. A drawing out so as to protract, drawling (of the voice). 5. §A stroke of a pen.
- tradditio**, *onis. f.* 1. A giving up, a surrender. 2. §A tradition, an account handed down to posterity (even in writing).
- traddrator**, *oris. m.* A betrayer.
- trado**, *is. dild. ditum. v. a.* (sometimes in Cæs. *transdo*, *c. dat.* except in sense *ð.*) 1. To give up, to give from hand to hand, to hand over, to deliver up, to surrender. 2. To commit, to entrust, to deliver to be taken care of, etc. 3. To surrender treacherously, to betray. 4. To transmit, to hand down to posterity, to bequeath, (lit., and more usu. metaph.) to transmit an account of (in a book), to relate (in annals, etc.), to deliver (precepts), to teach. 5. (*trado me*) To give oneself up to, to devote oneself to (a pursuit, an interest, etc.) (*c. dat.*, or rare *c. in* and *acc.*).
- trædoo**, *is. xi. etum. v. a.* 1. To lead, bring, conduct, carry, or transport (a person or thing) across or over (often *c. dupl. acc.*; see *Elos Lat. Gr.*, pp. 75, 76.): *equum traducere*, to lead one's horse by the Censor, to pass muster (of a knight). 2. To divert (the attention, to lead from one subject to another). 3. To bring over (a man to a party). 4. To lead along (as a spectacle), to make a public show of, i. e. hold up to ridicule, degrade. 5. §To exhibit, to display. 6. To pass, spend (life, time, etc.).
- træductio**, *onis. f.* 1. A removing, a transferring. 2. In the lapes or passage (of time). 3. (In oratory) Repetition (of a word).
- træductor**, *oris. m.* A transferrer (said of Pompey as having aided in the removal of Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian tribe).

tridex. *Itis. m.* A layer of a vine (for propagating the kind).

tragice. *adv.* After the manner of a tragedy, or a tragedian.

tragicus, a, um. adj. 1. Of or belonging to tragedy, to tragic poets or actors, tragical, tragic, represented in tragedy. 2. Sublime, lofty in style. 3. Tragical, i. e. sad, horrible; *m* as subst., a tragic poet.

tragedia, m. f. [*τραγῳδία.*] 1. A tragedy. 2. A tragic (i. e. elevated) style. 3. A spectacle, a great commotion: *si tragedias agamus in nugis, if we make much ado about nothing*, Cic.

tragodus, i. m. A tragedian, a tragic actor.

trigila, m. f. A javelin, a dart.

trigus, i. m. 1. A kind of fish. 2. †The smell of the armpits.

trahēa, sc. f. A sledge.

traho, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To draw, to drag, to drag away or along, to draw out (c. *ex* or *de* and abl. of that out of which). 2. To draw together, to contract, to wrinkle (the face). 3. To draw in, to inhale (air), to drink: *Servilius exiquā in spe trahebat animam*, Servilius was dragging on his life with but little hope of recovery, Liv. 4. To draw to oneself, to acquire, to derive. 5. To carry off, to steal, to seize as plunder: *cannibus modis pecuniam trahunt, they squander money in every way*, Sall. 6. §To draw out, (wool, i. e.) to spin. 7. To draw, to attract, to captivate, to allure, to win over, to gain over. 8. To drag on, to pass slowly, uncomfortably, etc. (time, life, old age, etc.). 9. To draw out, spin out, i. e. protract, make long: *tempore illi praecepto, hi numero avium regnum trahebant*, the one party claimed the kingdom on account of the priority of time (when they saw the birds), the other party on account of the number of birds (which they saw), Liv.; *captae decus Nola ad consulem trahebant*, they ascribed the credit of taking Nola to the consul, Liv.; in religionem trahebant , they made it a matter of religion, i. e. looked upon it as an offence to religion, Liv.

trajectio, onis. f. 1. A passage, a going across (esp. across the sea). 2. Transposition. 3. Exaggeration.

trāiectus, ūa. m. A passage (esp. across the sea).

trājicio, Is, jecti, jectum. v. a. 1. To throw, cast, fling, or shoot over or across, to throw, to shoot, to cast. 2. To convey or transport across, (often c. dupl. acc.): *exercitum Rhodanum trajeci*, I made the army cross the Rhone, Cic. 3. *Trajicio me*, and often *trajicio* by itself, to pass, to cross: *si se Alpes Antonius trajecerit*, if Antony should cross the Alps, Cic. ; *senatus censuit primo quoque tempore in Africam trajiciendum*, the senate decided that he was to cross over to Africa at the earliest opportunity, Liv. 4. To transfer, to transpose. 5. To transfix, to pierce: *magna pars equitum medium trajecit aciem*, a great part of the cavalry broke through the centre of the line, Liv.; *trajicit alterno qui leve pondus equo, he who leaps across as a light weight on (or transfers his light weight to) another horse (of a desultor)*, Prop.

†trāma, sc. f. The woof: *trama figuræ*, a lank figure, as thin as a thread, Pers.

trānea, Itas. m. 1. A crossway, a bye-path, a path, a road, a way. 2. A path taken (i. e. course, progress). 3. †Way, method: *versus per astra trames*, the Zodiac, Prop.

transitto.—See transmitto.

trāno, as. v. a. 1. To swim across or over. 2. §To fly through, pass through.

tranquille. adv. Calmly, quietly, gently.

tranquillitas, atis. 1. Calm weather, a calm. 2. Tranquillity, quiet, serenity (of mind, life, etc.).

tranquillo, as. v. a. To render tranquil, quiet, serene, to tranquillise, to calm, to compose.

tranquillus, a. um. adj. Calm, tranquil, serene, peaceful, undisturbed, free from agitation, composed: *tranquille tuis quidem litteræ*, your letters in-

- deed speak only of peace, Cic.; in tranquillo, in quiet, Liv.; republica in tranquillum redacta, the republic being restored to tranquility, Liv.
- trans.** *prep.* (c. acc.). 1. Across, over, to the other side of. 2. On the other side of, beyond.
- transäbeo**, *is, Ivi, Itum. v. a.* To pierce, to transfix (as a weapon).
- transactor**, *örta. m.* A transactor, a manager (of affairs).
- transactus**, *a, um. part. pass. fr. transigo, q. v.*
- transädigo**, *in, ägi, actum. v. a.* 1. To thrust through, to make to pierce (c. dupl. acc.). 2. To pierce, to transfix (with a weapon).
- transalpinus**, *a, um. adj.* On the other side of the Alps, Transalpine.
- transcendo**, *in, di, sum. v. a. and n.* 1. (v. a.) To climb over, to cross by climbing, by mounting over, to pass (hills, high paths, walks, etc., or even a river). 2. To overstep, to transgress. 3. (v. n.) To pass over, to cross over (c. in and acc. of the place to which).
- transcribo**, *is, psi, ptum. v. a.* 1. To transcribe, to copy out. 2. To transfer (to another person or place, c. dat.): ut in socios nomina transcriberent, to transfer the debts of people among the allies, Liv.
- transcurro**, *is, curri, and t_cucurri, cursum. v. n.* 1. To run by, to pass by (even of a ship), to hasten by. 2. To cross over, (metaph.) to digest. 3. To pass through, to hasten through, to traverse. 4. To run through (i. e. arrive at the end of): (*pass. impers.*) in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est, the Romans crossed over to the other camp, Liv.
- transenna**, *ss. f.* 1. †A rope, a noose, a springe, a trap: quam per transennam prætereuntes strictim aspeximus, which we have taken a cursory glance at (where some interpret transenna "a lattice," so that it would mean strictly "looking in through a lattice;" others, "a rope stretched as a barrier to keep people at a distance," so that it would mean, "passing along a barrier," i. e. "which we have had a distant and therefore a slight view of.")
- transeo**, *is, Ivi, Itum. v. n. and a.* 1. (v. n.) To cross over, to go across, to pass by, to pass over, to pass on, to go over (often to a new party or subject (c. ad and acc.)). 2. (c. in and acc.) To be changed into, to be transformed into. 3. To pass by, to pass away (as time, etc.). 4. (v. a.) To pass over, to cross, to pass through, to pass by (a river, a mountain, a town, etc.). 5. To pass by, to leave unnoticed, untouched, unmentioned, etc. 6. To go beyond, i. e. to overstep, transgress, violate, (rare) to pass (life, time, etc.): (*pass. impers.*) a dignitate transitum est ad honestatem, we passed on from what was dignified to what was honourable (in a discussion), Cic.
- transfero**, *fera, t_tili, lätum. v. a. irr.* 1. To carry, bring, convey or transport over, across, from one place to another, to transfer, to remove. 2. To transcribe, to copy out. 3. To translate. 4. To use in a figurative or metaphorical sense. 5. To defer, to postpone (c. in and acc. of the time to which).
- transfigo**, *is, xi, xum. v. a.* To transfix, to pierce, to run through: hæc transfixa, a spear thrust through a man, Virg.
- transfölio**, *is, födi, fozsum. v. a.* To run through, to stab, to pierce.
- transformis**, *e. adj.* Transformed.
- transformo**, *as. v. a.* To transform, metamorphose, change.
- transfuga**, *ss. m.* A deserter (lit. and metaph.).
- transfugio**, *Is, fügi, fugitum. v. n.* To go over to the enemy, to desert (lit. and metaph.).
- transfugium**, *i. n.* Desertion, a going over to the enemy.
- transfundo**, *is, füdi, füsum. v. a.* 1. To transfuse. 2. To transfer. 3. To diffuse.
- transfusio**, *önis. f.* 1. †Transfusion. 2. Migration.
- transgrädior**, *ördis, gressus sum. v. dep.* 1. To step across or over, to go over, to go across (by land or sea), to cross over (c. acc. of the thing crossed, c. in and acc. of the place or party to which one crosses). 2.

‡To go beyond, to surpass (*part. perf.* *transgressus*, sometimes in *pass.* sense).

transgressio, *ōnis. f.*, and ‡*transgressus*, *ūs. m.* A going across, a passing over, a passage.

transalgo, *is*, *egi*, *actum. v. a.* 1. ‡To pierce, to run through, to transfix. 2. To do, to do thoroughly, to transact, to complete, to finish, to conclude, to despatch (business, etc.). 3. To settle (a disputed matter), to come to a settlement (c. *cum* and abl. of the opposite party). 4. ‡To pass (time, etc.): *transige cum expeditionibus*, have done with expeditions, Tac.

tranallio, *Is*, *ui*, and ‡‡-*ivi*, *sultum. v. n.* and *a.* 1. (*v. n.* and *a.*) To leap over, to leap across, to spring over, to hasten across (c. acc. or *sine c.*). 2. (In writing or speaking) To pass over, skip, omit to mention.

transito, *as. v. a.* (Rare) To pass through.

transitio, *ōnis. f.*, and *transitus*, *ūs. m.* 1. A passing over, a passing, a passage. 2. A passing over to another party, desertion. 3. The passing (of a disease) from one to another, infection. 4. A transition: *transitus ipse tamen spectantia lumina fallit*, but the change from one colour to another, (the delicate shading) itself deceives the eyes that behold it, Ov.

transjicio, etc.—See *trajicio*.

translaticius, *a. um. adj.* 1. Preserved by transmission, customary: *edictum translaticium*, an edict copied by an officer or governor from those of his predecessors as a matter of course, Cic. 2. Common, ordinary, usual.

translatio, *ōnia. f.* 1. A transferring, a removing or shifting from one to another. 2. A metaphor. 3. ‡A translation.

translātivus, *a. um. adj.* That requires to be transferred.

translātor, *ōris. m.* One who transfers, a transerrer: [Verres] translator *quaesturæ*, who transferred the interest of the *quaestorship* (and especially the public money which was in his charge as *quaestor*) to Sulla's party, Cic.

translīeo, *es*, *xi*, no sup. *v. n.* 1. To shine through, to be transparent, brilliant. 2. ‡To shine across, to be reflected.

transmārinus, *a. um. adj.* What is or comes from or goes across the sea, transmarine, foreign.

‡*transmēo*, *as. v. a.* To go through, to go across or beyond.

transmīgo, *as. v. n.* To migrate, to remove one's abode from one place to another.

transmissio, *ōnis. f.*, and *transmissus*, *ūs.* A passing over, passage (of a sea, strait, or river): *pari spatio transmissus*, the passage is the same distance, Cæs.

transmittō, or *trāmitto*, *is*, *misi*, *missum. v. a.* 1. To send or despatch over or across. 2. To convey, carry, or transport across. 3. To transfer, to transmit. 4. To conduct through, to permit to pass through. 5. To commit, to entrust. 6. ‡To let go, to resign. 7. To pass over, to cross over, to pass, to cross, to traverse. 8. To pass over, i. e. to omit to mention, to neglect: *eadem vim in me transmittere*, to employ the same force against me, Tac.

transmontanus, *a. um. adj.* Transmontane, beyond the mountains.

‡*transmōeo*, *es*, *movi*, *mōtum. v. a.* To transfer, to remove.

‡*transmīto*, *as. v. a.* To change, to shift about.

transnāto, *as. v. a.* To swim across or over.

Transpādanus, *a. um. adj.* On the other side of the river Po.

‡*transpectus*, *ūs. m.* A looking through, a seeing through.

‡*transpīcio*, *is*, *spexi*, *spectum. v. a.* To see beyond, to see on the other side.

‡*transpōno*, *is*, *pōsui*, *pōlitum. v. a.* To transport, to transfer.

transporto, *as. v. a.* To carry, convey, or transport across (sometimes c. dupl. acc.).

- transstrum, i. *a.* A bench for rowers.
- transluto, as. *v. n.* To leap across, to leap, to spring.
- transuo, is, *ni*, *titum*. *v. a.* 1. ¶To saw through. 2. To pierce.
- trans- or tra-*vectio*, *ōnis*. *f.* 1. A carrying or transporting across. 2. ¶A passing by (as troops who are being reviewed).
- transveho, is, *xi*, *ctum*. *v. a.* 1. To carry, convey, conduct, or transport across or over. 2. To carry, to carry along (esp. in procession). 3. (In pass.) To ride, drive, or sail across. 4. (In pass.) To pass by, ride by (of troops who are being reviewed, etc.).
- transverbēro, as. *v. a.* To pierce, to transfix.
- transversarius, a, *um*. *adj.* Transverse, lying across.
- transversus, a, *um*. *part.*; used as *adj.* 1. Lying across or athwart, transverse, crosswise: transverso ambulans foro, walking across the forum. 2. In a cross or contrary direction, i. e. unfavourable: discedere a restâ conscientiâ transversum unquem, to depart a nail's breadth from a right conscience, Cic.; transverso calamo, running his pen across them, Hor.; mutare conversa fremunt... venti, the wind has changed and roars in a contrary direction (is become contrary and stormy), Virg.; de transverso, contrary to expectation, unexpectedly, Cic.; e transverso, on the contrary, Cic.
- transvölo, as, and ¶transvöllito, as. 1. To fly over, to fly across, (metaph.) to pass rapidly over, to hasten over. 2. To pass over, i. e. to neglect, to disdain.
- träpētus, i. *m.* An olive mill, an oil mill.
- ¶träpēkita, se. *m.* [τραπέκιτα] A banker.
- träpesophōron, i. *n.* A pedestal, a handsome base or leg of a table.
- tröcēni, se. *a. pl. adj.* 1. 300 apiece, 300 each. 2. Three hundred.
- tröcentērimus, a, *um*. *adj.* Three hundredth.
- tröcenti, se, *a. pl. adj.* 1. Three hundred. 2. ¶Innumerable.
- tröcentus. *adv.* Three hundred times.
- trödēciea. *adv.* Thirteen times.
- trödēcim. *undec.* Thirteen.
- trämēbundus, a, *um*. *adj.* Trembling, quivering.
- trämēfācio, Is, *fēci*, *factum*. *v. a.* To cause to tremble, to shake.
- trämendus, a, *um*, gerundive of tremo, q. v., used also as *adj.* Tremendous, terrible, fearful, awful, to be dreaded.
- trämisco, is, no perf., and trämō, is, *ui*, no sup. *v. n.* and *a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To tremble, to quiver, to shake. 2. (*v. a.*) To tremble at, to fear, to dread.
- trämōr, öris. *m.* 1. Tremor, a trembling, a shaking. 2. ¶A trembling of the earth, an earthquake. 3. ¶An object of dread.
- trämīlius, a, *um*. *adj.* 1. Trembling, tremulous, quivering, unsteady, flickering. 2. Causing one to tremble (as cold).
- tröpidanter. *adv.* With trepidation, with anxious haste.
- tröpidātio, *ōnis*. *f.* 1. Trepidation, trembling hurry, agitation. 2. Alarm, confusion.
- tröpīde. *adv.* Tremblingly, with trepidation, in or through alarm, with the haste and confusion arising from fear.
- tröpīdo, as. *v. n.* 1. To hurry with alarm, to be in a state of confusion, agitation, or trepidation, to be in disorder. 2. To hurry, to hasten, to be anxious. 3. ¶To tremble, to quiver, to flicker, to throb (as the heart, etc.): obliquo laborat lympha fugax trepidare rivo, the passing stream labours to make its rapid way along its winding channel, Her.; (pass. as *impers.*) totis trepidatur castris, there is disorder in every part of the camp, Cæs.
- tröpīdus, a, *um*. *adj.* 1. In a state of trepidation, disorder, or confusion, agitated, disturbed, restless, in anxious hurry, in a hurry. 2. Alarmed, frightened: Messenii trepidi rerum suarum, the Messenians alarmed for their property, Liv. 3. Trembling, quivering, shaking, throbbing, flickering: trepidum ahenum, a bubbling caldron, Virg. 4. Causing

persons to tremble, critical, dangerous : in re trepidā, in a critical state of affairs, Liv.; trepedis in rebus, in danger (as a soldier), Hor.

tres, tria. adj. pl. Three.

tresviri, triumvirorum. pl. m. A board of three commissioners, appointed for various purposes.

triangulus, a, um. adj. Having three corners, triangular; m. as subst., a triangle.

triāri, ornum. pl. m. The third line of soldiers in a Roman legion.

tribas, ēdis. f. A debauched woman.

tribuārius, a, um. adj. Of or relating to a tribe (esp. to bribing a tribe).

tribūlis, is. m. 1. One of the same tribe. 2. §One of the lower orders, a poor person.

tribūlum, i. n. A threshing machine.

tribūlus. i. m. A kind of thistle.

tribūnal, alia. n. 1. A platform on which the seats of magistrates were raised, a judgment seat, a tribunal (used also by generals in the camp). 2. ¶A monument.

tribūnatus, ūs. m. The office of tribune, the tribuneship.

tribūnicius, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to a tribune; m. as subst., one who has been a tribune.

tribūnus, i. m. A tribune, a tribune of the people; tribuni scrari, pay-masters who assisted the questors, and who by the Lex Aurelia were made judges in criminal trials; tribuni Celerum, captains of the Celeres.

—Tribuni militares or militum. 1. Officers, of whom there were six in each legion, who commanded in turn, each two months at a time. 2. Officers with consular power, who from A. u. c. 310 to 388 were elected as the chief magistrates instead of consuls; they were at first 3, then 6, and at last 8.

tribuo, is, ui, utum. v. a. 1. To allot, impart, bestow, distribute. 2. To give, to grant: oro ut eam misericordiam tribua tu fortissimo viro, I beg you to show that pity for a most gallant man, Cic.; silentium quod est orationi tributum tue, the silence with which your speech was listened to, Cic. 3. To grant (i.e. concede, allow): mihi tribuebat omnia, he yielded to, he deferred to me in everything, Cic. 4. To ascribe, assign, attribute, impute.

tribus, ūs. f. [tres]. A tribe, a division of the Roman people, prop. a third part of them, as the Patrician tribes were originally three. Servius Tullius divided the people into thirty tribes, which number, b. c. 241, was increased to thirty-five.—See Smith's *Dict. Ant.* in voc.

tributārius, a, um. adj. 1. Of, belonging to, or liable to pay tribute; tabulae tributariae, letters of credit, Cic.

tributūm. adv. By tribes, tribe by tribe, in separate tribes.

tributio, ūnis. f. Distribution.

tributūm, i. n. 1. A fixed payment or contribution, a tax, a tribute. 2. ¶A gift, a present.

tributūs, a, um. adj. Comitia tributa, the assembly of the people in their tribes.

tricōs, arum. pl. f. 1. Toya. 2. Petty vexations, annoying tricks, subterfuges, evasions.

tricōni, ūs, a. pl. adj. 1. Thirty each, thirty apiece. 2. Thirty.

triceps, Iptes. adj. m. f. Having three heads, three-headed.

tricōsimus, a, um. adj. Thirtieth.

trichilla, ūs. f. A bower, an arbour.

tricōea. adv. Thirty times.

triclinium, i. n. 1. A couch running round three sides of a room, for reclining on at meals. 2. A dining-room.

tricōor, ūris. v. dep. To start trifling difficulties, to quibble, to shuffle.

tricorpor, tris. adj. m. f. With three bodies.

tricuspis, Idia. adj. With three points (of a trident).

- tridens, entis. adj.** 1. With three prongs, with three points ; (*m. as subst.*) a harpoon. 2. The trident of Neptune. 3. A weapon used by the gladiator called retiarius.
- tridentifer, and tridentiger, ēri. m.** Wielding a trident.
- trilium, i. n.** The space of three days, three days.
- triennia, ium. pl. n.** A triennial festival, a festival recurring every three years.
- triens, entis. m.** A third part of anything (esp. of an *as*) : *Salso* (in wine, etc.) of a sextarius, equal to four *cyathi*.
- trientius tabiliusque, or** (according to others) **trientabulus ager**, land given for a third part of the money owed by the state, *Liv.* (xxxl. 13.).
- trirarchus, i. m. [τριτράρχος.]** The captain of a trireme.
- triēris, is. f.** A ship with three banks of oars.
- triētericus, a. um. adj.** Celebrated every three years (of the festival of Bacchus) : *n. pl. as subst.*, the feast or orgies of Bacchus.
- triētēris, īdis. f.** 1. ♀ A space of three years. 2. The festival of Bacchus celebrated every third year.
- trifāriam. adv.** In three ways, in three places, in or into three divisions.
- triffaux, cīa. adj.** With three throats, with three sets of jaws.
- trifidus, a. um. adj.** Cloven into three divisions, threeforked, forked.
- trifilis, e. adj.** With three hairs.
- triformis, e. adj.** Of triple form, with three bodies, with threefold nature or character (of Diana ; of the world, as composed of three elements, earth, air, and water ; or of the Chimaera).
- trigēminus, a. um. adj.** Triple, threefold : *trigemini fratres*, the three twin brothers (the Horatii and Curiatii), *Liv.*; *trigemina spolia*, the spoils won from the Curiatii, *Liv.*
- triginta. indeed.** Thirty.
- trigon, onis. m.** A kind of ball for playing with (esp. in the bath) : *bīs* trigon, a game at ball, *Hor.*
- trilibris, e. adj.** Weighing three pounds.
- trilinguis, e. adj.** Having three tongues.
- trilix, icis. adj.** With three threads, wrought with a triple tissue.
- trīmētris, e. adj.** Of three months, lasting three months.
- trimētrā, tra, trum. adj.** Trimeter, consisting of three measures of two feet.
- trīmus, a. um. adj.** Three years' old.
- Trīnācria, se, and Trīnācous, īdis. f. [τρίησις Ακρα.]** Sicily.
- trīni, se, a. adj. pl.** Three, threefold, triple.
- trīnoctiālia, e. adj.** Lasting three nights.
- trīnōdis, e. adj.** Having three knots, knotted (of a club).
- trīnundinum, i. (but some read trīnum nundinum.)** The time between two market-days, the third market-day.—*See* nundinum.
- Triones, um. pl. m.** The ploughing oxen, i. e. the constellation Charles's Wain, or Ursa Major and Minor.—*See* Septentrio.
- trīpartito. adv.** In three divisions.
- trīpartitus, a. um. adj.** In three divisions or bodies : *tripartite*, threefold.
- trīpectōrūs, a. um. adj.** Having three breasts.
- trīpēdatis, e. adj.** Three feet in measure, three feet long.
- tripes, īdis. adj. m. f.** Having three feet (of a table, etc.).
- trīplex, icis. adj. [tre plico.]** 1. Threefold, triple. 2. §Three ; *n. sub.* a triple portion, a triple share, three times as much.
- trīplus, a. um. adj.** Triple, threefold.
- trīpūdio, as. v. n.** To dance, to dance exultingly, to exult.
- trīpūdium, i. n.** 1. A solemn measure, sacred dance used in religious ceremonies. 2. A dance. 3. A favourable omen derived from the sacred chickens eating so greedily that they dropped the grain out of their mouths on the ground.
- trīpus, īdis. m. [τρίποδος.]** 1. A tripod, a three-footed seat. 2. (Esp.) The tripod of the priestess at Delphi. 3. §(In pl.) An oracle.

- triquētrus, a, um. adj. 1. Triangular. 2. §Sicilian.
- trīrēmis, e. adj. [tres remus.] With three banks of oars; f. as subst., a trireme, a ship with three banks of oars.
- †triscuria, orum. pl. n. Gross buffooneries.
- triste. adv. 1. Sadly, mournfully. 2. With difficulty. 3. Harshly.
- tristitius, a, um. adj. Rather out of spirits, sorrowful.
- †tristiflous, a, um. adj. Making sad, saddening.
- tristis, e. adj. 1. Sad (of persons or things), sorrowful, melancholy, dejected, desponding, unhappy, miserable. 2. (Of things) Grievous, lamentable, mournful. 3. Gloomy looking, sombre looking. 4. Harsh, austere, disagreeable (of persons or things, as a flavour etc.), morose, stern, severe, strict.
- tristitia, se. 1. Sadness, dejection, grief, sorrow, unhappiness, a melancholy condition (of persons or things). 2. Moroseness a, austerity, gloominess of temper, harshness.
- †trisulcus, a, um. adj. Cleft into three forks or divisions, three forked.
- triticēns, a, um. adj. Of wheat, wheaten.
- triticum, i. n. Wheat.
- Tritōnius, a, um, and Tritoniacus, a, um. adj. 1. Of Triton, a lake in Africa, where, according to some fables, Minerva was born. 2. Of or sacred to Minerva. Tritonia and Tritōnis, Idis (as subst.). Minerva: quid cum Tritonide pinu? what have I to do with the Argo of Minerva (because the Argo was built at the suggestion of Minerva)? Ov.
- tritira, se. f. Thrashing.
- tritus, a, um. part. pass. fr. tero, q. v.; also as adj., c. compar. etc. 1. Beaten, much trodden, frequented (of a road). 2. Practised, expert. 3. Much used, familiar, ordinary, common, commonplace.
- tritus, fū. m. A rubbing or wearing, a wearing away.
- triumphālis, e. Of or belonging to a triumph: provincia maxime triumphalis, a province especially fertile in triumphs, Cic.; triumphalia ornamenta, the decorations worn in a triumph, Liv; triumphalis senex, an old man who has triumphed, Ov.; imagines triumphales, the images of men who have had triumphs, Hor.
- trumpho, as. v. n. 1. To triumph, to celebrate a triumph. 2. (Metaph.) To triumph, to exult, to be delighted.—triumphatus. pass. part. Triumphed over, i. e. conquered, subdued.
- trumphus, i. m. [Σπαιρός, a Bacchic procession.] 1. A triumph, i. e. a solemn procession and entrance into the city of a Roman general after gaining a great victory. 2. (Metaph.) A triumph, a victory.
- trumvirālis, e. adj. Of or belonging to triumvirs.
- trumvirātus, fū. m. The office of a triumvir, the triumvirate.
- trumviri, orum. pl. m. A commission or board of three officers or magistrates appointed for various purposes, a triumvirate (sometimes found in the sing. triumvir, of an officer belonging to such a board): triumviri capitales, superintendents of the public prisons, Cic.; triumviri nocturni officers whose charge it was to prevent and to extinguish fires, Liv.
- Trivia, se. f. Diana, as presiding over places where three roads meet.
- †triviālis, e. adj. That may be found in every cross road, i. e. ordinary, common, trivial, valueless.
- trivium, i. n. 1. A place where three roads meet, a cross road. 2. Any public street or highway, a street, a road.
- trōchaeus, i. m. 1. A dissyllabic foot with the first syllable long, and the second short, a trochee. 2. A tribach, a foot of three short syllables.
- †trōchlea, se. f. A crane, a sheaf of pulleys.
- trōchus, i. m. [τροχός.] A hoop (for children).
- Trojānus, a, um. adj. Of Troy, a city in Phrygia, destroyed by the Greeks after a siege of ten years, about 950 b. c.: Trojanus judex, Paris, Ov.; Trojanus equus, a concealed danger, Cic.
- Trojāgens, se. m. f. [gigno.] 1. Born of a Trojan, Trojan; as subst., a

- Trojan. 2. §§ (As the Romans were descended from the Trojans) A Roman.
- trōpōsum, i. n. [τρόπαιον.] 1. A trophy, an emblem of victory set up on the field of battle, consisting of arms taken from the enemy placed on the trunk of a tree or post. 2. §A victory. 3. A memorial, a monument.
- Tros, Troia. m. An old king of Troy; m. pl., Trōēs, um, as subst., Trojans.
- Trōius, Trōleus, and Trōni, a. um, and Trōas, ēdis. f. Of Troy, Trojan; Troas, as subst. (usu. pl.), a Trojan woman.
- trīfeldātio, ônia. f. A slaughtering, massacring, butchery.
- trīcidio, as. v. a. 1. To slay cruelly, to slaughter, to massacre, to butcher: seu porrum et capo trucidias, or whether you kill leeks and onions (jesting on the doctrines of the Pythagoreans). 2. To destroy, to demolish, to put an end to.
- trīcīlēta. adv. Fiercely, cruelly.
- trīcūlēntus, a, um. adj. Fierce, ferocious, savage, cruel, §(of the sea) stormy.
- Strīdes, is. f. A pointed stake or pole, a pike.
- trīde, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To thrust, to push, to shove, to push on, to thrust out of the way. 2. To push forth, put forth (as a tree puts forth buds, etc.), to put forward (so as to bring into notice).
- trulla, se. f. 1. A ladle, a scoop. 2. A firepan. 3. §A wash-hand-basin.
- truncō, as. v. a. 2. To cut short, to maim, to mutilate. 2. To deprive, to strip.
- truncus, a, um. adj. 1. Maimed, mutilated (often c. abl. of the part cut off, or sc. gen.), crippled, (lit. and metaph.) broken (of weapons). 2. Imperfect, defective.
- truncus, i. m. 1. The stem or trunk of a tree. 2. The trunk of anything, a body (apart from the limbs). 3. A mere log, a blockhead.
- trūtīna, se. f. A balance, a pair of scales.
- trūtinor, aris. v. dep. To weigh.
- trux, trūcia. adj. Fierce, savage, ferocious, wild, cruel.
- tu, tui [see Lat. Gr.] (sometimes in pr. tute, and acc. tote, and in scr. temet). You, thou, (in the dative) as you see: ecce tibi Ausonie tellus, see before you the land of Italy, Virg.; haec vobis ipsorum per biduum militia fecit, this, as you saw, was the way they carried on the war for two days, Liv.
- tūba, se. f. 1. A trumpet, (esp. a war trumpet, used too at funerals and sacrifices): tuba belli civilia, the trumpet (i. e. the instigator) of civil war, Cic. 2. §Sonorous poetry, epic poetry.
- tūber, ēria. n. 1. A bump, a lump, a protuberance, a wart. 2. §A kind of mushroom or morel.
- tūbīcoen, Inis. m. A trumpeter.
- tūbīlustrīum, i. n. A feast of trumpets, when the trumpets used in sacrifices were purified; there were two such, on the 23rd of March and May.
- titūcētūm, i. a. A sort of sausage.
- titūditans, antis. part. (used as adj.). Beating often or heavily.
- tūcoor, eris, tultus sum, and (rare) tūtūs. v. dep. 1. To look at, to gaze at, to contemplate, to behold, to view: torva tuens, looking grimly, Virg. 2. To look to (i. e. care for, regard, defend, protect, guard, maintain, preserve).
- tūgītrīum, i. n. A hut, cabin, cottage.
- tūltio, ônia. f. A taking care of, guarding, protection, preservation.
- tūlli. perf. fr. fero (q. v.).
- tum. adv. 1. Then, at that time, at the time. 2. Then, after that, thereupon: quid tum? what then? i. e. what followed? etc., Cic. 3. In addition, besides, in the next place, further: tum . . . tum, or quam . . . tum, both . . . and also—as well . . . as—not only . . . but also.

Stūmēficio, *is*, *fēci*, *factum*. *v. a.* 1. To cause to swell. 2. To puff up, to inflate (with pride, exultation, etc.).

tūmeo, *es*, and **stūmesco**, *is*, *ui* (no sup.). *v. a.* 1. To swell, to be swoln, (lit. and metaph.) with pride, exultation, anger, etc.: *vana tumentem*, swelling with vain arrogance, Virg. 2. To be excited, inflamed (with any kind of passion or desire) : *bella tument*, wars are rising, Ov.; *tument negotia*, our affairs are in a ferment, Cic.; *quoniam Galliæ tumeant*, since the Gauls are in a disturbed state, Tac. 3. To be turgid, tumid, bombastic (of style).

tūmidus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Swelling, swoln, rising high, protuberant: *tumidi lavamur*, stuffed with food we bathe, Hor. 2. (Metaph.) Swollen with excitement, (from any kind of passion or desire) excited, angry, elated, puffed up, restless. 3. (Of style) tumid, turgid, inflated, bombastic.

tūmor, *ōris*. *m.* 1. Swelling, a tumour, swelling, a swollen condition. 2. Excitement of mind (from any passion or desire, esp. anger or pride).

stūmēlo, *as*. *v. a.* To cover with a mound, to bury.

tūmēlōsus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Full of hillocks, or hills, hilly.

tūmultuārius, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Of or connected with hurry; (of troops) collected in a hurry, raised hastily, tumultuary. 2. Hurried, hasty, disorderly, irregular (of anything done).

tūmultuātio, *ōnis*. *f.* A bustling, hurrying, hurry, confusion.

tūmultuor, *āris*. *v. dep.* To make a tumult or disturbance, to be in hurried disorder or confusion, to be agitated ; (*infīn.* sometimes as *pass. impers.*) *nunciatur in castris tumultuari*, news came that there was a disturbance in the camp, Cæs.; *cum Gallis tumultuum verius quam belligeratum*, their conflicts with the Gauls had been, to speak strictly, rather a putting down of an outbreak than a regular war, Liv.—See *tumultua*.

tūmultuōse. *adv.* Tumultuously, in an irregular, confused, disorderly manner.

tūmultuōsus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Full of bustle, confusion, tumult, disorderly, unquiet, tumultuous. 2. Done in a tumultuous, hurried, disorderly or irregular manner.

tūmultus, *ās*. *m.* 1. Tumult, uproar, bustle, confusion, disorder, commotion, agitation. 2. A civil war, insurrection, sedition, an outbreak of subjects or dependants : *majores . . . tumultum Gallicum quod erat Italise finitimus . . . nominabant*, our ancestors called the contest with the Gauls “ *tumultus* ” because it took place with a people on the borders of Italy, Cic.: *servili tumultu*, at the time of the outbreak of the slaves, Cæs. 3. Disquietude, agitation (of the mind).

tūmēlus, *i*. *m.* 1. A raised heap of earth, a mound, a hillock. 2. (Esp.) A sepulchral mound, a grave: *tumulus inanis*, a cenotaph, Virg.

tūne. *adv.* 1. Then, at that time, at the time. 2. After, immediately after.

tundo, *is*, *tūtūdi*, *tunsum*. *v. a.* 1. To beat, to strike, to buffet, to batter. 2. To pound, to bruise. 3. §To weary with continued speaking, to deafen, to stun.

tūnicoa, *ās*. *f.* 1. An undergarment for either sex. 2. §+Any coating.

tunicātus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Wearing a tunic: *tunicatus popellus*, the common people, who wore nothing beyond a tunic, Hor.; *tunicatum cæpe*, an onion with many coats, Pera.

turba, *ās*. *f.* 1. A disturbance, confusion, uproar, disorder, tumult. 2. A brawl, a riotous quarrel. 3. A crowd, a band of people, a mob, a troop, a multitude (of people or of anything).

turbāmentum, *i*. *n.* A disturbance.

turbāte. *adv.* In confusion, in a disorderly manner.

turbātio, *ōnis*. *f.* Confusion, disorder, disturbance.

turbātor, *ōris*. *m.* One who causes confusion, a troubler, a disturber.

turbide. *adv.* In disorder, in confusion, confusedly.

turbidus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Full of or in confusion or disorder, confused. 2. Troubled, disordered, agitated; (of the mind, etc.) perplexed, frightened; (of soldiers) seditious, mutinous (sometimes c. gen.): C. Caesar *turbidus*

- animi, C. Caesar agitated in his mind, Tac. 3. §Causing confusion, troubling, stormy (as storms, etc.); (*s.* as *adv.*): mens... turbidum lætatur, my mind exults with a tumultuous frenzy, Hor.
- turbineus, a, um. *adj.* Shaped like a cone, or like a top.
- turbo, *aa.* (perf. 3d. sing. *subj.*, turbassit, Cic.). 1. To throw into confusion or disorder, to disturb, trouble, agitate. 2. To disquiet, vex, perplex. 3. §To make water (etc.) turbid, thick.
- turbo, *Inis. m.* 1. Any circular, rotatory, or revolving motion, a revolution, a whirl: non modo militiae turbine, a knight not made merely by the revolutions of military promotion, Ov. 2. Anything that has a rotatory or revolving motion, a spinning top, a spindle, a reel: momenta turbinis, in as short a time as it takes to spin a top, Peru. 3. A whirlwind, tornado, a hurricane. 4. §A circle, a round, a twisted coil (of a trumpet, etc.): Murranus . . . ingentis turbine saxi exxit, he unhorses Murranus by hurling a huge stone at him, Virg.
- turbilente and turbilenter. *adv.* In a turbulent, disorderly, tumultuous manner, violently.
- turbulentus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Disturbed, confused, agitated, restless, unquiet (of water), turbid, thick. 2. Turbulent, troublesome, causing confusion. 3. Factious, seditious.
- turdus, i. *m.* A thrush.
- tureus, a, um. *adj.* Of frankincense.
- turges, es, and turgesco, is, no perf. *v. n.* 1. To swell, to be swoln (lit. or metaph.) with passion, etc. 2. To be turgid, tumid, bombastic, inflated (of style).
- turgidus, a, um. and dim. turgidulus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Swoln, swelling. 2. Turgid, inflated (of a style, or a writer).
- türbillum, i. *n.* A censer to burn incense in.
- þtúrlorémus, a, um. *adj.* On or in which incense is burnt.
- þtúrlifer, éra, érum. *adj.* Producing frankincense.
- þtúrlégus, a, um. *adj.* Collecting or gathering frankincense.
- turma, ss. *f.* 1. A squadron of cavalry, consisting strictly of thirty-two men. 2. §A band, a crowd, a number (of persons).
- turnalis, o. *adj.* Of or belonging to a squadron; T. Manlius cum suis turmalibus evasit, T. Manlius escaped with his squadron, Liv.; turmales, equestrian statues, Cic.
- turmátim. *adv.* 1. In squadrons. 2. §In crowds, in bands.
- turniculus, a, um. *adj.* Rather ugly, plainish.
- turnificatus, a, um. *adj.* Defiled, polluted, base.
- turpis, o. *adj.* 1. Ugly, unseemly, unsightly, foul, disfigured. 2. Morally unseemly, base, disgraceful, shameful, dishonourable.
- turpiter. *adv.* 1. In an ugly manner. 2. Shamefully, dishonourably, basely.
- turpítudo *Inis. f.* 1. Ugliness, unsightliness. 2. Baseness, shamefulness, disgraceful conduct, dishonour, infamy.
- turpo, as. *v. a.* 1. To disfigure, to render unsightly, to deform. 2. To defile, to pollute, to disgrace, to dishonour.
- þtúrrióla, ss. *f.* A kind of dicebox shaped like a tower.
- turris, is. *f.* 1. A tower, a turret. 2. A castle, a palace.
- turritus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Furnished with towers, turreted, castellated. 2. (As an epith. of Cybele) Wearing a crown of towers. 3. Towering, high, lofty.
- turtur, tiris. *m.* A turtledove.
- tus, tiris. *n.* (and also written thus). Frankincense, incense.
- Tuscas, a, um. (also written Thuscus). Etruscan, Etrurian: Tuscas amnis, the Tiber, Hor.; Tuscum mare, the Mediterranean Sea, Hor.
- tussio, is, no perf. *v. n.* To have a cough, to cough.
- tussis, is. *f.* A cough.
- þtútämen, *Inis. n.*, and tutamentum, i. *n.* A defence, a protection.
- tuta.—See tu.

tūtē. *adv.* Safely, in safety, in security, out of danger, without danger.

tūtēla, *sc. f.* 1. Protection, defence, a watching, a keeping safe, a taking care of. 2. The office of guardian, guardianship, tutelage. 3. (Of persons or deities) A guard, a keeper, a protector, a defender, a tutelar deity: prorsē tutela Melanthus, Melanthus (the pilot) who guides the ship's head safely, Ov. 4. That which is committed to the care of, which is protected by a charge (c. gen.).

tūtō. *adv.* Safely, in safety, without danger.

tūtōr, ēris. *v. dep.* 1. To watch, keep, guard, protect, defend. 2. To ward off. 3. (Rare) To ward off, to avert. 4. (As pass.) To be protected.

tūtōr, ēris. *m.* A protector, a defender, a guardian (esp. a guardian of wards and minors).

tūtūs, a, um. *part. fr.* tueor, q. v.; but used as *adj.* (c. compar., etc.). 1. Safe, secure (often c. ab and abl., often evil from which), out of danger, free from danger. 2. Watchful, cautious, prudent: diadema tutum, a crown that cannot be taken away, Hor.; male tutæ mentis Orestes, Orestes of insane mind, Hor.; quicquid habes age depone tutis auribus, whatever you have to say, come, commit it to trustworthy ears, Hor.; eat et fidele tuta silentio merces, there is too a sure reward for faithful silence, Hor.

tūtus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Your, yours, thine, thy. 2. Favourable to you, favourable: tuā interest, it concerns you, Cic.

tympānum, i. n. [τύμπανον.] A drum, a tambourine, a timbrel.

Tyndārēs, m., and Tyndāris, Idis. *f.* Son or daughter, male or female descendant of Tyndarius, king of Sparta and husband of Leda, who was mother of Castor and Pollux, Helen and Clytaemnestra.

Typhōeūs, a, um, and Typhois, Idis. *f. adj.* Of or belonging to Typhoeus, one of the giants.

typūs, i. *m.* A figure, an image (on a wall).

týrannīcē. *adv.* Tyrannically, like a tyrant.

týrannīcūs, a, um. *adj.* Of or like a tyrant, tyrannical, tyrannous.

týrannīs, Idis. *f.* The sway of a tyrant, tyranny, arbitrary power.

týrannoctōnūs, i. m. [τύραννος κτείνω.] A slayer of a tyrant.

týrannus, i. *m.* 1. A despotic ruler, an usurper. 2. A monarch, a ruler. 3. A cruel ruler, a tyrant.

Tyrrhēnus, a, um. *adj.* Tuscan, Etruscan, of Etruria.—See Tuscua.

Tyrius, a, um. *adj.* 1. Tyrian, of Tyre, a great city in Phœnicia, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, celebrated for its purple dye. 2. Phœnician. 3. Carthaginian. 4. Purple: Tyria puella and Tyria pellea, Europa, Ov.; Tyrii (as *subst.*), Tyrians, people of Tyrian descent, Carthaginians.

U.

Über, ēris. *n.* 1. A teat, a pap, an udder. 2. Fertility.

über, gen.. ēris. *adj.* 1. Fertile, fruitful, productive. 2. Abundant, plentiful. 3. Copious, full (of a writer, or a writing, an account, etc.).

übērius, compar. *adv., superl.* uberrimo. More abundantly, more fully, more plentifully.

übertas, ētis. *f.* 1. Fruitfulness, fertility. 2. Abundance, plenty, copiousness (lit. and metaph.) of style, etc.

übertim. *adv.* Plentifully, abundantly, copiously.

ubī *adv., relat. and interrog.* 1. Where, in which place, in what place (sometimes c. gen.; as, ubi terrarum? where in the world? Cic.). 2. ubi, ubi, wherever. 3. (*Relat. or. indef.*) When, whenever, at what time, as soon as. 4. In which case: est ubi . . . there are cases in which: neque preter te quisquam fuit ubi . . . obtineremus, nor, except you, was

there any one by whose means, or before whom (as judge), we could obtain Cic.; Iolen, questus ubi ponat aniles, Iole into whose ears she might pour her aged complaints, Ov.

ubique. *adv.* 1. Wherever, wheresoever. 2. Wherever it may be, i. e. anywhere, everywhere.

ubinam. *adv. interrog.* direct or indirect, and *indef.* Where.—See *ubi*.

ubique. *adv.* 1. Wherever, wheresoever. 2. (Most usu.) Anywhere, in any place, everywhere; omnes qui ubique sunt, every one in the whole world, Cic.

ubivis. *adv.* Where you will, wherever you please, anywhere, everywhere. *†udo, ònis. m.* A sock or boot of fur.

údus, a, um. adj. Moist, damp, wet.

ulcero, *as. o. a.* To make sore, (lit. and metaph.) to ulcerate.

ulcérans, a, um. adj. Ulcerous, sore; (*§metaph.*) sore with anxiety or love.

uliscoor, eris, ultus sum. v. dep. 1. To avenge oneself on, to take vengeance on, to punish, to chastise (an offender). 2. To avenge, to revenge, to take vengeance for (an offence or injury). 3. (Once the verb, and once or twice *part.* *ultus*, in *pass.* sense) To be avenged or revenged: ob iras graviter ultas, on account of provocations terribly avenged, Liv.

ulcus, òris. n. An ulcer, a sore, (lit. and metaph.) a sore place.

filigo, Inis. f. Moisture, damp ground.

ullus, a, um., gen. ullius, etc. Any, any one (in sentences absolutely negative, or where a negative is implied; once in Virg., and once in Juv. in an affirmative sentence); *m.* as *subst.*, any one.

ulmens, a, um. adj. Of an elm-tree, of elm-wood.

ulmus, i. f. An elm, an elm-tree: ulmi Falernæ, Falernian vines (because vines were often trained against elms), Juv.

ulna, w. f. [ωλέρην.] 1. *†*The elbow. 2. *§*The arm (in a tender sense, as embracing, etc.; *not* with reference to strength, as striking, etc.). 3. (In measure) An ell.

ulterior, us. compar. adj., no pos. Further, on the further side, ulterior, more remote, what is beyond: ulteriora pudet narrare, I am ashamed to speak of what followed, Ov.; Ulterior Gallia, Transalpine Gaul.—See *ultimo*.

ultòrius. adv. Further, further on, beyond, more, longer: ulterius justo, beyond what is just, Ov.

ultimo, a, um. *superl.* fr. *ulterior*. 1. Furthest, furthest removed, most remote, most distant, uttermost. 2. Extreme, last, (and as at the greatest distance of time from the speaker) first, earliest, most ancient. 3. Extreme in degree, (at either end) highest, best, or lowest, vilest, worst: ultimum supplicium, extreme, i. e. capital punishment, Cass.; ultima passi, having suffered the extremity of misery, Ov., Liv.; priusquam ultima experientur, before they had recourse to extreme measures, Liv.; tempus in ultimum deducti, you who were brought into the most imminent danger, Hor.; *n. pl.* as *subst.*, the end: ad ultimum, to the last, Liv.; *n. as adv.*, for the last time.

ultio, ònis. f. Revenge, vengeance.

ultr, òris. m., and ultrix, tricis. f. An avenger, a revenger, a punisher.

ultra. *adv.* and *prep. c. acc.* 1. (*adv.*) Beyond, farther. 2. More, besides. 3. To a longer time, to a later period (to protract, etc.): ultra quam satis est, more than enough, Cic. 3. (*prep.*) On the further or other side of, beyond: ultra fin, beyond what is right, Hor.; ultra placitum, disagreeably, Virg. 4. Beyond (of time), longer than, past. 5. (Of number or quantity) More than, greater than.

ultro. *adv.* 1. Further, beyond (chiefly in the phrase *ultra utroque*, to and fro, up and down): multis verbis ultro utroque habitis, much having been said on both sides, Cic. 2. Besides, moreover. 3. (Most usu.) Of one's own accord, spontaneously, voluntarily. 4. Without provocation: ultro tributa, money expended by the state on public works, Liv.

ùlla, w. f. A screechowl.

ūllatus, ūs. m. A howling, a shrieking, a loud outcry (usu. of lamentation), a warcry, a warhoop, the cry of the Bacchanals.

ūllo, as. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To howl, to shriek, to utter a cry (usu. but not always mournful). 2. (Of places) To resound, to re-echo. 3. To utter in a howling tone, to cry out (a name, etc.) with howling, to invoke with a howl.

Sulva, ūs. f. Sedge, weeds that grow in wet places.

umbilicus, i. m. 1. The navel. 2. The middle, the centre. 3. The projecting end of the cylinder in which a book was rolled. 4. The end (of a book or composition). 5. A sea-snail, a periwinkle or cockle.

umbo, ūnis. m. 1. The boss of a shield. 2. §A shield. 3. †The elbow.

umbra, ūs. f. 1. A shade, a shadow: *umbras timere* (Prov.), to be afraid of a shadow, i. e. of what does not deserve to be feared, Cic. 2. A shade (of a dead person), a spirit, a ghost, a spectre, apparition. 3. A shady place, or that which gives shade, a tree etc.: *Pompeia in umbrā*, in the shady portico of Pompey, Prop.; *ignavā Veneris cessamus in umbrā*, we idle about in the indolent bower of Venus, Ov.; *vacua tonsoris in umbrā*, in the cool barber's shop frequented by idlers, Hor.; *studia in umbrā educata*, studies practised in the retirement of the closet, Tac.; *rhetorica umbra*, a rhetorician's school, Juv. 4. A shadow, i. e. a faint image or likeness. 5. A disguise, a pretext, a plea. 6. Shelter, protection. 6. A guest not invited by the host, but brought by some other guest of importance as one of his suit. 7. A kind of fish, a grayling.

umbrætūm, i. n. 1. A shady place, a shady bower, etc. 2. §Shade. 3. A school. 4. A parasol, an umbrella.

umbratilis, e. 1. Remaining in the shade, in retirement, retired, contemplative (of a life, etc., not of persons). 2. (Of a declaration, etc.) Scholastic, suited to a rhetorical school.

umbifer, ūra, ūrum. adj. 1. Giving shade, shady. 2. Bearing the shades of the dead (Charon's boat, etc.).

umbro, ūs. v. a. (only in part. pass. till lately). To shade, to overshadow, to crown.

umbrosus, a, ūm. Shady, umbrageous.

una. adv. At the same time, in the same place, together (once sc. dat.).

unānimis, e, and unānimus, a, ūm. adj. Agreeing, of the same mind, unanimous, in perfect accord, in harmony together.

unānimitas, ūtis. f. Unanimity, concord, agreement.

uncia, ūs. f. 1. An ounce. 2. A twelfth part of anything: *nulla uncia*, not the least bit, Juv.

unciarium, a, ūm. adj. Of an ounce, of a twelfth part: *unciarium fenus*, a yearly interest of 1-12th of the sum borrowed, about 8*l. 6*s.* 8*d.** per cent.

unciatim. adv. By ounces (i. e. by little and little).

uncinatus, a, ūm. adj. Furnished with hooks, barbed.

uncidla, ūs. f., dim. of uncia. An ounce.

unctio, ūnis. f. An anointing.

unctor, ūris. m. An anointer.

unctura, ūs. f. An anointing (of the dead).

unetus, a, ūm. part. pass. of ungo; also as adj. (c. compar., etc.). Luxurious, delicate; *n. as subst.*, a luxurious banquet.

uncus, a, ūm. adj. Hooked, crooked, barbed.

uncus, i. m. A hook (esp. one fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, by which they were dragged to the Tiber).

unda, ūs. f. 1. A wave, a billow. 2. §Water. 3. Anything waving: *qua plurimus undam fumus agit*, where the abundant smoke (lit. makes waves) eddies around, Virg. 4. (Metaph.) Any agitation or agitated thing (as a stormy public meeting, the sea of public life, etc.): *salutantum unda*, a crowd of dependants come to salute a great man, Virg.

unde. adv. relat. and interrog., and indef. 1. From which place, whence, from whence. 2. From which or what cause, from which source, by

which means, from which person (as a cause or origin): quare et refer unde domo, find out, and come and tell me where he lives, Hor.: qualis et unde genus, what sort of person I am, and of what family (lit. from what source as to my family), Prop.: non ut eloquentiam meam perspicias unde longe absum, not (saying this) that you may perceive my eloquence, from which motive I am far removed, Cic. 3. unde unde, from any quarter whatever, by any means, anyhow.

undēcīsas. *adv.* Eleven times.

undēcim. *indecl.* Eleven.

undēcīmus, a, um. adj. Eleventh.

†undēcūmque. *adv.* From wherever, from whatever place.

undēllbet. *adv.* Whencesoever you will, from any place you please.

undēnī, se, a. adj. pl. Eleven: musa per undenos emodulanda pedea, O. muse to be modulated in distichs of eleven feet, i. e. in hexameter and pentameter verse (or elegiac) verse, Ov.

undēnōnāginta. *indecl.* [unus de nonaginta.] Eighty-nine.

undēoctōginta. *indecl.* Seventy-nine.

undēquādrāginta. *indecl.* Thirty-nine.

undēquinquāgīmus, a, um. adj. The forty-ninth.

undēquinquāgīnta. *indecl.* Forty-nine.

undēsexāgīnta. *indecl.* Fifty-nine.

undētricēsīmus, a, um. adj. The twenty-ninth.

undēvicēsīmus, a, um. adj. The nineteenth.

undēviginti. *indecl.* Nineteen.

undīque. *adv.* From all parts, from every place, from every quarter, on all sides, everywhere.

§undīsōnūs, a, um. adj. Resounding with the roaring of the waves: undīsonī Dii, the Gods of the sea, Prop.

undo, *as. v. n.* 1. To rise in waves, to swell, to surge. 2. (Metaph.) To eddy, to undulate (of smoke, fire, etc.), to wave (of woods, reeds hanging loosely, etc.): undantes habentē, the flowing (or loose) reeds, Virg. **undōsūs, a, um. adj.** 1. With large waves, billowy. 2. Beaten by the waves.

‡unetvicēsīmāni m. pl. The soldiers of the 21st legion.

‡unetvicēsīmus, a, um. adj. The twenty-first.

ungo, is, nxi, netum. v. a. To mount, to smear, to besmear (with any unguent or oil), (of a ship) with pitch: ungere tela . . . veneno, to steep arrows in poison, Virg.; uncita carina, the vessel with her seams caulked with pitch, Virg.; ungere si caules oleo meliore . . . cœperia, if you begin to dress your cabbages in a better kind of oil, Hor.; arma nondum expiatia uncata cruxibus, arms stained in blood not yet atoned for (shed in the civil wars), Hor.; uncitius manibus, with greasy, dirty hands, Hor.

§unguen, Inis. n. Any fat or greasy substance fit for anointing with.

unguentarius, i. m. A perfumer.

unguento, as. v. a. To anoint, to perfume.

unguentum, i. n. Ointment, perfume.

unguis, is. m., and dim. unguiculus, i. m. A nail (of the finger, etc.), a claw, a talon, a hoof: a teneris unguiculis, de tenero ungui, from childhood, Cic.; ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, from head to foot, Cic.; a rectā conscientiā transversum unguem non oportet discedere, one should not avenge the least atom (lit. the breadth of a nail) from the requirements of an upright conscience, Cic.; in unguem quadret, let it agree to a nail's breadth, Virg.; quod multa dies . . . præsectum decies non castigavit ad unguem, which the labour of many days has not polished to the greatest nicety (lit. to a well-cut nail, because the sculptors run their nail over their work to feel if it be perfectly smooth), Hor.; cum . . . medium ostenderet unguem, when he pointed his middle finger at her (that being a gesture of great contempt), Juv.

ungūla, se. f. 1. A hoof. 2. §A horse. 3. †A claw of a bird:

toto corpore atque omnibus unguis, with might and main (something like our proverb, tooth and nail), Cic.

únice, *adv.* In a singular degree, excessively, especially, utterly.

únicolor, aria, *adj. m. f.* Of one colour, of the same colour.

únicus, a, um, *adj.* 1. One only, a single one, single, sole. 2. Singular in its kind, of singular excellence, eminence, skill or beauty, excellent, admirable. 3. (Very rare) Singularly bad, abominable.

úniformis, e, *adj.* Of one shape only, uniform.

únigéna, eo, *adj. m.* Only begotten, only.

únimáns, a, um, *adj.* With only one hand.

úniverse, *adv.* In general terms, generally.

úniveritas, atis, *f.* The whole, the entire quantity or body, the universe.

úniversus, and §+unversus, a, um, *adj.* All taken together, all together, all collectively, all, whole, total, entire, universal, general : in casum universe dimicatio non veniebat, they avoided coming to the hazard of a general engagement, Liv. ; n. as *subst.*, the universe : in universum, generally, speaking in general terms, speaking of the whole body.

unquam, *adv.* At any time, ever (usu. in negative, very rare in affirmative, sentences).

únus, a, um ; gen. únus, etc. 1. One. 2. One only, only, alone, single. 3. (Sometimes little more than our indefinite article) A, an, some, some one (esp. when joined with quilibet). 4. One and the same, the same : in unum, to one place, together.

únusquisque, únáquaque, etc. Any one, every one.

úpilio, ónis, *m.*, or opilio. A shepherd.

urbane, *adv.* 1. Courteously, civilly, politely. 2. Wittily, elegantly, happily (of a saying, etc.).

urbanitas, átia, *f.* 1. A city life. 2. City manners, i. e. politeness, urbanity, courtesy, civility. 3. Refinement of speech, neatness of expression, pleasantry, wit, humour, pleasant railery. 4. §Knavery.

urbanus, a, um, *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to a city, living in a city, practised in a city, found or existing in a city. 2. Civil, courteous, polite, refined in manners. 3. Refined in language, neat or happy in expression, witty, humourous, pleasant. 4. Impudent, forward : frontis ad urbanas descendit præmia, I have stooped to display the qualities of townbred impudence, Hor.

urbs, bia, *f.* 1. A walled town, a city (esp. the city of Rome). 2. §The body of citizens : quoniam ipse ad urbem cum imperio maneret, since he himself was remaining outside the city in his military command, Cæs.

urceus, i, *m.*; and dim. §uroeolus, i, *m.* A pitcher, a waterpot, an ewer.

urédo, Inis, *f.* A blight.

urgeo, es, si, no sup. v. a. 1. To press upon, to press hard upon, to press, force, urge, drive, impel. 2. To press, to beset, attack vigorously, bear down (troops, etc.). 3. To press (with argument, questions, etc.). 4. To hem in, to confine, to crowd. 5. To urge (as an argument, etc.), to push forward, to ply vigorously, to follow up (an opportunity, etc.), to give no rest to : pars urget propositum, part keep in their course steadily, Hor.; jus Crassus urget, Crassus urged the point of law, Cic.; tibi quam noctes festina diesque urgebam, which (garment), hastening night and day, I laboured to make for you, Virg.; urgeo forum, I am continually in the forum, Cic.; altum semper urgendo, continually pressing out into the open sea, Hor.; marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges summovere littora, you are steadily labouring to push back (by dams) the shore of the sea which roars against Baiae, Hor.

úrina, ss, f. Urine.

úrinator, oria, *m.* A diver.

úrinar, aria, v. dep. To dive.

urna, ss, *f.* A waterpot, a waterjar, an urn, a pot, a jar. 2. A voting urn (into which the ballot balls were thrown), the urn of fate from which

- each individual's lot is drawn. 3. An urn to hold the ashes of the dead, a funeral urn. 4. †A measure containing half an amphora.
- uro, ia, ussi, ustum. v. a.** 1. To burn, to burn up, to destroy by fire, to consume. 2. To scorch. 3. §To burn in (colours). 4. To dry up with heat (as the sun does fields), to parch with thirst. 5. To gall, to pain, to pinch with cold, to nip, to blast, to wither. 6. To harass, to distress. 7. To inflame with passion (esp. with the passion of love): uror, I am madly in love, Hor.; urit enim fulgore suo, for he vexes them (or fills them with envy) by his brilliancy, Hor.
- ursa, ss. f.** 1. A shebear, a bear. 2. The constellation called "The Bear."
- ursus, i. m.** A bear.
- urtica, ss. f.** A nettle.
- furus, i. m.** A wild ox, the urua.
- faltite. adv.** In an ordinary manner, in the usual way.
- faltatus, a, um. part.** used as *adj.* Usual, common, ordinary, customary, in common use, commonly met with, familiar.
- uspiciam. adv.** At or in any place, anywhere, somewhere.
- usquam. adv.** 1. At or in any place, anywhere, usu. in sentences, asserting or (as questions), implying a negative, rare in affirmative, or conditionally affirmative sentences: dubitem hand equidem implorare quod usquam est, truly, I would not hesitate to implore whatever aid could be found anywhere, Virg. 2. In any quarter, in any way, in any source. 3. (After verbs of motion) To any place, in any direction: velut usquam vincetus eas, as if whenever you go anywhere you go under compulsion, Hor.
- usque. adv.** 1. (Of place) All the way (to or from a place), right on, continuously, steadily.—usque ad, to, up to, quite up to, as far as; also usque without ad (c. acc. of the names of towns).—usque ab or ex, all the way from. 2. All the time, all the while, as far (forward or backward) as: usque a Romulo, ever since the time of Romulus, Cic.; usque ad extremum vitæ diem, to the last day of one's life, Cic.—usque dum, usque quoad, until. 3. Continually, incessantly, steadily, constantly, uninterrupted, always.
- ustor, oria. n.** A burner (esp. of dead bodies).
- ustulo, as. v. a.** 1. (Rare) To burn up, to scorch. 2. To pinch with cold.
- ustus, a, um. part. pass. fr. uro, q. v.**
- usticatio, Is, cōpi, captum. v. a.** To acquire ownership by long use, by prescription.
- usticatio, ônis. f.** The acquisition of ownership by long use, by prescription.
- ustura, ss. f.** 1. A using, the use or enjoyment (of anything). 2. (Esp.) The use of money lent. 3. Interest for money lent or owing, usury (lit. and metaph.).
- usurpatio, ônis. f.** 1. A taking into use, a making use of, using, use, continual use. 2. (Rare) The undertaking (of a task, etc.).
- usurpo, as. v. a.** 1. To take into use, to make use of, to use, to use continually, to make regular use of, to practise. 2. To get possession of, to acquire. 3. †To perceive, to observe. 4. To be in the habit of calling: Lælius is qui sapiens usurpatur, Lælius, the man who is called "the Wise." 5. †To usurp.
- usus, a, um. part. fr. utor, q. v.**
- usua, us. m.** 1. A using or making use of, use, application, employment. 2. Practice, experience. 3. Usage, custom. 4. Constant intercourse, intimacy, familiarity. 5. The use and enjoyment of property. 6. Use, i. e. usefulness, utility, service, benefit, profit: fuit mihi magno usui, he was of great service to me, Cic.; utrum prelium esset ex usu necne, whether a battle were desirable (were calculated to be of service) or not, Cres. 7. Requirements, necessity: quae belli usus poecunt, things which are needed in war, Liv. 8. Si usus veniat, if a necessity should arise,

Cœs.; **usus est**, **usus** (c. abl. and +c. acc.), there is need of, one wants, one requires, there is a necessity for. 9. **Usus est**, or **adest** (*sine c.*), an occasion offers. 10. **Usu venio**, to happen: **quod hæc de Vercingetorige usu ventura opinione præceperat**, because he had anticipated that this would be the case with respect to Vercingetorix, **Cœs.**

ut, **ūti** *adv.* and *conj.* 1. (*adv.*) In what manner, how, in the manner that, as. 2. Like as, according as, as for instance. 3. (Of time) As soon as, when, **§while**: **ut primum loqui posse coepi**, the moment that I began to be able to speak, **Cic.** 4. (Very rare) Since. 5. How, i. e. how greatly, how excellently, how admirably. 6. **Ut . . . ita, as . . . so**, not only . . . but also; **ut quisque (c. superl.) . . . ita (c. superl.)**, the more . . . the more; **ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alio improbus suscipatur**, the more excellent any one is himself the more reluctantly does he suspect others of being rogues, **Cic.** And in such sentences **ut** bears the same sense, even if **ita** be omitted, or if **compar.** be substituted for **superl.**: **ut inter omnes esset societas quædam major autem ut quisque proxime accederet**, so that there should be some fellowship among all men, and that more intimate in proportion as people are more intimately connected, **Cic.** —**ut ut** (sometimes written as one word). In whatever manner. 7. (*conj.*) As that, so that, that (after **sic**, **ita**, **adeo**, **talia**, etc.). 8. That, i. e. in order that. 9. (After verbs of happening, causing, etc.) That: **prope erat ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur Romania**, the left wing of the Romans was very near being defeated, **Liv.** 10. (After verbs or words of causing, advising, entreating, commanding, permitting, determining, etc.) To: **quod suades ut scribam**, as to your urging me to write, **Cic.**; **tibi sum auctor ut conciliis**, I advise you to gain over . . ., **Cic.**; **placuit ei ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret**, he determined to send ambassadors to Ariovistus, **Cœs.** 11. (After verbs of fearing) That not: **veretur ut sedus satis forum sit**, he fears that the treaty will not be sufficiently binding, **Cic.** 12. Granting that, supposing that, although, though, even of, in case that.

utneunque, *adv.* 1. In whatever way, however, howsoever. 2. **§When-ever.**

utens, **entia** *part. fr.* **utor**, q. v.; also as *adj.*, *c. compar.* **Rich.**

utensilia, **um** *pl. n.* Things for use, necessaries, utensils.

ater, **tris** *m.* A leathern bottle, a skin prepared so as to hold wine, oil, etc. (such skins were often inflated and used for crossing streams with): **crecentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem**, inflate the swelling skin (i. e. the vain man) with exaggerated praise, **Hor.**

uter, **tra**, **trum**, *gen.* **ūtrius**, etc. Whether, or which of two? which? **uter . . . uter**, which . . . other; **uter utro sit prior?** which comes first (lit. which is before the other)? **Hor.** 2. Either of two, (rare) either; *abl.* as *adv.*, to which side, which way.—**See utrum.**

ūtercunque, **ūtraconque**, etc. (*see uter*). *adj.* Whichever of the two, whichever.

ūterlibet, **ūtrallbet**, etc. (*see uter*). *adj.* Which of the two you please, whichever of the two, whichever.

ūterque, **ūtrāque**, etc. (*see uter*). *adj.* Each of two, each, both: **docte sermones utriusque linguae**, learned in both languages, i. e. in Greek and Latin, **Hor.**; **littora . . . sub utroque jacentia Phœbo**, shores lying under both the rising and setting sun, i. e. the eastern and western shores, i. e. the whole world, **Ov.** (sometimes, though in *sing.*, followed by a plural verb); *abl.* as *adv.*, both ways, in both directions.

ūterus, **i** *m.* 1. The womb. 2. **§The belly (even of the Trojan horse).** 3. Any cavity, the hold of a ship, etc.

ūtervis, **ūtrāvis**, etc. (*see uter*). Which of the two you please, either: **in au-rem utramvis otiose dormire**, to sleep soundly on either ear, i. e. to be free from care, **Ter.**

uti.—**See ut.**

utilis, **e** *adj.* Useful, serviceable, advantageous, profitable, beneficial, suit-

able, fit (c. ad and acc., or c. dat. of the purpose or object, or sc. infin.) ;
n. as *sabot*, what is useful, the useful.

utilitas, àtis. f. Use, usefulness, utility, serviceableness, profit, advantage, benefit : si belli utilitatem retinere vultis, if you desire to retain what will be serviceable in war, Cic.

utiliter. adv. In an useful manner, usefully, advantageously, serviceably, profitably, beneficially.

utinam. adj., c. subj. I wish that, would that : utinam ne vere scriberem, I wish that I may not be writing truly, Cic.

utique. adv. In any case, at any rate, surely, certainly, assuredly.

titor, ôris, usus sum. v. dep., c. abl. 1. To use, to make use of, to avail oneself of, to employ. 2. To practise. 3. To enjoy. 4. To enjoy the intimacy of, to be intimate with, familiar with, to associate with. 5. To have, to find (a person of such and such a character, i. e. to find him indulgent, severe, etc.) : uti valetudine non bonâ, to be in indifferent health, Cœa.

uptote. adv. As, namely as, as being, seeing that, inasmuch as : uptote quum, since.

utrarius, i. m. One who brings water in skins, a water-carrier.

utrimque or utrinque. adv. From or on both sides, on each side, on the one side and on the other, at both ends : virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, virtue is the mean between vices, and removed (equally) from both extremities, Hor.; utrimque secus, on both sides, on either hand, Lucr.

utrubique or utrobique. adv. On both sides, on the one side and on the other, affecting both sides or both parties : utrobique Eumenes plus valebat, Eumenes was the more powerful both by land and sea, Nep.; pavor est utrubique molestus, the anxiety arising from either source is powerful, Hor.

utrum. adv. (Introducing the first cause of a disjunctive question, either direct or indirect, and answered by an) Whether (in direct or indirect interrogation, sometimes *utrum no*; in indirect, sometimes *utrumnam*).

viva, sc. f. A grape.

vivesco, is, no perf. v. n. 1. To become moist, humid, damp. 2. § To moisten or refresh oneself, i. e. to drink (c. abl.).

svividus, and dim. svividulus, a, um. adj. 1. Moist, damp, humid, wet. 2. Well irrigated, well watered. 3. Fond of drinking: dicimus uidi, we say so when we have drank a good deal, Hor. 4. § Bringing rain.

uxor, ôris. f. A wife: olentis uxores mariti, the wives of the strong-smelling husband, i. e. the she-goats, Hor.

uxorius, a, um. adj. 1. Of or belonging to a wife: res uxoria, a wife's property, Cic.; marriage, Ter. 2. Fond of his wife, uxorious. The Tiber is called *uxorius amnis*, an uxorious river (Hor.), as eager to avenge the wrongs of Ilia, to whom it was fabled that he, or rather the river Anio, was married.

V.

Vacatio, ônia. f. 1. Freedom or exemption from service of any kind, a dispensation (sometimes c. quominus and subj.). 2. § A sum paid to purchase exemption.

vaca, sc. f., and dim. vaccula, sc. f. A cow.

vacinium, i. n. A whortleberry.

+svicatio, ia. v. n. To be made or to become empty.

+vaver, to vacillate.

At leisure.

vāclvns, a, um. adj., an older form of *vacuus*, q. v. 1. Void, devoid, destitute. 2. At leisure.

vāco, as. v. n. 1. To be empty, void, vacant, uninhabited, etc. 2. To be devoid of, to be free from (c. abl. or more rare c. ab and abl.). 3. To be unoccupied, to be at leisure (sometimes c. dat. of that for which one has leisure).

vacat, as *impers.* To have leisure, to have time (c. dat. pera. and. c. infin.): dum *vacat*, while there is time, Ov.

viciūſacio, lī, ſōci, factum. v. a. To make empty, to empty, to clear, to free.

viciūſas, atis. f. Freedom from, exemption from.

Vaciūſalia, e. adj. Of or sacred to *Vacuna*, the Goddess of leisure.

†vācūo, as. v. a. To make empty, to empty, to clear, to free.

vācuus, a, um. adj. 1. Empty, void, clear. 2. Devoid of, free from (c. abl., or c. ab and abl., or §c. gen.). 3. Free from business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle. 4. Free from care, at ease. 5. Single (of a woman), without a husband (of either maid or widow). 6. Unoccupied (of property), uninhabited, uncultivated. 7. Open, accessible. 8. Empty (as an empty name), without any object (of an effort), aimless, useless; n. as *subst.*, an empty space, an unoccupied place, a property without an owner.

vādimōniū, l. n. An undertaking to appear in a court of law, bail, security, recognizance: *vadimonium concipere*, to draw a bailbond, Cic.; *res est in vadimonium*, the matter has come to giving bail, i. e. is to be tried legally, Cic.; *si vadimonium tibi cum P. Quintio nullum fuit*, if there was no dispute (lit. nothing requiring bail) between you and P. Quintius, Cic.; *vadimonium sisto*, to appear to one's bail, Cic.; *vadimonium deserō*, to forfeit one's bail, Cic.; *vadimonium differō*, to put off the day of appearance, Cic.; *posteaquam vadimonium missum fecerit*, after he released his bail, Cic.

vādo, is, si, sum. v. n. To go (esp. to go quickly), to walk on, to advance.

vādor, aria. v. dep. 1. To bind over by bail, to bind over: *respondere* - *vadato debet*, he was bound to appear and answer the person who had taken bail from him, Hor.; *†vadatus* (in pass. sense), bound over.

vādōsus, a, um. adj. Full of shoals or of fords, shallow.

vādūm, i. n. 1. A shoal, a shallow, a ford. 2. §The sea. 3. §The bottom (of any water, even of a well): *cera vadum tentet*, let a letter explore the way, Ov.; *omnis res est jam in vado*, all is now in shallow water, i. e. safe, Ter.

wo. interj. Alas! woe to the conquered! Liv.

vāſer, fra, frum. adj. 1. Cunning, sly, crafty, artful. 2. (Rare, in a good sense) Clever, skilful.

vāſre. adv. Cunningly, artfully.

vāge. adv. In a wandering manner, dispersedly, at random.

vāgina, m. f. 1. A scabbard, a sheath. 2. A husk (of grain). I

vāgio, is, Ivi, itum. v. n. 1. To cry as a little child. 2. To bleat.—
See seq. 3. To sound.

vāgitus, ūs. m. 1. The cry of infants. 2. Bleating.

vāgor, āris. v. dep. To wander, to roam, to stray, to rove, to ramble.

vāgus, a, um. adj. 1. Wandering, roaming, straying, vagrant, vagabond, rambling, unsettled: *vaga arena*, the light sand (tossed about everywhere by the wind), Hor. 2. Flighty, giddy, inconstant, capricious, changeable. 3. Indefinite, vague: *concubitus vagus*, promiscuous concubinage, Hor.; *vagus animi*, wandering in mind, frantic, Cat.

valde. adv. 1. Very, very much, exceedingly. 2. (As an answer) Undoubtedly, surely.

vale.—See valeo.

vālēdo, is, ixi, etum. v. n. To say farewell.

vālens, gentis. part. of valeo; used also as adj. (c. compar. etc.). 1. Strong,

stout, vigorous : tunicas induta valentes, clad in a stout tunic, Ov. 3.
Well in health, hale, healthy. 3. Strong, powerful, efficacious, effectual.

välement. *adv.* Strongly, vigorously, violently.

väleo, es, ui, Itum. *v. a.* 1. To be strong, stout, vigorous, to have strength, to have power. 2. To be able, capable of (c. infin. or c. ad and acc.). 3. To be well in health, hale, healthy. 4. To avail, to be efficacious, effectual (c. ad and acc., or c. infin., or sine c.). 5. To have effect, validity, to be valid. 6. To have influence, to be powerful or influential : equitatu valebat, he was strong in cavalry, Cesa.; utrum apud eos pudor . . . an timor plus valeret, whether shame or fear had the greatest influence over them, Cic.; nescis quo valeat nummus? do not you know what is the use of money? Hor. 7. (Of money) To be worth. 8. (Of words) To mean, to have such and such a sense. 9. (*Imper.* vale, and *pres sub.* valeas) Farewell, adieu, goodbye; valeat res iudicata, goodbye to comedy, Hor.; jussi valere, I bade him farewell, Cic.

†valesco, is, lui. *v. a.* To acquire strength.

väletudo, Inia. *f.* Health of body (esp. good, but sometimes without any epithet, bad health, the existing state of health) : cui . . . valetudo contingat abunde? who has an abundant stock of good health? Hor.: gravis autumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, an unhealthy autumn had tried all the army with bad health (or in the matter of their health). And perhaps every passage where valetudo seems to mean *bad* health may be explained in the same way. 2. (Of an author) A healthy style.

†valgus, a, um. *adj.* Bow legged.

valide, more usu. valde, q. v. *adv.* Strongly, exceedingly.

vällidus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Strong, stout, mighty, powerful (in any kind of strength). 2. Efficacious, active (of medicine, etc.). 3. Well in health, hale, healthy. 4. Possessed of great influence, politically powerful, powerful in wealth and resources (sometimes *sc.* gen. of the resources).

vallaris, e. *adj.* Of or belonging to a rampart: vallaris corona, a crown given to a soldier for being the first to mount the enemy's ramparts, Liv.

valles and vallia, ia. *f.* 1. A valley, a vale. 2. §Any hollow.

vallo, aa. *v. a.* 1. To surround with a rampart, palisade, or circumvallation, to entrench. 2. To fortify, (metaph.) to surround with a guard, *sc.* surround: vallare noctem, to entrench themselves at night, Tac.; [the sun] radiis frontem vallatus acutis, surrounded as to his face with pointed beams, Ov.

vallum, i. *n.* 1. A rampart surmounted with palisades, an entrenchment, a circumvallation. 2. A fortification. 3. A fence, anything which goes round.

valius, i. *m.* 1. A pale, a stake. 2. A palisade used for entrenchments. 3. (For vallum) A rampart surmounted with palisades.

valvae, ärum. *pl. f.* Folding doors.

vänesco, is, nui, no sup. *v. a.* 1. To vanish, to disappear, to pass away, to cease to exist. 2. (Rare) To be vain, fruitless.

vänlöquentia, ss. *f.* Vain, empty talking.

vänlöquens, a, um. *adj.* Talking emptily, boasting, bragging.

vänitas, ätis. *f.* 1. Emptiness, want of reality, nullity, vanity, i. e. nothingness. 2. Vainglory, boastfulness, vanity, i. e. petty pride.

vannus, i. *f.* A fan or winnowing instrument.

vänus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Empty, void, containing nothing. 2. Vain, unreal, unsubstantial. 3. Vain, useless, fruitless, groundless, unsuccessful, idle, (in hopes, etc.) delusive. 4. Vain, i. e. pretentious, ostentatious. 5. False: aut ego veri vana feror, or I am void of truth (I am greatly deceived), Virg.; *sc.* as *subst.*, vanity, nothingness, emptiness: ad vanum victoriam redactam esse, that the victory had come to nothing (was unproductive of results), Liv.; corruptus vanis rerum, seduced by vain show, Hor.

†vapidus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Tasteless. 2. Rotten (lit. and metaph.).

- vāpor, ūris. m.** 1. An exhalation, steam, vapour. 2. §Smoke. 3. Warmth, heat.
- vāpōrārium, i. n.** A steampipe in a bath room.
- vāpōrō, as. v. a. and n.** 1. (v. a.) To fill with steam, to fumigate. 2. To warm. 3. (v. a.) †To emit steam or vapour. 4. †To glow, to burn.
- vappa, ss. f.** Wine that has gone off, that has become flat. 2. (Metaph.) A worthless fellow.
- vāpūlo, as. n. n.** 1. To be beaten, to be flogged. 2. (Metaph.) to be defeated. 3. To be attacked (in a speech).
- †svāriantia, ss. f.** Difference, diversity, variety.
- ‡vāricōsus, a, um. adj.** Having varicose veins.
- svāricōns, a, um. adj.** Striding with the legs wide apart.
- vāria. adv.** In various ways, in different manners, differently.
- vāriōtas, ātis. f.** 1. Variety, diversity, difference. 2. Changeableness, fickleness : bellum in multâ varietate versatum, a war that has been carried on with much diversity of fortune, Cic.; tantâ sunt in varietate et dissenaione, they vary from and disagree with one another so widely, Cic.
- vārio, as. v. a. and n.** 1. (v. a.) To diversify, to make different. 2. To variegate, to embroider, to paint. 3. To change, to vary, to alter, to metamorphose : cum putrida infirmis variabunt pectora palmis, when with their weak hands they beat their aged breasts black and blue, Cat.; quæ de morte Marcelli variant auctores, the different accounts that authoress give of the death of Marcellus, Liv. 4. (v. n.) To be different. 5. To be variegated, coloured. 6. To vary, to be different, to differ, to be inconstant, to change; (*pass. impers.*) : ubi cum sententiis variaretur, as there was a difference of opinion there, Liv.
- vārius, a, um. adj.** 1. Party coloured, variegated, spotted : variae columnæ, pillars of variegated marble, Hor.; varium cœlum, the sky studded with stars, Hor. 2. Various diverse, different, manifold. 3. Variable, changeable, inconstant, fickle : ibi varia victoria et velut æquo Marte pugnatum est, there the victory was undecided, and it was as it were a drawn battle, Liv.; quales sunt, varium est, as to the character of which they are, on that point there are various opinions, Cic.
- vārix, ūcis. m. f.** A dilated vein, a varicose vein (esp. in the thighs).
- vārus, a, um. adj.** 1. Bent inwards, (in ref. to legs) knockkneed : tenuique a pectore varas in statione manus, and in firm position I held my hands bent inward in front of my chest (in boxing or wrestling), Ov. 2. §Different from (c. dat.).
- vas, vādis. m.** One who gives security, a bail, a surety.
- vas, vāsis. n.** 1. A vessel, a dish. 2. Any kind of implement, or moveable thing (in ref. to an army), baggage : vasa collegerat, he had packed up his baggage, Cic.; jubet vasa . . . conciamari, he orders the signal to be given for packing up, Cæs.
- vāsarium, i. n.** Allowance for outfit given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment.
- vasctilāgius, i. m.** A maker of vessels of plate, a goldsmith.
- †vāsolum, i. n.** A small vessel.
- vastatio, onis. f.** A laying waste, ravaging, devastation.
- vastātor, oris. m.** A ravager, a devastator, one who lays waste.
- vaste. adv.** 1. In a rude, rough manner, harshly (to speak, etc.). 2. Of great size, with great bulk or weight.
- svastificōs, a, um. adj.** Laying waste, ravaging.
- vastitas, ātis. f.** 1. A desolate place, a desert; a place that has, or that looks as if it had, been laid waste. 2. Devastation, ravage, desolation, ruin, destruction (not of persons). 3. †Great size, vastness.
- vasto, as. v. a.** 1. To make empty, to render untenanted, unoccupied, uncultivated. 2. To lay waste, to ravage, to devastate, to render desolate. 3. (Rare) To perplex : vastant cultoribus agros, they strip the fields of their cultivators, Virg.

vastus, a, um. adj. 1. Empty, unoccupied, deserted, desolate. 2. Wasted, ravaged, desolated, devastated, destroyed: hec ego vusta dabo, what is here I will destroy, Virg. 3. (Of men) Rude, rough, unpolished. 4. Vast, very great, very large, huge, (of a noise) very loud: iter vastum, a long voyage, or a voyage over the vast and unfrequented sea, Ov.; vastus animus, unbounded ambition, Sall.; dies modo per silentium vastus, modo ploribus inquietus, the day (of the funeral of Augustus) was now desolate in its silence, now disturbed by lamentations, Tac.

vates, is, m. f. 1. A soothsayer, a prophet or propheta. 2. (As oracles were given in verse) A poet, a poetess.

vaticanus, a, um. adj. Of or around the Vatican Hill, in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber.

vaticinatio, onia. f. 1. Soothsaying, prophesying. 2. A prophecy, a prediction.

svaticinator, oris. m. A soothsayer, a prophet.

vaticinor, aria, v. dep. 1. To prophesy, predict, foretell: parcite. vaticinor, forbear, I warn you as a prophet, Ov. 2. To celebrate in verse (rare). 3. To rave, to rant, to talk nonsense.

vaticinus, a, um. adj. Prophetic.

vatis, a, um. adj. Bent inwards.

ve. conj. (Always joined as an enclitic to another word) Or. [It is a law in some states that if any one hears any news affecting the state] ut ad magistratus deferat, neve cum quo alio communicet, that he shall report it to the magistrates, and not communicate it to any one else, Cic.

vōcordia, se. f. Want of sense, stupidity, folly.

vōcora, dia. adj. Wanting in sense, stupid, foolish, mad.

vectigal, alia. n. 1. A toll, a tax, an impost, a tribute. 2. Revenue, income.

vectigalis, e. adj. 1. Of, belonging to, or derived from taxes or tribute. 2. Liable to the payment of taxes or tribute, tributary. 3. That brings in revenue, that is a source of income.

vectio, onis. f. A carrying, conveyance.

vectis, is, m. 1. A strong pole, a lever. 2. A crowbar. 3. A bar to fasten a door.

vecto, as. v. a. To carry, to convey: vectabantur equis, they were riding on horses, Ov.

vector, oris. m. 1. A bearer, a carrier. 2. (More usu.) One who is conveyed (on horse, carriage, or ship), a rider, a passenger.

vectōrius, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to conveyance or transport: navigia vectoria, transports, Cæs.

vectura, se. f. 1. Conveyance, carriage, (of anything) transport, (on a horse) riding. 2. +Passage money.

+svēgeo, ea, no perf. To stir up, to cause to move quickly, to quicken.

vēgōtus, a, um. adj. Active, lively, vigorous, fresh.

vēgrandis, e. adj. Not large, small, insignificant.

vehēmens, entis. adj. Very eager, vehement, violent, impetuous, vigorous, strong (even of a weapon).

vehēmenter. adv. 1. Eagerly, earnestly, vehemently, impetuously, violently. 2. Powerfully, with great force, exceedingly.

vehiculum, i. n. A vehicle, any kind of carriage, a wagon.

veho, is, xi, ctum, u. a. 1. To carry, convey, transport, bear, bring. 2. (In *pass.*, and in *part. pres. act.* *vehens*) To be carried by any conveyance, to ride, drive, sail (c. abl. of the conveyance): ut [animal] sex metibus veheretur, so that it could advance by six different motions (or in six different directions), Cic.; apes . . . liquidum trans aethera vecte, the bees borne (i. e. flying) across the liquid air, Virg.

vel. conj. [volo.] 1. Or (the difference between *vel* and *aut* is, that *aut* indicates a difference of object, *vel* a difference of expression: when used singly by Cicero it is employed only to correct a preceding expression: (iudicanda est, vel etiam sunanda, it is to be praised, or, I should say, even to be

loved, Zumpt, 336). 2. *Vel . . . vel*, either . . . or (denoting that the opposition between the two things is immaterial, so that the one need not exclude the other ; while *aut . . . aut* denotes such an opposition that one does exclude the other, Zumpt, 339). 3. Even, (with a *superl.*) in the greatest possible degree : *hoc in genere nervorum vel minimum suavitatis autem est vel plurimum*, in this kind there is as little power as possible, but the greatest possible degree of sweetness, Cic.

vēlāmen, inis. n. 1. A cover, a covering. 2. Clothing, a garment.

vēlāmentum, i. n. 1. A cover, a covering. 2. (In pl.) Olive-branches or rods wound round with woollen fillets, and borne by suppliants.

vēlārium, i. n. An awning.

vēles, Itia. m. (usu. in pl.). A light-armed soldier, a skirmisher : *ut scurra veles*, as the clown of a troop of mountebanks, Cic.

gvēllifér, ēra, ērum. adj. Bearing sails, having sails.

vēlificātio, ónia. f. A sailing.

vēlifico, as. v. a. To sail : *creditur olim velificatus Athos*, Mount Athos is believed to have been sailed through in old time, Juv.

vēlificor, āris. v. dep. 1. To sail. 2. (c. dat.) To exert oneself for.

vēltāria, e. [veles.] Of or belonging to a light-armed soldier or skirmisher.

gvēllvōlans, antis. and gvēllvōlus, a. um. adj. [velum, volo, -as]. 1. Flying by means of sails (of a ship). 2. Traversed by sails (of the sea).

vēlico, aa. v. a. 1. ††To twitch, to pull. 2. To pull to pieces, (metaph.) i. e. to attack, to carp at, to disparage.

vello, is, li, vulsum. v. a. 1. To pluck, to pull, to pluck out, to pull out (hair, etc.). 2. To pull gently, to nudge (by way of a sign, to draw the attention, etc.).

vellus, īris. n. 1. Wool. 2. A fleece (of a sheep). 3. §The hide or skin of any animal. 4. §Anything looking like wool, †flakes of snow : *tenuis lanae vellera*, light fleecy clouds, Virg.; *velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres*, and how the Chinese comb off the fleecy threads of silk from leaves, Virg.

vēlo, aa. v. a. 1. To cover, to envelop, to wrap up, to clothe, to veil. 2. To enwrap, to bind round (hair with a garland, etc. etc.). 3. †To hide, to conceal : *velati ramis oleæ*, bearing branches of olive (see *vēlamentum*), Virg.; *accensi velati*, a corps of supernumerary soldiers to supply any vacancies that might take place in the legion.

vēlōcitas, atis. f. Velocity, swiftness, rapidity, speed.

vēlōciter. adv. Swiftly, rapidly, with speed.

vēlōx, īcis. adj. Swift, speedy, rapid, fleet : *velociusve miscuisse toxicum*, or to have mixed a poison of more speedy operation, Hor.

vēlum, i. n. 1. A cloth, a covering, an awning, a veil, a curtain. 2. A sail (lit. and metaph.) : *velis remisque*, with oars and sails, i. e. by all the means in one's power, Cic.

vēlut, vēlti. adv. 1. As, just as, like as, as for instance. 2. (In prose usu. *velut si*) As if, as though.

vēna, se. f. 1. A blood-veessel, a vein (lit. and metaph.). 2. An artery. 3. (In pl.) The pulse : *in venis et visceribus reipublicæ*, in the vital parts and bowels of the state, Cic.; *ego nec studium sine diviti venâ nec rude quid possit video ingenium*, I neither see what study without a rich vein of genius, nor what uncultivated genius can do, Hor.

vēnābrflum, i. n. A hunting spear.

vēnālicius, i. A slave-dealer.

vēnālis, e. adj. [veneo.] 1. To be sold, for sale. 2. To be bought, willing to be bought, that can be purchased, venal, mercenary : *is qui vocem venalem habuerat*, he who always had his voice at the service of any one who would have it (a crier), Cic.; *m. as subst.*, a slave offered for sale.

vēnātious, a. um. adj. Of or belonging to hunting.

- vēnātie, ūnis. *f.* 1. Hunting, the pursuit of game, a hunt. 2. A combat of wild beasts in the amphitheatre. 3. Game fit to be hunted.
- vēnātor, ūris. *m.* 1. A hunter, a huntsman: venator canis, a hound, Virg. 2. Venator nature, an investigator of nature, Cic.
- vēnātrix, ūcis. *f.* A huntress: venatrix Dea, Diana, the goddess of hunting, Ov.
- vēnātus, ūs. *m.* Hunting, the pursuit of game, the chase.
- vēndiblīs, ū. *adj.* 1. That is to be sold, that is in the market. 2. Saleable, i. e. agreeable, acceptable.
- vēnditātio, ūnis. *f.* A puffing off, as if in order to sell, a speaking highly of boasting.
- vēnditātor, ūris. *m.* One who puffs off, an exaggerated praiser, a boaster.
- vēnditio, ūnis. *f.* A selling, a sale.
- vēndito, ūs. *v. a.* 1. To offer for sale, to try to sell. 2. To puff off, to recommend, to praise highly, to praise: per illos se plebi venditare, he began by their instrumentality to ingratiate himself with the common people, Liv.
- vēnditor, ūris. *m.* A seller.
- vēndo, is, dldi, dltum. *v. a.* 1. To sell, to vend. 2. To betray for a bribe, to give for money: quanti sua funera vendant quid resert? what does it signify at what price they expose their lives to danger? Juv. 3. To puff off (as if wishing to sell), to cry up, to praise highly, to recommend.
- vēnēficiūm, i. *n.* 1. Poisoning, the art of poisoning, the preparation of poisons. 2. Witchcraft, sorcery.
- vēnēfīs, ū. *adj.* 1. Poisoning, poisonous. 2. Magical.—*m.* and *f.* as *subst.* 1. A poisoner. 2. A sorcerer or sorceress, a witch, an enchanter or enchantress.
- vēnēfātus, ū. *um. part. pass.* of veneno; used also as *adj.* 1. Poisoned, infected with or dipped in poison. 2. Magical, endowed with magic power (a wand, etc.): venenatus jocus, a virulent, an envenomed jest, Ov.
- vēnēnlfer, ūra, ūrum. *adj.* Containing poison, poisonous, venomous.
- vēnēno, ūs. *v. a.* To poison, (lit. and metaph.) to infect with or steep in poison.
- vēnēnum, i. *n.* 1. Any liquid of powerful effect, any powerful medicine (esp. a poisonous drug), poison. 2. A magical potion, a charm. 3. A dye, a colour, a paint: Rupili pus atque venenum, the venom and virulent malice of Rupilius, Hor.; discordis ordinum est venenum urbis hujus, the ill-feeling existing between the different ranks, is the poison which is destroying this city, Liv.
- vēnēo, is, Ivi, fut. vēnībo. *v. n.* [venum eo.] To be sold.
- vēnērābīlis, ū. *adj.* Venerable, worthy of respect or veneration, reverend.
- vēnērābundus, ū. *um. adj.* Worshipping, feeling reverence.
- vēnērandus, ū. *um. gerundive of veneror;* used as *adj.* Worthy of reverence, venerable, reverend.
- vēnērātio, ūnis. *f.* Veneration, reverence, the highest respect.
- vēnērātor, ūris. *m.* One who respects, reverences, venerates.
- Vēnēreus, ū. *um. adj.* 1. Of, belonging to, or sacred to Venus. 2. Of love, devoted to love, devoted to women. 3. Venerus jactua, the throw of sixes on the dice, Cic.; *m. pl.* as *subst.*, the slaves in the temple of Venus Erycina in Sicily.
- vēnēror, ūris. *v. dep.* 1. To respect highly, to reverence, to worship. 2. To pray to, to entreat, to implore, to supplicate (*part. perf.* veneratus, sometimes in *pass.* sense.)
- Vēnētua, ū. *um. adj.* 1. Of the Veneti, a tribe near the north of the Adriatic sea, where Venice is now. 2. Of a light blue colour, blue. 3. The blue party at the public games.
- vēnia, ū. *f.* 1. Indulgence, grace, favour, permission, leave: bona hoc

tū veniā dixerim, by your good leave I will say this, Cic.; *cum data eset venia ejus diei*, when the indulgence of a delay over that day had been granted, Liv. 2. Pardon, forgiveness.

vēnīo, *is*, *vēni*, *ventum*. *v. s.* To come (of anything, in any sense), to arrive: *dum tibi literæ mess veniant*, till my letter reaches you, Cic. (more usu. *c. ad* and *acc.*); *si quid in mentem veniet*, if anything shall occur to me, Cic.; *exemplo trahenti perniciem veniens in sēvum* (disapproving of), an example bringing mischief for the future, Hor.; *venisse Germanis in amicitiam cognoverat*, he knew that he had formed an alliance with the Germans, Cœs.; *nonnullam in spem veneram*, I had conceived some hope, Cic.; *doleo te miseram et despoliatam venire*, I grieve that you should come to be miserable and in distress, Cic.; *in sermonem se venisse neminis*, (he said) that he had conversed with no one, Cic.; *illic veniunt felicium usq;*, there grapes grow more abundantly, Virg.; (*pass. impers.*) *ventum erat ad Vestae*, we had arrived at the temple of Vesta, Hor.

vēnor, *āris*. *v. dep.* To hunt, to chase; (metaph.) to pursue (an object), to seek to obtain, to seek.

vēndōsus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Full of veins; (of a book) dry, meagre (like an old man whose flesh is wasted away till he is nothing but veins).

vēnter, *tria*. *m.* 1. The belly, the stomach. 2. The womb: *ignorans nurum ventrem ferre*, ignorant that his daughter-in-law was pregnant, Liv.; *tunc venter*, your child, Hor.; *ut sua maturæ complevit tempora venter*, when the child within her womb had completed its full time, Ov. 3. Anything like a belly, anything that swells out: *quomodo . . . cresceret in ventrem cucumis*, how the cucumbers swelled with a round shape, Virg.

vēntilo, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To swing about in the air, to wave, to brandish: *populeas ventilitat aura comas*, the breeze fans the poplar leaves, Ov.; *astuanti tenuē ventilitat frigus*, by fanning he causes a gentle coolness to a person in a heat, Mart.; *cujus lingua quasi flabello seditionis illa tum est egentum concio ventilata*, by whose tongue as a fanner of sedition that band of needy rascals was stirred to action, Cic.

vēntito, *as*. *v. a.* To come or go often, to be continually coming or going.

vēntōsus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Full of wind (as bellows, etc.). 2. Exposed to the wind, windy (of the sea, weather, etc.), borne on the wind, moving by means of the wind (of wings, etc.). 3. Swift as the wind, swift, rapid. 4. Changeable, inconstant, fickle. 5. Light as the wind, unsubstantial, empty (glory, etc.).

ventrīculūs, *i*. *m.* 1. The belly. 2. A ventricle.

†ventulus, *i*. *m.* A slight wind, a slight breeze.

venturus, *a*, *um*. *fut. part.* of *venio*, *q. v.* (*ns adj.*). Coming, future; *a. as subst.*, the future: *ventura videbant*, they foresaw the future, Virg.

ventus, *i*. *m.* Wind: *an somnus verba dat in ventos*, or does (your) sleep cause my words to be wasted? Ov.; *venti aliquo in optimum quemque excitato*, a storm being raised against all the best citizens, Cic.: *scrum ventorum quos proposui*, if those plans which I have put forward, Cic.

vēnūcīla, *as*. *f.* A kind of grape.

vēnum, *i*. *n.* (Rare except in *acc.*) *Eo venum*, to come to be sold, to be sold; *venum do*, to offer for sale, to sell; *posita veno irritamenta luxūs*, provocatives to luxury were exposed to sale, Tac.; *edixit ut . . . militibus communitas servaretur nisi in iis quæ vено exercent*, he ordered that their exemptions should be continued to the soldiers except the duties on merchandise which they dealt in if in trade, Tac.

vēnūndo, *as*, *dōdi*, *dātūm*. *v. a.* 1. To sell (esp. slaves). 2. To offer for sale, to make venal.

Vēnūs, *āris*. *f.* 1. The Goddess of Love. 2. Love, the pleasures of love. 3. §A beloved object: *parta mei Veneri sunt munera*, gifts are prepared (or are already born, being young doves) for my love, Virg. 4. Lovely qualities, beauty, grace. 5. The planet Venus. 6. The throw of sixes on the dice.

- vénustas, àtia. *f.* 1. Beauty, grace, elegance (even of style, etc.).
 2. +Pleasure, happiness.
- vénusto. *adv.* 1. Beautifully. 2. Pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully.
 3. Elegantly, neatly (of style, speaking, etc.).
- vénustus, a, um. *adj.* Beautiful, pretty, elegant, graceful (metaph. even of style, etc.).
- vépalldus, a, um. *adj.* Very pale.
- vépres, ia. *f.*, and dim. vépræcula, sc. *f.* A briar, a bramble-bush.
- ver, véris. *n.* [sp.] 1. The spring. 2. §The springtime of life, youth.
 3. +The productions of spring: ver sacrum, an offering to the Gods of the firstlings of the year, offered or vowed at times of great danger, Liv.
- vératrum, i. *n.* Hellebore.
- vérax, àcia. *adj.* Speaking truth, truthful, veracious.
- verbénū, arum. *pl. f.* Green boughs of laurel, olive, or myrtle, borne by the Fetialea, by priests imploring aid or protection, and used in sacrifices and other religious acts.
- verber, éria. *n.* (sing. rare and nom. acc. and dat. sing. never found). 1. A lash, a whip, a scourge, a rod. 2. The thong of a sling. 3. A flogging, a scourging. 4. A stripe, a blow, a stroke of any kind, the blow dealt by an oar on the water, or by a wing on the air: alarum verbera nosco, I recognise the flapping of your wings, Virg.; patruæ verbera lingue, the reproofs of a severe tongue, Hor.
- verbératio, ónia. *f.* Scourging, chastisement (lit. and metaph.).
- verbéro, aa. *v. a.* 1. To flog, to scourge, to strike, to beat, to lash (lit. and metaph.). 2. (Metaph.) To vex, to annoy.
- verbéro, onia. *n.* One worthy of stripes, a rogue.
- verbóe. *adv.* With many words, in a verbose style.
- verbóeus, a, um. *adj.* Using many words, prolix, verbose.
- verbum, i. *n.* 1. A word. 2. (In pl.) Expressions, conversation, language (held by a person), discourse. 3. A saying, a proverb. 4. Mere talk, mere words (opp. to deed, fact, reality). 5. A verb: verba dari mihi facile patior in hoc, I easily allow myself to be deceived in this respect, Cic.; experior curis et dare verba meis, and I learn by experience to beguile my anxieties, Ov.; si uxori tue meis verbis eris gratulatus, if you congratulate your wife in my name, Cic.; ad verbum, verbum e verbo, verbum pro verbo, and §verbum verbo, word for word, literally, exactly, Cic. Hor.; verbi causâ, for instance, Cic.
- vére. *adv.* Truly, with truth.
- vérécunde. *adv.* Modestly, bashfully.
- vérécundia, a. *f.* 1. Shame, shamefacedness, bashfulness, shyness, modesty: turpidinis verecundia, a being ashamed to do a base action, Cic.
 2. Respect, reverence.
- vérécundor, áris. *v. dep.* To feel bashful or shy, to be ashamed, to be modest.
- vérécundus, a, um. *adj.* Modest, bashful, shy, shamefaced, diffident, blushing.
- fvérédus, i. *m.* A light horse.
- vérēndus, a, um. gerundive fr. vereor; used as adj. To be feared, to be regarded with awe, venerable.
- vérēor, eris, véritus sum. *v. dep.* 1. To feel awe of, to regard reverently. 2. To fear, to dread (c. acc., very rarely c. gen.): vereor ne, to fear that; vereor ut, to fear that . . . not; (as imper.) quos non est veritum ponere, who were not afraid to place . . . , Cic.
- Vergiliæ, árum. *pl. f.* The Pleiades.
- vergo, is, ai. (but the passage where versit occurs is doubtful) *v. a.* and *s.*
 1. (*v. a.*) (§Rare) To turn, to bend, to incline. 2. (*v. s.*) To bend, to turn, to incline; (of places) to lie, to be situated (c. in or ad and acc. of that towards which the place spoken of looks): Nero solus e privigois erat, illuc, cuncta vergere, Nero was the only one left of his steers, and everything began to tend towards him (*i. e.* towards his obtaining

the empire), Tac. ; nam (*dixit*) suam aetatem vergere, for (he said) that his own age was declining (i. e. that he was coming to the decline of life), Tac. ; nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluimus, if we had not preferred that Brutus's aid should be available for Italy rather than for Asia, Cic.

vērīdīcōs, a, um. *adj.* 1. Truth-telling, speaking the truth. 2. True. **vērlīlōquīm**, i. n. Etymology (a word which Cicero disapproves).

vērisimillīs, e. *adj.* Likely, probable.

vēritās, atis. f. 1. Truth, truthfulness, veracity. 2. Verity, reality. 3. Equity, justice, honesty, integrity, uprightness. 4. Correctness (in speaking).

vēritūs, a, um. *part.* fr. *vereor*, q. v.

vērmīctūlātūs, a, um. *part.*; used as *adj.* Inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms.

†vērmīctūlūs, i. m. A little worm, a grub.

vērmina, um. n. pl. Pain in the bowels, gripes.

†vērmīno, aa. v. n. To have pains, to itch, to ache.

vērmīs, is. m. A worm.

vērnā, ee. and **vērnīla**, ee. 1. A slave born in his master's house. 2. (As *adj.*) Native.

vērnāctūlūs, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of home-born slaves, of slaves. 2. Native, national, vernacular, innate: crimen vernaculum, a charge invented by the accuser himself, Cic.

vērnīlīs, e. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to a slave. 2. Servile, fawning.

§vērnīlliter. *adv.* Like a slave.

vērno, aa. v. n. To flourish as in spring, to flourish, to be verdant. 2.

§To sing (of birds), to resound (as the fields with the song of birds). 3.

§To be lively, vigorous: cum tibi vernarent dubiā lanugine male, when your cheeks began to bloom with a doubtful (i. e. scarcely perceptible) down, Mart.

vērnūs, a, um. *adj.* Of or belonging to spring, vernal, spring.

vēro. *adv.* 1. In truth, certainly, assuredly, surely, really. 2. Immo vero, aye in truth, in truth. 3. Vel vero, or even, or what is more.

3. But, but however, however: se vero . . . venerande puer jampectore toto accipio, and as for you, O noble youth, I embrace you with my whole heart, Virg.

vērpus, i. m. A circumcised person.

vērres, is. m. A boar pig, a male swine.

vērrīnūs, a, um. *adj.* Of pig, of pork: jus verrinum (a pun, the words meaning, "pork soup," or "justice as obtained from Verres"), Cic.

vērro, is, ri, rsum. v. a. To sweep, (lit. and metaph.) to brush, to sweep clean, to sweep out, to clean by sweeping. 2. To sweep away, to carry off: marie ac terras columque profundum quippe ferant rapidi secum verrantque per aurae, they would hurry away with them, sea, and earth, and the lofty heavens, and sweep them along through the air, Virg.; simul arva fugā simul sequora verrens, sweeping over both fields and seas in his flight, Virg.

vērrīca, ee. f. 1. A wart, (metaph.) a slight fault.

†vērrīcōsūs, a, um. *adj.* Full of wants, (metaph.) rough, rugged.

vērrūnō, aa. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n., only in the phrase *bene verrunō*) To turn out well, to have a fortunate issue. 2. (v. a.) To cause to turn out well.

†vērsābundūs, a, um. *adj.* Turning round.

vērātīlis, e. *adj.* 1. Turning round easily. 2. Versatile.

vērīcōlor, òris. *adj.* 1. Changing its colour, changing its hue. 2. party-coloured.

vērīcōlūs, i. m. A little verse, a little line.

vērso, as. v. a. To turn, twist, or whirl about, to cause to revolve (the sky, etc.), to shake, to turn up (land with a plough), to turn round (a chariot, etc.), to drive (oxen), to turn over (books, i.e. to read or study them).

2. To bend, to apply (one's mind, etc.); c. ad and acc. of the pursuit to which). 3. To drive about, to vex, harass, agitate: *Fors omnia versat*, chance directs all things, Virg. 4. To pervert, distort (words). 5. To turn over (in one's mind), to revolve, to reflect upon, to consider, to meditate: *que mea non decies somnia versat annus?* what old woman does not interpret my dreams ten times over? Prop.

versor, Aris. v. dep. 1. To dwell, to live, to remain. 2. To be involved in, to be occupied with, to be engaged in, to be concerned in, to be employed in: *res in perfaci cognitione versantur*, the matters are very easily understood, Cic.

versura. sc. f. 1. A turning round. 2. A changing of one's creditor, the borrowing of money to pay a debt: *versor ne versura mihi solvendum sit*, I fear I shall have to contract a fresh loan to pay it, Cic.

versus, a, um. part. pass. of verto, q. v.

versus, and (rare) *versum*. *adv.* and *prep.* (c. acc.). 1. (*adv.*) Towards: *dimitit quoquo versus legatione*, he sends embassies in every direction, Cæs. 2. (*prep.*, often after its case) Towards.

versus, f. m. 1. A line, a row. 2. A verse, a written line.

versute. adv. Cunningly, craftily.

versutia, sc. f. Cunning, craftiness.

versatilis, a, um. adj. Speaking craftily.

versitudo, a, um. adj. 1. Cunning, crafty, wily. 2. Clever, shrewd.

vertagus, i. m. A greyhound.

vertex, Icis. m. 1. A whirlpool, an eddy (not only of water, but also of wind or flame). 2. The crown of the head. 3. The head. 4. A pole of the heavens. 5. The highest point, top, summit (of anything): a vertice, from above, Virg.: *dolorum vertex*, the most extreme grief, Poet. ap. Cic.

verticōsus, a, um. adj. Full of eddiea.

vertigo, Inis. f. 1. A turning round and round. 2. Giddiness, dizziness.

verto, is, ti, sum. v. a. and n. 1. (*v. a.*) To turn, to turn round: *hostes terga verterunt*, the enemy turned their backs (i. e. fled), Cæs.; *equites in fugam verterunt*, they put the cavalry to flight, Liv.; *versi in fugam hostes*, the enemy were put to flight, Tac.; *versa acies retro*, the army put to flight, Hor. 2. To turn, guide, direct, incline. 3. To turn up (as a plough, etc. turns up the ground). 4. To turn upside down, to overturn, upset, overthrow. 5. To change, to alter. 6. To translate. 7. (As *v. n.*) To turn oneself, to turn round, to change. 8. To turn out (well, ill, etc.). 9. (*vertor, pass. c. in and abl.*) To be engaged in, involved in, to be in: in *majore discriminé domi res vertebantur*, affairs at a home were in a more critical position, Liv. 10. (*vertor, pass. c. in and abl.*) To depend upon, to rest upon: *non hic victoria Teucram vertitur*, it is not on this that the victory of the Trojans depends, Virg.: (*pass. impers.*) *vertebatur utrum manerent in Achæaco concilio Lacedæmoniorum*, the question was raised whether the Lacedæmonians should remain in the Achæan council, Liv.; Pompeiani se verterunt, Pompey's troops wheeled round, Cæs.; *non ante verso lene merum cado...* jamdudum apud me est, I have long had by me for you some mellow wine in a cask not previously tapped (lit. turned up so as to let the wine run out of it), Hor.; *haec Deus in melius crudelia somnia vertat*, may God guide these cruel dreams a better way (i. e. give them a happier issue), Tib.; *ea ludificatio veri in verum vertis*, that which was meant as a mockery of truth turned out true, Liv.; *hæc...* in *perniciem adolescentis verterunt*, these things turned out to the young man's injury, Liv.; *quod nec bene vertat*, and may it not turn out well, Virg.; *anno vertente*, as a year revolves (i. e. in the course of a year), Cic.; *intra finem anni vertentis*, before the end of the current year, Nep.; Philippus totus in Persea *versus*, Philip was wholly inclined to Persia, Liv.—*verti solum*, *see solum*.

Vertumnus, i. m. The God of change: *Vertumnus natus iniqua, born*

under the displeasure of all the Vertumni (as being continually changing),
Hor.

vērū, ūs. n. 1. A spit. 2. § A dart, a javelin.

vērum, adv. 1. †Truly, indeed, really. 2. (More usu.) But, but yet,
however. 3. But, still (in passing from one subject to another).

vēruntāmen, adv. 1. But yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless, however. 2.
(Sometimes used esp. in resuming the thread of a discourse after a paren-
thesis) But as I was saying.

vērus, a, ūm. adj. 1. True, real, actual, genuine. 2. Speaking the
truth, veracious. 3. (Usu. in n. sing. in this sense) Right, proper, rea-
sonable, equitable, fitting; n. as subst., the truth, the reality, the fact.

vērūtūm, i. n. A dart, a javelin.

gōvērūtūs, a, ūm. adj. Armed with a dart or javelin.

vērvēx, ecis. m. A wether sheep: vervecum in patriā . . . nasci, to be born
in the country where men are as stupid as sheep, Juv.

vēsānia, ūs. f. Madness, insanity.

gōvēsāniens, entis. part. fr. inus. Raging.

vēsānus, a, ūm. adj. Mad, insane, furious, raging, fierce, violent (of things,
sea, wind, fire, hunger, etc., as well as of animals).

vēscor, eris, no perf. v. dep. (c. abl.). To feed upon, to eat (applied to
liquids as well as solids): quicunque terrae munere vescimur, as many as
feed on the produce of the earth (i. e. live), Hor.; si vescitur aurā Āetheriā,
if he breathes the air of heaven (i. e. lives), Virg.; quia erat ad vescendum
hominibus apta, because it was fit for men to eat, Cic.

vēscus, a, ūm. adj. Thin, slender, weak, fine, of delicate fibre, of fine
grain.

vēsica, ūs. f. 1. The bladder. 2. † Anything made of bladder, a bag,
a football. 3. †Bombastic language.

vēscūtūla, ūs. f. 1. A little bladder. 2. A pod of seed.

‡vespa, ūs. f. A wasp.

vesper, ēris, and ēri. m. [fōrēpos.] 1. Evening, eve. 2. The
evening star. 3. §The west; vesperi (abl. as adv.) in the evening;
tam vesperi, so late in the evening, Cic.

vespēra, ūs. f. Evening.

vespērasco, is, avi. v. n. To become evening, to be the evening (3rd sing.
sometimes as impers.): vesperaset, evening draws on, Ter.; vesperascente
celo, in the evening, Nep.; vesperascente jam die, when the day was now
inclining towards evening, Tac.

‡vespertilio, onis. m. A bat.

vespertinus, a, ūm. adj. 1. Of or belonging to evening, in the evening
(of a deed or a doer of a deed). 2. Western.

‡vespillo, onis. m. One who carried out the corpses of the poor at night.

Vesta, ūs. f. 1. The goddess of homes and hearths: quo tempore Vesta
arsit, when the temple of Vesta was burnt, Ov. 2. § Five.: Vestae Sa-
cerdos, Julius Cæsar, Ov.

Vestālia, is. adj. Of, belonging to, or sacred to Vesta; f. as subst., a Vestal
virgin.

vester, tra, trum. adj. Yours, of ye (never for tuus, as noster is used for
meus): odio vestro, out of hatred to you, Liv.

vestibūlūm, i. n. 1. The enclosed space between the door of a house and
the street, an entrance court. 2. An entrance (to any place), (metaph.)
an opening, a beginning.

vestigium, i. n. 1. A footprint, a track. 2. A footstep, a step: per-
gunt hostem vestigii sequi, they go forth in order to track the enemy by
their footsteps, Liv.; negana e republicā esse vestigium abcedi ab Han-
nibale, urging that it was not for the good of the state that he should depart
a single step from Hannibal, Liv. 3. A mark, a sign, a token, a print,
a trace. 4. A moment; also vestigium temporis, Cic.; e vestigio tem-
poris, at that very moment, Cæs.; e vestigio, immediately, instantly, Cic.,
Cæs.

vestigo, as. v. a. 1. To follow in the track of, to track, to trace, to seek, to look for. 2. To investigate. 3. To find.

vestimentum, i. n. A garment; (in pl.) clothes.

vestio, Is, ivi, itum. v. a. 1. To clothe, to dress. 2. (Metaph.) To clothe, to cover, to surround: exquisitas sententias mollis vestiebat oratio, refined language sets off exquisite sentiments, Cic.

vestis, is, f. 1. A garment, a robe, a vestment, clothing: vestem mutandam omnes putarunt, they all thought that they ought to put on mourning, Cic. 2. Any cloth, any sort of covering, bedclothes, curtains, a carpet, a veil, †the skin of a serpent, the web of a spider, the beard.

vestitus, ita, m. (Lit. and metaph.) Clothing, clothes, dress, apparel, attire, vesture: edicunt consules ut ad suum vestitum senatores redirent, the consuls issue an edict that the senators shall leave off their mourning (return to their usual dress), Cic.; vestitum mutare, to put on mourning, Cic.

vōtērānus, a, um. adj. Veteran, old; m. pl. as subst., veterans.

vōtērasoo, is, avi. v. n. To grow old, to be of long continuance, to become inveterate.

vōtērātor, ḍris. m. 1. One who has grown old, who has had much practice, a person of great experience. 2. A cunning person, a crafty man.

vōtērātiōrie. adv. Cunningly, craftily, slyly.

vōtērātōrius, a, um. adj. Craftily, cunningly.

†vōternosus, a, um. adj. Lethargic, drowsy, dreamy, lazy.

vaternus, i. m. Lethargy, laziness, indolence, drowsiness, sloth.

vetitus, a, um. part. pass. of seq. 1. Forbidden (of both things and persons).—n. as subst. 1. What is forbidden, a forbidden thing. 2. A prohibition.

vōto, as, ui, and †avi, Itum. v. a. To forbid, to prohibit (c. acc. pera, c. acc. rei, or infin., or ne and subj., or sc. subj.): tribuni in vincula conjici vetant, the tribunes interpose their veto against his being imprisoned, Liv.

vōtūlūs, a, um. adj. Little and old, old; f. as subst., an old woman.

vōtūs, gen. ēria. adj. 1. Old, of long standing, ancient (not aged, of persons, after Terence). 2. Veteran: illi veteres militia, they, veterans in military experience, Tac.; vetus regnandi, of long experience as a ruler, Tac.; pl. m. as subst., the ancients; pl. f. as subst., a place in Rome so called (tabernæ, sc.), the old booths.

vētūstas, ētis, f. 1. Old age. 2. (More usu.) Antiquity, long duration, long existence, length of time: juncti vetustate, connected by an intimacy of long standing, Cic.

vētūstus, a, um. adj. 1. That has existed a long time, old, ancient. 2. Old-fashioned, antiquated.

†vēxāmen, Inis. n. A shaking.

vēxtiō, ēnia. f. Vexation, annoyance, discomfort, trouble, distress, †pain.

vēxātor, ḍris. m. 1. A troubler, harasser, disquieter. 2. An opponent, a hinderer.

vēxillārius, i. m. 1. A standard-bearer, an ensign. 2. (In pl.). The oldest class of veterans, the last troops summoned to serve in cases of emergency.

vēxillūm, i. n. 1. A military standard, flag, ensign, banner (esp. a red flag placed on the general's tent as a signal for battle, or for marching). 2. The troops belonging to a standard, a company.

vēxo, as. v. a. 1. To shake violently, to toss about, to agitate, to drive to and fro. 2. To vex, annoy, distress, harass, disquiet, torment. 3. To attack: vexatae comæ, hair twisted and curled repeatedly, Ov.

via, ss. f. 1. A way, a roadway, pathway, road, street. 2. Any kind of passage, or way of access or escape for anything: dividitur in solidum cuneis via, a cleft is cut in the solid timber by wedges, Virg.; vestes quas semina Coa texuit auratas dispositaque vias, garments which a Coan woman has woven and arranged on them stripes of gilded embroidery, Tib. 3. A path or way taken (i. e. a march, progress, advance, journey, voyage).

4. A way (i. e. a manner, a method, a fashion) : ut ratione et viâ procedat, that it may proceed according to system and method, Cic.

viārius, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to roads : lex viaria, a highway act, Cic.

viāticum, i. n. 1. Travelling expenses, provision for a journey : collecta viatica multis serumnis, money made by the endurance of much hardship (as a soldier), Hor.

viator, òris. m. 1. A traveller, a wayfarer. 2. An officer whose duty it was to summon persons before a magistrate.

vibex, Icia, f. The mark of a stripe, a weal.

vibro, aa. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To move to and fro, to brandish, to wave, to shake violently, to cause to flutter (as the wind causes garments, etc.). 2. To hurl, to cast, to fling, to throw (lit. and metaph.): crines vibrati calido ferro, hair curled with hot iron, Virg. 3. (v. n.) To vibrate, to quiver. 4. To glitter, to flash : cujus non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, whose thunderbolts (of eloquence) would not have been hurled with such vigour, Cic.

viburnum, i. n. The wayfaring tree.

vicinus, i. m. A villager : vicani haruspices, soothsayers who go from one village to another to tell fortunes, etc.

Vice, ss. Pita, ss. [vinco, potior.] An appellation of the Goddess of Victory.

vicarius, a, um. adj. Delegated, vicarious. —— m. as subst. 1. A substitute, a deputy. 2. A successor, one who takes the place of another. 3. A servant hired by another servant to work for him.

vicâtim. adv. 1. From street to street, from village to village. 2. In villages, in hamlets (to live).

viceni, ss. a. pl. adj. 1. Twenty apiece, twenty each. 2. Twenty.

vicemâni, orum. pl. n. Soldiers of the Twentieth Legion.

vicemârius, a, um. Of or arising from the tax called vicesima.

vicemâmus, a, um. adj. Twentieth ; f. as subst., a tax of a twentieth, or four per cent. (esp. on the value of a slave who was emancipated, also as export duty).

vicia, ss. f. A vetch.

vicies. adv. Twenty times.

vicinalis, e. adj. Of or belonging to the neighbours or the neighbourhood.

vicinia, ss. f. 1. Neighbourhood, vicinity, the adjacent district. 2. §The neighbourhood (i. e. those who live in it, the neighbours).

vicinitas, atis. f. 1. The being near, the being a neighbour, proximity, nearness. 2. The neighbourhood, i. e. the people living in it, the neighbours.

vicinus, a, um. adj. 1. Near, neighbouring, in the vicinity. 2. Of or belonging to neighbours. 3. Nearly resembling, like, akin to, allied to, similar ; m. and f. as subst., a neighbour ; n. as subst., the neighbourhood, the neighbouring district.

vicio. gen. f. (gen. only in Sil.; usu. only in acc. and abl. sing.; nom., acc., and abl. pl.). 1. Change, interchange, alternation, alternate succession, vicissitude : in vicem, in vices, per vices, and vicibus factis, in turns, alternately, Ov. (See below.) 2. Requital, reciprocal service or disservice, retaliation, equal retribution. 3. The changes of fate, the lot, condition or fortune of any one. 4. The place or position occupied by any one, the duty to be performed by any one : fungar vice cotis, I will discharge the office of a whetstone, Hor.; poena in vicem fidei cesserat, punishment had taken the place of payment (the debtors who could not pay being made slaves), Liv.; suam vicem æspe doleo, I often grieve for your condition (or misfortune), Cic.; suam vicem anxii, anxious about their own fate, Liv.; testor . . . nec tela nec ulla vitavisse vices Danaum, I call you to witness that I avoided not the weapons nor any of the chances of war at the hands of the Greeks, Virg.; ne nostram vicem irascaris, that you may not be angry on our account, Liv.; plus vice simplici, more than once, Hor.—in vicem (often invicem, q. v.). 1. By turns, alternately :

propter vicinitatem simul eramus invicem, on account of our being neighbours we were much together at one another's house in turns, Cic.; ut hoc insigne regium suum cujusque vicem per omnes iret, that this kingly badge should go through the whole number, to each in his turn, Liv. 2.
Instead of, instead; vice, as *adv.* 1. ¶Instead of. 2. Like.

vice, *adv.* In turn, in one's turn, alternately.

vicissitudo, Inis. f. 1. Vicissitude, change. 2. A doing anything in one's turn. 3. Requital, interchange (of good offices, etc.).

victima, ss. f. A beast slain for sacrifice, a victim (lit. and metaph.).

victimarius, i. m. A subordinate priest who assisted at sacrifices.

+victito, as. v. n. To live, to subsist on (c. abl. of the food).

victor, ūris. m. A conqueror, a victor, a subduer, a vanquisher; as *adj.*, victorious (of an enemy), triumphal (of a car, etc.)

victoria, ss. f. 1. Victory. 2. The Goddess of Victory.

victoriatus, i. m. A silver coin worth half a denarius, stamped with the image of Victory.

victoriola, ss. f. A little statue of Victory.

victrix, Icis. f. A female conqueror; more usu. *adj. f.* and *n.*, victorious.

victus, a, um. part. pass. fr. *vinco*, q. v.

victus, us. m. [vivo.] 1. That upon which one lives, food, victuals, provisions, nourishment. 2. A way of life, a manner of living, livelihood.

vicus, i. m., and dim. viculus, i. m. 1. A street. 2. A village, a hamlet. 3. A country seat, a farm.

videlicet adv. 1. Clearly, evidently, certainly, indeed. 2. Forsooth (ironical). 3. Namely, to wit: videlicet parcum illum fuisse safem, it is clear that that old man was covetous, Plaut.

vidēn'? for *videsne*. Do you see? do you not see?—See *video*.

videns, entia. part. fr. video, q. v. as *adj.* 1. With one's eyes open, i. e. knowing what one is doing. 2. Alive.

video, es, vidi, visum. v. a. 1. To see, to behold. 2. To look, to look at. 3. To go to see, to visit. 4. To look towards (as one place looks towards another). 5. §To perceive (by any of the other senses; by the mind, etc.), to be aware of, to discern, to know. 6. To see to, i. e. reflect upon, consider, provide for, take care of: ipse viderit, let him see to that himself, Cic.; utinam eum diem videam, I wish that I may see (i. e. live to see) that day, Cic.; casus abies visura marino, the pine tree destined to see (i. e. to experience) the dangers of the sea, Virg.

videor, ūris, visus sum. pass. of prec. To be looked upon as, to seem, to appear.—(3rd sing. often as *impers.*) 1. It seems, it appears. 2. (Esp. in replies) It seems to be the case, it appears so. 3. It seems good, wise, proper, fitting or best: ut consul quem videretur ei cum imperio mitteret, that the consul should send in command whomever he pleased (him whom it seemed good to him), Liv.

viduitas, ētis. f. Widowhood.

viduo, as. v. a. 1. To reduce to a state of widowhood (esp. in *pass. part.*). 2. To deprive, to bereave, to strip (c. abl. of that of which).

viduus, a, um. adj. 1. Widowed (not only of a person, but of a marriage bed, etc.): vidua arbor, a tree which has not another tree (esp. a vine) trained against it, Hor.; vidua vita, a vine not trained to another tree, Cat. 2. Deprived, bereft (c. abl. or Sc. gen., more rare c. ab and abl.); f. as *subst.*, a widow.

victus, a, um, and §vīe. adj. 1. Shrunk, shrivelled. 2. Decayed, rotten.

vigeo, es, vigui, no sup. v. n. 1. To be lively, vigorous, to thrive, to flourish: quem in academiā vigere maxime audio, who I hear is in high esteem in the academy, Cic.; Alpes vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transita, the Alps which you only passed with great difficulty when you were fresh and in full vigour, Liv.

svigesco, is. v. n. To become vigorous, to begin to flourish.

vigil, illis. adj. 1. Awake, on the alert. 2. Watchful, watchful, vigi-

lant: vigil ales, the cock, Ov.; centum aras posuit, vigilemque sacraverat ignem, he erected a hundred altars, and established a sacred fire never to be extinguished, Virg.; vigiles lucernas perfer in lucem, keep your lamps burning all night till daylight returns (at a feast), Hor.; *m.* as *subst.*, a watchman, a sentinel.

vigilans, *antis. part. pres.* of *vigilo*, *q. v.*; also as *adj.*, c. compar. etc. Watchful, vigilant.

vigilanter. *adv.* Vigilantly, carefully, watchfully.

vigilantia, *ss. f.* Vigilance, watchfulness, wakefulness.

vigilax, *lēcis. adj.* 1. \ddagger Vigilant, watchful. 2. §That keeps one awake (as anxiety).

vigilia, *ss. f.* 1. Wakefulness, watchfulness. 2. Vigilance (rare).

3. A watching, a watch (in a camp, city, etc.), a guard. 4. A watch, i. e. a fourth part of the night (it being divided into four watches). 5. (usu. in *pl.*) The watch, the guard, i. e. the body of sentinels, the watchmen: cupio jam vigiliam meam Brute tibi tradere, I wish now, O Brutus, to resign to you my office of watching over the state, Cic.

vigilo, *as. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To be awake, to be wakeful, to keep awake, not to sleep: lumina summā vigilantia turre, lights burning all night on the top of the tower, Ov. 2. To be watchful, to be vigilant. 3. (*v. a. only in pass.*) To spend in watching, to perform with watchfulness, to execute by night, when others are asleep: hoc pretium curae vigilatorumque laborum cepimus, this is the reward which I have received for my care and for my nightly studies, Ov.; carmen vigilatum, a song sung by night, a serenade, Ov.; also as *pass. impers.*: vigilandum est semper, one must always be awake, or be vigilant, Att. apud Cic.

viginti, *indecl.* Twenty.

vigintivirātus, *us. m.* The office of *vigintivir*.

vigintiviri, *orum. pl. m.* A board of twenty commissioners appointed for different purposes.

vigor, *ōris. m.* Vigour, strength, energy.

vilis, *e. adj.* 1. Of little value, cheap, bought or to be bought at a low price. 2. Paltry, mean, insignificant, disregarded, looked upon as nothing: si tibi sum vilis, if you have no regard for me, Ov.; si dum me careas est tibi vile mori, if, as long as you can escape from me, you do not mind death, Ov. 3. \ddagger Vile, worthless, bad. 4. (As being cheap) Common, abundant, found in great quantities.

vilitas, *atis. f.* 1. Cheapness, lowness of price. 2. \ddagger Insignificance.

villa, *ss. f.*, and *dim. villula*, *ss. f.* A country house, a farm with a house upon it: villa publica, a building erected in the Campus Martius, as the gathering place for the people at the time of the census, as a place of rendezvous and review for recruits; assigned also as a dwelling for foreign ambassadors.

\ddagger **villica**, *ss. f.* A bailiff's wife.

villicus, *i. m.* A bailiff, a steward of an estate.

villico, *as. v. a.* To be a steward or manager.

villōsus, *a, um. adj.* Covered with coarse hair, shaggy, hairy.

\ddagger **villum**, *i. n.* A sup of wine.

villus, *i. m.* Shaggy hair, a tuft of hair: aries villo spectabilis aureo, the ram splendid with his golden fleece, Ov.

vimēn, *īnis. n.*, and \ddagger **vimēntum**, *i. n.* A withy, an osier twig.

vimineus, *a, um. adj.* Of withy, of osier.

vin', for viene, 2nd sing. of volo with ne.—See *volo*.

vināceus, *i. m.* A grapestone.

vinālia, *um. pl. n.* The wine festival, kept every 22nd of April and 19th of August, when an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter.

vinārius, *a, um. adj.* Of or belonging to wine: vinarium crimen, a charge relating to wine, or to a tax upon wine, Cic.; *n. pl.* as *subst.*, bottles of wine, jars of wine.

\ddagger **vinēbilis**, *e. adj.* That is easily gained (a cause).

vincio, Is, nxi, netum. v. a. 1. To bind, to encircle (as a garland, a ring, etc.). 2. To fetter, to put in prison. 3. To confine, to restrain. 4. To surround so as to fortify, to protect, to secure : unda vincita gelu, the ice-bound water, Ov.

vincio, is, vici, victum. v. a. To defeat, to vanquish, to overcome, to conquer, to subdue, to beat in any kind of contest, to prevail against, to get the better of: noctem flammis funalia vincunt, the torches prevail over the darkness of night with their blaze, Virg.; ubi aera vincere summum arboris haud ullæ jactu potuere sagittæ, where no arrows could in their shot (i. e. by being shot) go above the highest summit of the trees, Virg. 2. To surpass, to excel, to exceed. 3. To carry one's point, to prevail, to gain the day, to have one's own way. 4. To prove conclusively, to demonstrate, to establish (a fact).

vinclus, a, um. part. pass. fr. vincio, q. v.

vinculum, i. n. (syn. vindulum). 1. That with which anything is bound or fastened, a band, a bond, a tie, a rope, a string, a cord: impediti teneros vincula nulla pedes, no sandals (or shoestrings) embarrass her tender feet, Ov. 2. A chain, a fetter, a manacle : in vincula conjectus, being thrown into prison, Cæs.

vindēmia, ss. f. 1. The vintage. 2. Grapes, the crop of grapes.

vindēmiātor and vindēmītor, oris. m. 1. A gatherer of grapes. 2. The name of a star in the constellation Virgo.

vindēmiōla, ss. f. A little vintage, a little resource in the way of income.

vindex, Icīs. m. f. 1. A claimant. 2. A maintainer, a defender, a vindicator, a deliverer, a protector : periculi vindex, a protector from danger, Liv. 3. An avenger, a punisher, a chastiser.

vindex, Icīs. adj. m. f. 1. Protecting, preserving. 2. Avenging.

vindictiō, ònis. f. 1. Protection. 2. An avenging, a chastising.

vindictiō, òrum. pl. f. A laying claim to a thing (by both the parties to a lawsuit), a legal claim (advanced) : postulant . . . vindicias det secundum libertatem, they demand that he should admit the claim made on the side of freedom, Liv.; se iterum ac aepius judicem illi ferre ni vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dederit, [declaring] that he will over and over again impeach him of having admitted the claim on the side of slavery against freedom (decided in favour of slavery), Liv.

vindico, as. v. a. 1. To lay claim to, to claim, to demand. 2. To arrogate to oneself, to assume, to appropriate. 3. To maintain, to assert, to uphold : vindicit antiquam faciem, let her resume her ancient appearance, Ov. 4. To deliver, to free, to emancipate. 5. (c. in and acc.) To restore to, to replace in : qui Galliam in libertatem vindicent, who may restore Gaul to liberty, Cæs.; ut se aliquando ad suos vindicent, that he might some day or other achieve his restoration to his friends, Cic. 6. To avenge, to punish, to take vengeance on (sometimes c. in and acc. pers.).

vindicta, ss. f. 1. The rod with which a claimant touched the thing to which he laid claim, or with which the lictor of the magistrate touched a slave who was being emancipated. 2. A protection, a defence : legis vindicta severa, a protection against a cruel law, Ov. 3. Vengeance, revenge, punishment.

vinea, ss. f. 1. A vineyard. 2. ♀A vine. 3. A penthouse or shed built to shelter troops besieging any place.

vinētum, i. n. A vineyard.

vinitor, òris. m. A vinedresser.

vinölentia, ss. f. Intoxication, drunkenness.

vinölentus, a, um. adj. 1. Intoxicated, drunk. 2. Mixed with wine.

vinösus, a, um. adj. 1. Fond of wine. 2. Drunk.

vinum, i. n. [olros.] Wine.

viöla, ss. f. 1. A violet. 2. A bed of violets. 3. §Violet colour.

sviöläbilis, e. adj. 1. That may be violated. 2. Easily wounded, easily pierced.

viölärium, i. n. A bed of violets.

viölätio, ònia. f. The act of violating, violation, profanation.

viölätor, öria. n. One who violates, a profaner.

viölenter. adv. Violently, forcibly, with great force, with vehemence, impetuously.

viölentia, ss. f. Violence, great force, impetuosity, vehemence, ferocity.

viölentus, a, um, and § viölens, entis. adj. Violent, impetuous, vehement, exerting great force, boisterous, headstrong, fierce, furious : obstupescens tam violento imperio, astounded by so peremptory a command, Liv. ; nimis violentum est nulla esse dicere, it is too strong a statement to say that there are none at all, Cic.

viölo, as. o. a. 1. To treat with violence, to illtreat, to injure, to do violence to. 2. To violate, to break (treaties, etc.), to profane. 3. To ravish. 4. To ravage, to lay waste. 5. §To stain, to dye: in patria vitä violandä, in assailing the life of one's father, Virg.

vipöra, ss. f. A viper, an adder, a serpent (lit. and metaph.).

vipöreus, a, um, and vipörinus, a, um. adj. Of a viper, of a snake: vipereum monstrum, the monster with snakes for hair (i. e. Medusa), Ov.; vipereæ sorores, the sisters with snakes for hair (i. e. the Furies), Ov.; vipereis Ephyren Pirenida pennis contigit, she reached Corinth, where the fountain of Pirena is, borne on a car drawn by winged serpents, Ov.; vipream inspirans animam, breathing on her a poisonous breath, Virg.

vir, viri m. 1. A man (opp. to a woman, or to a boy), esp. a brave man, a manly man. 2. A husband. 3. A soldier, esp. a foot-soldier (opp. to eques, a cavalry soldier). 4. §Manhood, virility.

virago, inis. f. A brave woman, a heroine: bellī metuenda virago, the virgin to be dreaded in war (i. e. Minerva), Ov.

viréo, es, rui, no sup. v. n. 1 To be green or verdant, to flourish, to bloom. 2. (Of a person) To be in the bloom of youth, in one's prime, to be vigorous, active, strong: pectora felle virent, her breast is full of gall, Ov.

viresco, ia. v. n. 1. To grow green, to become green. 2. To be green. 3. To shoot forth, to arise, to be developed.

vires.—See vis.

virëtum, i. n. A green place, a grassy lawn.

virga, ss. f. 1. A twig, a thin branch. 2. A graft, a scion, a cutting. 3. A rod. 4. § The fasces (which was a bundle of rods with an axe in the centre). 5. A staff. 6. §A magic wand. 7. §A thin stripe on cloth.

virgatūs, a, um. adj. 1. Made of twigs. 2. Marked with stripes, striped.

virgëtum, i. n. An osier bed.

virgeus, a, um. adj. Made of twigs, of osiers: virgea flamma, a fire made of small twigs, of brushwood, Virg.

virginalia, e, and virgineus, a, um. adj. Of, belonging to, or suited to a virgin, a virgin, maidenly: virginalis ploratus, wailing like that of a girl; pusillanimous lamentation. Poet. ap. Cic. ; virginea ara, the altar kept by the vestal virgins, the altar of Vesta, Ov.; Virgineus Helicon, Helicon sacred to the Virgin Muses, Ov.; Virgineæ volucres, the Harpies, Ov.; Virgineæ urnæ, the urns of the Danaides, Prop.

virginitas, ätia. f. Virginity.

virgo, inis. f. 1. A virgin, a maid. 2. A girl, a young woman. 3. The constellation Virgo: bellica Virgo, Minerva, Ov.; virginis ira Diæ, the wrath of the virgin goddess (i. e. Diana), Ov.; jam reddit et Virgo, now the virgin Astræa returns, Virg.; gelidissima Virgo, the stream brought to Rome in an aqueduct by Agrippa, and so called after the young girl who discovered its source, Ov.

virgëla, ss. f. A little twig, a little rod, divina virgula, a divining rod, Cic.

virgultum, i. n. A thicket, a coppice, a shrubbery.

virgultus, a, um. adj. (rare). Full of bushes.

virguncëla, ss. f. A young maid, a young girl.

viridarium, i. n. A plantation of trees, a garden, a shrubbery.

viriditas, a, um. adj. (rare). Green.

viridin, e. adj. 1. Green. 2. Youthful, vigorous, blooming.

viriditas, atia f. Greenness, verdure, viridity.

virido, aa. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To make green. 2. (v. n. chiefly in part. *viridans*) To be green.

virilis, e. adj. 1. Of or belonging to or like a man, manly. 2. Male, masculine. 3. Manly, bold, courageous, fearless, spirited : *toga virilis*, the plain white gown assumed by Roman youths at the age of sixteen; *pars virilia*, a person's share, part, or duty; *eat aliqua mea pars virilis quod ejus civitatis sum*, it is in some degree my own duty, because I belong to that city, Cic.; *cum illius gloriæ pars virilis apud omnes milites sit*, as a share of that glory belongs to all the soldiers, Liv.; *huc qui pro virili parte defendant, they who defend these things with all their might (or to the best of their ability)*, Cic.

virilitas, atia m. Manliness, manly vigour, virility.

viriliter. adv. In a manly manner, like a man, boldly, bravely.

viritim. adv. Man by man, to each man, singly, separately, individually.

virōsus, a, um. adj. Having a strong odour, strong smelling.

virtus, atia f. 1. Manliness, manhood, manly courage. 2. Bravery, valour, gallantry, military qualities. 3. Goodness of any kind, excellence. 4. Moral excellence, virtue, integrity, purity of life.

virus, i. n. (no pl.). 1. A slimy liquid, slimy matter, alima. 2. A poisonous liquid, poison, virus. 3. +§ A fetid smell, a stench. 4. +§ A brackish or salt taste.

via, via, pl. vires, -ium (also in *Lucr. pl. vis*). f. 1. Strength, force, vigour, power, might : *quicquid agas decet agere pro viribus*, whatever you do, you should do to the best of your ability, Cic. 2. Force, i. e. violence, a violent charge or onset (sometimes esp. violence to chastity) : *cui vim affrebat*, to whom he was attempting to offer violence, Cic.; *vim passa est Phœbe*, Phœbe was forced to submit to violence, Ov. 3. Mental vigour, oratorical power and energy. 4. Efficacy, influence. 5. Quantity, abundance : *odora canum via*, a pack of hounds of keen scent, Virg. 6. Meaning, sense, signification (of a word or phrase). 7. (In pl.) Troops, forces.

viscatus, a, um. adj. Smoored with birdlime.

viscératio, ónis. f. A public distribution of meat.

viscum, i. n., and +**viscus**, i. m. [içôz.] 1. The mialetoe. 2. Birdlime.

viscus, éris. n. (very rare in sing., except in abl.). 1. The intestines, entrails, bowels (lit. and metaph.). 2. Flesh. 3. The fruit of the womb, offspring. 4. The inmost part, the most vital part (of anything) : *non patrise validas in viscera vertite vires*, turn not your mighty strength against the life of your country, Virg.; *exstruxit villam . . . viscibibus serarii*, he drained the very bowels of the treasury to build himself a country house, Cic.

visendus, a, um. gerund. fr. *viso*, q. v.; as adj. Worth seeing, splendid.

visio, ónis. f. A thing seen, an appearance, a vision. 2. An idea, a notion.

visitó, aa. v. a. 1. +To see. 2. To go to see, to visit.

viso, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To look at, to behold, to survey, to view. 2. To go or come in order to see, to visit (c. acc., rare c. ad and acc.).

visum, i. n. 1. A thing seen, an appearance, a vision. 2. An impression made on the senses by an external object. 3. §An object to be seen.

visus, a, um. part. pass. of video. 1. The faculty of sight, sight, vision. 2. A look, a glance. 3. A thing seen, a sight, an appearance, a vision : *quia visum haberent quendam insignem*, because they had a certain specious appearance (or outward seeming).

vita, aa. f. 1. Life, existence. 2. A way or manner of life. 3. A course of life, a course of life, a career. 4. Means of life, subsistence.

5. It is used as a term of endearment, as we say "my life." 6. A life, i. e. a biography: *tenues sine corpore vitæ, unsubstantial shades without a body*, Virg.; his vita magistris desuevit quernâ pellere glande famem, from these teachers human life (i. e. mankind) learnt not any longer to subdue hunger by acorns from the oak, Tib.

vitabilius, *e. adj.* That may be or ought to be avoided.

vitabundus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Avoiding, shunning, endeavouring to avoid. 2. Seeking to avoid the enemy, seeking to avoid notice.

vitalis, *e. adj.* 1. Of or belonging to life, vital. 2. (Rare) Long-lived: *multa vitalia aëcula, many generations of living men*, Lucr.; *vitalessque vias et respiramina clausit*, and it closed up all the passages of life and closed her lungs, Ov.; *†\$m. pl. as subst.*, the vital parts.

vitatio, *ōnia. f.* An avoiding, avoidance, shunning.

vitelius, *i. m.* The yolk of an egg.

viteus, *a, um. adj.* Of a vine: *vitea pocula, cups of wine*, Virg.

viticula, *ss. f.* A little vine.

viticifer, *ēra, ūrum. adj.* Producing vines.

†svitigēnus, *a, um. adj.* Produced from the vine (as wine).

vicio, *as. v. a.* 1. To make faulty, to injure, to spoil, to mar, to taint, to corrupt, to impair. 2. To violate, to violate the chastity of. 3. To falsify, to vitiate, to annul: *vitiatus* (as opp. to *verus*), false.

vitiōse, *adv.* 1. In a faulty manner, badly, corruptly. 2. Defectively, informally.

vitiōsus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Faulty, defective, informal, not done or given (as a vote), or elected (as a magistrate) with an observance of the proper forma. 2. Bad, wicked, vicious, depraved.

vitis, *is. f.* 1. A vine. 2. A vinebranch. 3. A centurion's staff (as made of a vinebranch). 4. *†\$The office of centurion.*

vitisātor, *ōris. m. [vitis sero.]* A planter of the vine.

vitium, *i. n.* 1. A fault, a defect, an imperfection, a blemish: *si vitium fecerunt, if they have received damage (of a house)*, Cic. 2. A defect or informality in the auguries or auspices. 3. A fault, an error. 4. Vice, wickedness. 5. Violation of chastity: *vitium castrorum, the unfavourable position of the camp*, Cæs.; *milites item conflictati et tempes-tatis et sentinæ vitii, the soldiers worn out at the same time by the distress of the tempest and of the leak*, Cæs.; [she urged them] *ne sibi vitio verterent quod abeatet a patriâ, not to blame her for leaving her country (not to impute it to her as a fault)*, Cic.

vito, *as. v. a.* To avoid, to shun, to seek to escape (c. acc. or infin., or, rare, c. ne and subj., *†c. dat.*)

vitreus, *a, um. adj.* Of glass, made of glass: (as chessmen were made of glass) *sac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, let your man be taken by your adversary's piece* (lit. by the enemy made of glass), Ov. 2. Glassy, shining like glass, bright, brilliant, transparent, beautiful (even of a woman, of glory, etc.).

vitricus, *i. m.* A stepfather.

vitrum, *i. n.* 1. Glass. 2. Woad, a blue dye (used by the Britons).

vitta, *ss. f.* A fillet, a chaplet, a band of wool worn round the head, esp. by priests or persons offering sacrifice, or bound round altars, or round the branches borne by suppliants.

vittatus, *a, um. adj.* Bound with a fillet.

vitila, *ss. f.* A cow calf, a heifer.

vitilinus, *a, um. adj.* Of a calf, of veal; *n. as subst.*, veal.

vitulus, *i. m.* 1. A calf, a bull calf, a young bullock. 2. The young of other animals besides oxen, a foal, Virg.; a young elephant or whale, Plin.: *vituli marinii, sea calves (i. e. seals)*, Juv.

vitupérabilis, *e. adj.* Blameable, blameworthy.

vitupératio, *ōnis. f.* Blame, censure, reproof, vituperation.

vitupérator, *ōris. m.* A blamer, a censurer, a reprover.

vitupéro, *as. v. a.* To blame, to censure, to reprove, to vituperate: qui

cœlum vituperant (a proverb), people who find fault with heaven itself, i. e. who are never satisfied.

vivarium, i. n. A preserve for live animals, even for fish: senes quos in vivaria mittant, old men whom they may put in their preserves, i. e. whom they may turn or bend to their own purposes by presents, Hor.

† vivat, a. um. adj. Lively, animated, vivid.

vivax, acis. adj. 1. Tanacious of life, longlived. 2. Lasting long, enduring, durable, everlasting, evergreen (of plants). 3. Lively, vivacious, vigorous: vivacis antra Sibyllæ intrat, he enters the cave of the aged Sibyl, Ov.; vivacia sulfura, the fiercely-burning sulphur, Ov.

† vivesco, is, no perf. v. n. To grow lively, to be vigorous.

vividus, a. um. adj. 1. Full of life, lively, vigorous, energetic, spirited: vivida tellus, the earth full of living creatures, Lucr. 2. § True to life, vivid (of likeness, a statue, etc.).

viviradix, Icis. f. A cutting or layer with a root.

vivo, is, xi. etum. v. n. 1. To live, to exist, to be alive, to have life, to be. 2. To live happily, to enjoy life. 3. To dwell. 4. (c. abl.) To live upon, i. e. eat, feed on: vivere rapto, to support oneself by plunder, Virg. 5. To last, to endure: nam, ita vivam, putavi . . . , for, as I live, I thought . . . , Cic.; (very rare in *pass.*) nunc tertia vivitur ætas, now the third generation is being lived through by me, Ov.; (sometimes *pass. impers.*) negat Epicurus jucunde posse vivi nisi cum virtute vivatur, Epicurus affirms that one cannot live happily unless one lives virtuously, Cic.; secum esse, secumque (ut dicitur) vivere, to be quiet by itself, and to live, as the saying is, for itself alone, Cic.

vivus, a. um. adj. 1. Alive, living, having life (of things as well as persons): Tatio vivo, during the lifetime of Tatius, Cic.; donec me flumine vivo ablueris, till I have washed myself in the running water, Virg.; vivo sedilia saxo, seats cut in the solid rock (not detached from the main rock), Virg.; vivos ducent de marmore vultus, they will bring lifelike countenances out of the marble, Virg.; vivo proliue rora manus, wash thy hands in the fresh dew, Ov.; vivæ lucernæ, lighted candles, Hor.; vox viva (opp to tabella, a writing), the voice of one speaking, Cic.; vivus et videns, (a sort of translation of Homer's ὁντος καὶ ἐν τῷ χθονι), living; n. as subst., the quick; neque id ad vivum reseco, and I do not wish to cut down to the quick, i. e. I do not wish to be understood too literally, Cic.; de vivo detraho, or reseco (c. acc.), to diminish one's capital, Cic.; de vivo erat aliquid resecandum, something had to be taken from the principal, Cic.

vix. adv. 1. With difficulty, with great labour. 2. Hardly, scarcely, barely. 3. Vixdum, scarcely yet: quum vixdum triginta dies in Syria fuisses, when you had as yet been scarcely thirty days in Syria, Cic.

vocabulum, i. n. 1. An appellation, designation, name. 2. A word. 3. § A substantive (opp to nomen, a proper name).

vocalia, e. adj. 1. Possessed of a voice, uttering a sound, speaking, singing. 2. Singing sweetly, tuneful; —f. as subst., a vowel.

vocatio, onis. f. An imitation.

vocatus, us. m. A calling, a summoning, a summons: O nunquam frustrata vocatus hasta mea, O thou spear, which hast never failed me when I called upon you, Virg.

vociferatio, onis. f. A loud calling, outcry, clamour, vociferation.

vocifor, aris. v. dep. 1. To cry out, to cry aloud, to vociferate, to bawl out. 2. † To sound loudly.

vocito, as. v. a. 1. To call, to denominate, to name. 2. (‡as v. n.) To call out, to holla.

voco, as. v. a. 1. To call, to call upon, to summon, to invoke. 2. To summon (in a court of justice), to cite: quæ fecisti in judicium voco, I impeach every thing that you have done, Cic. 3. To invite (lit. and metaph.). 4. To call, to denominate, to name. 5. (c. in or, more rare, c. ad and acc.) To bring into (such and such a condition): nec in fidiam ut invidiam quenquam vocabit, nor will he seek to bring any one

into odium or unpopularity, Cic.; in partem mulieres vocatæ sunt, the women succeeded to a share (of the inheritance), Cic.; hoc est ad calculos vocare amicitiam, this is to make friendship a matter of arithmetic, Cic.
vōcāla, ss. f. 1. A small feeble voice, a soft tone. 2. A trifling speech, a little petty speech.

vōlāticus, a, um. adj. Inconstant, fickle, unsteady.

vōlātilis, e. adj. That can fly, flying, winged. 2. § Feathered (of an arrow). 3. Swift, rapid. 4. Fleeting, transitory.

vōlātus, ūs. m. 1. A flying, flight. 2. † Any swift progress.

vōlēmūm, i. n. [vola, the palm of the hand.] A large kind of pear.

vōlēns, entis. part. fr. volo, vis. q. v.; used also as *adj.* 1. Willing, eager, doing (anything) willingly or eagerly. 2. Approving, favourable (esp. of the gods); *a. pl.* as *subst.*, agreeable things, agreeable intelligence.

vōlito, as. v. a. 1. To fly to and fro, to fly or to flutter about, to hover about (lit. and metaph.). 2. To float in the air. 3. To move rapidly. 4. To wander about at random (of the mind, etc.); valebis apud hominem voluntatem gloriae cupiditate, you will have great influence with a man who is in a constant flutter with a desire for glory, Cic.; nec volitabo in hoc insolentius, nor will I press this topic with unusual vehemence, Cic.; speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, we may hope that our reputation will be raised and spread abroad extensively, Cic.

vōlo, vis, vōlui, velle, no sup. v. irr. n. and a. 1. (*v. n.*) To wish, (*c. infin.* or *subj.*, or (*rare*) *c. ut* and *subj.*) to desire, to intend. 2. (*Esp.*) To wish well to, to feel interested for: etsi omnium causā quos commendo velle debeo, although I ought to feel interested for every one whom I recommend, Cic.; valde ejus causā volo, I am very anxious for his welfare, Cic. 3. To think good, to ordain, to decree: fuit rogatio talis: velitis jubeatis queratur . . ., the form of motion was as follows, may it please you [*the people*] to ordain and command that inquiry be made . . ., Liv. 4. (*v. a.*, *c. acc.*) To wish, to desire, to intend: (Ariovistus said) si quid ille se velit, if he (*Cæsar*) wanted anything with him (*i.e.* wanted to speak with him), Cæsa. 5. To suppose, to be of opinion, to assert as one's opinion. 6. To mean, to signify (of a word, an expression, etc.): quid illæ sibi statuere volunt? what is the object of those statutes? Cic.

vōlo, as. v. n. 1. To fly. 2. To move rapidly, to speed, to hasten: § volantes (as *pl. f.*), birds.

vōlōnes, um. pl. m. Volunteers (esp. the slaves who, after the battle of Cannæ, volunteered to serve in the army).

†vōlsella, ss. f. Pincers, tweezers.

vōlūbilis, ē. adj. 1. That turns round, that revolves, revolving. 2. rolling, rolling onwards: ille volubilis squamosus nexilibus orbes torquet, he (a serpent) twists vast circles in coils, rolling onward as they curl, Ov. aurumque volubile tollit, and she lifts up the rolling golden apple, Ov. 3. Voluble, fluent. 4. Changeable, variable.

vōlūbility. adv. Fluently, volubly.

vōlūbilitas, ētis. f. 1. A rapid revolving or whirling motion. 2. Roundness, round form. 3. Fluency, volubility. 4. Variableness, changeableness.

vōlūcer, cris, cre. adj. 1. Winged, able to fly, flying: ætherium voluceri qui pede carpit iter, who takes his way through the air with winged foot (Mercury), Ov. 2. Fleet, swift, rapid, running or moving rapidly. 3. Fleeting, transient, transitory, passing away swiftly.

vōlūcris, ia. f. (once §m.). A bird.

vōlūmen, lñia. n. 1. Anything that is rolled up (esp. a roll of writing, a book, a volume). 2. § A coil (of a serpent), a wreath (of smoke), a revolution (of the stars): volumina crurum, the bendings of the legs (of a prancing horse), Virg.

vōlūntārius, a, um. adj. 1. Willing, doing (anything) voluntarily, of one's own free will. 2. Incurred voluntarily: voluntaria mors, suicide, Cic.; *m. pl.* as *subst.*, volunteers.

v̄luntas, ātis. f. 1. Will, wish, choice, desire, inclination. 2. Intention. 3. (Esp.) Goodwill, favour, affection. 4. (Rare) A will (of a dying person). 5. Meaning, signification: fatetur se non ad voluntatem loqui posse, he confesses that he cannot speak at the will of another; *abl.* as *adv.*, voluntarily, of one's own free will, of one's own accord.

+**v̄lūt̄pe, or apoc. volup.** Volupte est, it is agreeable, I am glad, Ter.

v̄luptārius, a, um. adj. 1. Pleasant, agreeable. 2. Capable of receiving pleasure. 3. Devoted to pleasure: voluptarise disputationes, discussions about pleasure, Cic.

v̄luptas, ātis. f. 1. Pleasure, enjoyment, satisfaction, delight. 2. (As a term of endearment) My delight. 3. (In pl.) Shows, spectacles exhibited to the people.

sv̄lūtābrum, i. n. A wallowing place for swine.

v̄lūtābundus, a, um. adj. Wallowing.

v̄lūtatio, omis. f. A wallowing.

volutates, a, um. part. pass. fr. voluto, q. v.; also esp. 1. Wallowing in debauchery. 2. (c. in and abl.) Well versed in.

v̄lūto, aa. v. a. 1. To roll over, to turn over. 2. To roll on, to pour forth (words, noises, etc.): vocemque per ampla voluntat atria, they make their voices resound through the spacious halls, Virg. 3. To turn over in the mind (i. e. consider, reflect upon, ponder). 4. (Rare) To discuss. 5. (pass. c. ad and acc.) To fall down before (a person's feet, etc., as a suppliant): genibusque volutans haeret, and falling before him he clung to his knees, Virg. 6. (pass. c. in and abl.) To wallow in (lit. metaph.).

v̄lūtus, a, um. part. pass. fr. volvo, q. v.

volva, aa. f. 1. The womb. 2. Esp. the womb or paunch of a sow (a favourite dish with the Romans).

volvo, ia, vi, volutum. v. a. 1. To roll, to roll over, to turn about, to turn round, to cause to revolve: sic Fata Deām Rex sortitur volvitque vices, thus does the King of the Gods allot the Fates, and bring on the revolving events, Virg.; sic volvere Parcas, that thus the Fates ordain, Virg.; [tell me why] Regina Deām tot volvere casus insignem pietate virum . . . impulerit, the Queen of the Gods forced a man eminent for his piety to undergo such revolutions of fortune, Virg.; volventes orbe, forming in a circle (of soldiers), Liv.; volvendi sunt libri, the books must be rolled round (i. e. unrolled, i. e. opened), Cic. 2. To roll down, throw down (enemies in battle, etc.), to make to fall: volvitur in caput, he is thrown headlong, Virg. 3. To roll onward, to cause to advance: celeremque pronos volvere menses, swift to roll on the advancing months, Hor.; propius sextus incendia volvunt, the conflagration brings the heat nearer, Virg. 4. To roll out (words), i. e. to utter (rare). 5. To turn over or revolve in the mind, to ponder, to meditate on, to consider: [he knew] ingentes jam diu iras eum in pectore volvere, that he had long been cherishing deep anger in his mind, Liv. 6. (pass.) To roll on, to revolve, to roll onwards: ille volvitur inter vestes et pectora, he coils himself between her garments and her bosom, Virg. 7. To be hurled down, to fall; volvendis mensibus, in revolving months, Virg.; so volventibus annis, in revolving years, Virg.

vōmer and vōmis, ēris. m. A ploughshare.

vōmica, ee. f. A boil, an abscess, a sore, an ulcer (lit. and metaph.), i. e. an evil.

vōmitio, īnis. f. A vomiting.

vōmo, is, ui, ītum. v. a. 1. To vomit (often with ref. to the custom among epicures of taking an emetic to enable them to renew their feast). 2. (Metaph.) To vomit forth, pour forth (water, smoke, etc.): purpuream vomit ille animam, he pours forth his life in a stream of blood, Virg.

vōrātās, ātis. f. Voracity, greediness.

vōrgimōsus, a, um. adj. Full of pits, of holes.

vōgo, īnis. f. 1. A gulf, a whirlpool. 2. An abyss, a deep hole or (either on land or in the sea); (metaph) a devourer, a cause of destruc-

tion: qui immensa aliqua vorago est vitiorum, who is a kind of bottomless pit of vice, Cic.; alti voragine ventris attenuerat opes, by the voracity of his insatiable belly he had diminished his property, Ov.

vōrāx, ācīs. adj. Voracious, consuming, devouring.

vōrō, aa. v. a. 1. To swallow whole, to swallow up, to eat greedily, to devour. 2. To swallow up (as a whirlpool, etc.), to devour (i. e. study eagerly, books, etc.). 3. To devour (as fire, etc.), to consume, to destroy: viam vorabit, he will devour the way, i. e. make great haste (so Shakspere, "in running to devour the way"), Cat.

vortex.—See vertex.

vōs. pl. fr. tu, q. v.

vōtīvus, a, um. adj. Of or connected with a vow, promised by a vow, performed, given, or sacrificed in consequence of a vow, votive: votiva legatio, the office of legatus, undertaken in order to fulfil a vow, in a province, Cie.; votivae noctes, nights vowed to Chastity, Prop.

vōtūm, i. m. 1. A vow made to a Deity: voti reus, a person condemned to the performance of his vow by having had his wishes granted to him, Virg.; damnabis tu quoque votis, you also shall become a Deity (lit. you shall have vows offered to you, and shall condemn your suppliants to the performance of them by granting their wishes), Virg. 2. An offering made in discharge of a vow. 3. A wish, an earnest desire: an venit in votum Attalici ex urbibus una? or do you wish for one of the cities of Attalus? Hor.

vōvēo, es, vōvi, vōtūm. v. a. 1. To vow to a God, to promise an offering if a wish is granted. 2. To devote, to dedicate, to consecrate. 3. To promise solemnly. 4. To wish for, to desire earnestly.

vox, vōcīs. f. 1. A voice. 2. A word spoken, a cry uttered, a sound, a tone (of a musical instrument, etc.). 3. An expression, a saying, a proverb, a maxim: sidera excantata voce Thessalā, stars moved from their place by Thessalian (i. e. magical) incantations, Hor. 4. The gift of speech. 5. A language.

Vulcānius, a, um. adj. Of Vulcan, sacred to Vulcan: acies Vulcania, the fire, the conflagration, Virg.

Vulcānus, i. m. 1. Vulcan the god of fire. 2. § Fire.

vulgāris, e. adj. Belonging to the common people, common, general, usual, ordinary, commonplace: vulgaris liberalitas, a liberality that is extended to every one, Cic.

vulgāriter. adv. In a common style.

vulgātor, ūris. m. One who divulges secrets.

vulgātus, a, um. part. pass. fr. vulgo, q. v., also as adj., c. compar. etc. Commonly known, notorious.

†svulgivāgus, a, um. adj. Roving, roaming.

vulgo. adv. 1. Before the world, publicly, openly. 2. Commonly, generally, usually.

vulgo, as. v. a. 1. To make common, to render general. 2. To make generally known, to publish, to reveal (secrets), to divulge: P. Virginius rem non vulgabat, P. Virginius did not propose to make many share in the business, Liv.; [They said] vulgari cum privatis, that he was putting himself on a level with private individuals, Liv.; ut ferarum prope ritu vulgentur concubitus plebis patrumque, that the connections between the common people and the patricians should become promiscuous almost like those of beasts, Liv.

vulgus, i. a. 1. The common people, the populace, the multitude, the mob, the people, the public. 2. A crowd, a throng, a number (of persons or of animals).

vulnērātio, onis. f. A wounding.

vulnēro, as. v. a. 1. To wound. 2. (Metaph.) To attack, to injure, to grieve, to vex, to pain.

§vulnificus, a, um. adj. Making wounds, wounding, piercing.

vulnus, ūris. n. 1. A wound (lit. and metaph., often esp. a wound inflicted

- by love), a blow given, a cut made (by an axe in a tree, by a plough in the ground, etc.). 2. An injury. 3. A sorrow, a grief.
- vulpe**, *is. f.*, and dim. **vulpētīla**, *se. f.* A fox: *animi sub vulpe latentes*, the real disposition concealed beneath a fox's skin, Hor.
- vulsus**, *a. um. part. pass.* fr. *vello*, *q. v.* (Esp.) With the hair plucked out, hairless, beardless, effeminate.
- vultuosus**, *a. um. adj.* Making grimaces, (metaph.) affected.
- vultur**, *ūris. m.* 1. A vulture. 2. †A greedy person.
- vultūrius**, *i. m.* 1. A vulture. 2. An extortioner, a grasping person.
- vultus**, *fūs. m.* 1. An expression of countenance, a look. 2. The countenance, the face, the features. 3. The general look, the aspect (lit. and metaph.). 4. (Sometimes, esp.) An angry countenance, a threatening look.
- vulva**, *ss.*—See *volva*.

X.

†**Xérampēllīas**, *ārum. pl. f.* Dark red garments.

xiphias, *ss. m.* [ξίφος.] A swordfish.

xystus, *i. m.* [ξυστός.] An open colonnade, or a walk planted with trees.

Z.

Zancleus, *a. um. adj.* 1. Of Zancle, a town in Sicily. 2. Sicilian.

īnēlōtūpus, *a. um. adj.* [ζῆλος.] Jealous.

Zēphyrus, *i. m.* [Ζέφυρος.] 1. The west wind, the Zephyr. 2. §The wind.

zōna, *se. f.*, §dim. **zonula**, *se. f.* [ζώνη.] 1. A belt, a girdle, a zone (esp. that worn by maidens, used as a purse by men). 2. One of the imaginary circles which divided the earth into four climates, a zone. 3. §The belt of Orion.

zōnārius, *i. m.* A maker of girdles.

THE END.





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